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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE T. W. CROTHERS, K.C.

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Volume 17

JANUARY, 1917.

Number 1

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

In this Issue

December, in nearly all branches of industry, showed a continuation of the activity apparent in November. Building and construction, of course, was adversely affected by the winter season and there was a noticeable slackening towards the end of the month in some lines of manufacturing on account of holiday-taking by employees and stock-taking. A falling off in production caused by the holidays was also reported from some coal mines. The Christmas trade, however, absorbed a larger number of workers than was expected. There were three new strikes in December compared with 14 in November; of these two were settled, leaving one strike outstanding at the end of the month. The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 204.8 for December as compared with 198.4 for the previous month and 161.1 for December, 1915. The Department's weekly budget of staple foods rose from \$9.81 in November to \$10.11 in December. The usual summaries of the labour market, strikes, prices, wages changes and trade and finance appear in the General Review. The usual annual reviews of industrial conditions and of prices for the year 1916 also appear.

Two applications were dealt with by the Department, during December, affecting the employees throughout the Dominion of the Canadian Northern Express Company and civic waterworks employees at Ottawa. The former case

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

was under consideration by the Minister at the end of the month, and in the latter the Board appointed made a unanimous report, recommending that the waterworks employees, in view of the increased cost of living, be given wage increases approximating in some cases 15 per cent, but in the majority of instances 10 per cent. By the end of the month the Department had been notified by the employees of their acceptance of the Board's findings.

In connection with the settlement of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its trainmen of matters which were dealt with by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in August, 1914, but remained unsettled until October, 1916, when an arrangement was brought about by Mr. G. D. Robertson (see November *Gazette*, p. 1748), the Department has been advised that a number of questions in regard to the interpretation of rules respecting terminal detentions were referred to and adjusted by Mr. Robertson as arbitrator under the agreement reached in October.

The personnel of the Board of Commissioners which will administer the new

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia was announced January 1. The chairman, who will hold office for ten years, is

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, barrister, of Rossland. The other members are Mr. Parker Williams, member of the Provincial Legislature for Newcastle, appointed for nine years, and Mr. Hugh B. Gilmour, manager at Vancouver of the Waterous Engine Works, appointed for eight years. Mr. Winn, the chairman of the Board, has practiced his profession in the interior of the province for a number of years. Mr. Parker Williams, Socialist member in the Provincial Legislature for Newcastle, has represented that riding since 1903. Mr. Williams knows the industrial situation in British Columbia at first hand. Mr. Gilmour is a mechanical engineer by profession. He was general foreman in British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific Railway for some years, and in 1890 was appointed British Columbia manager for the Waterous Engine Works. From 1900 to 1903 Mr. Gilmour sat in the Provincial Legislature as Liberal member for Vancouver.

The Workmen's Compensation Act became effective on the first day of the year. It is understood that the preliminaries for bringing the legislation into effect have been completed, and that the Board will organize at once.

* * *

By proclamation under date of December 16, 1916, Part II of the Nova

Workmen's Compensation Acts in force in Nova Scotia and Manitoba Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act became effective January 1, 1917. This Part, which applies only to the industries not covered by

Part I, deals with the liability of the employer, in cases of injuries to employees due to defective

machinery or plant. It also abrogates the common law rules as to contributory negligence and negligence of a fellow workman. This Part does not apply to farm labourers or domestic servants or their employers. It will be remembered that Part I of the Nova Scotia Act came into effect August 1, 1916.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba becomes effective on the first day of March, 1917, according to a proclamation dated November 29, 1916.

* * *

Railroads of the United States have begun suits attacking the constitution-

The Eight Hour Day on United States Railroads ality of the Adamson eight hour law, which received the President's signature on September 3 last and which averted a strike of railroad

trainmen which promised to paralyze two hundred thousand miles of railway. The railroads claim that the act arbitrarily and unreasonably deprives them of liberty of contract and by increasing wages deprives them of property without due process of law. The Department of Justice issued a statement on November 15 to the effect that it would take direct charge of these cases. It is interesting to note in this connection the award recently handed down by the arbitrators in the case of the railway switchmen who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. These employees made a demand for an eight hour day with time and one-half for overtime at the same time that the brotherhoods of trainmen were making similar demands. Unlike the brotherhoods, however, the switchmen consented to submit the matter to arbitration and a board of six members was appointed under the Newlands Act. By an award handed down December 23 the eight hour day is granted as the unit of reckoning, but the principle of the Adamson law of making ten hours' pay for eight hours' work the minimum day's wage, was not established.

A conference on Social Insurance was held in Washington, D.C., December 5-9.

**Social
Insurance
Conference at
Washington**

The conference was called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, which is an organization of the official bodies administering compensation laws in the states of the Union and the provinces of Canada. The membership of the Association includes the states of California, Iowa, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the province of Ontario, Canada. The first two days of the conference were devoted entirely to papers and discussion on the subject of workmen's compensation. In this section a paper on The Canadian System was given by Mr. George A. Kingston of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. In the remaining days of the conference the subjects discussed were Sickness (Health) Benefits and Insurance; Invalidity and Old Age Insurance, Pensions and Retirement Allowances; Social

Insurance Applying Especially to Women. It is understood that the proceedings of the conference will be published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics as a bulletin of that bureau.

* * *

Coal mining in British Columbia afforded a maximum volume of employment in 1916, according to a statement recently issued by the Department of Mines of that province. Estimating the tonnage for December

**Larger Coal
Production
in British
Columbia**

the production in long tons for 1916 is given as 2,495,893 as compared with 1,972,580 in 1915, an increase of 26 per cent. In the Crow's Nest Pass field there was an increase of about ten per cent at the Coal Creek mines, but at the mines at Michel the output fell off 12 per cent. The Nicola district showed a slight increase in production, but the increase of 48 per cent in the mines on Vancouver Island was responsible for the larger production in the province as a whole. The output of coke was increased at the ovens at Comox and Michel, but at Fernie there was a large falling off.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER, 1916

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

December was an active month in nearly all branches of industry, many lines being affected by activities incidental to the holiday season. Production slackened, however, towards the close of the month in a number of large manufactories on account of holiday-taking on the part of employees and stocktaking. Railway transportation was very active, with congestion of freight and a shortage of cars reported from a number of localities. Navigation closed on the lakes about the middle of the month, but ac-

**The Labour
Market**

tivity at Atlantic winter ports was marked. Metal mining was active and coal mines worked to the capacity of working forces, a continued shortage of help being reported in this branch of industry. Building and construction was quieter with the setting in of winter, though inside work on commercial buildings and extensions to industrial plants furnished a considerable volume of employment. Activity in railway and public works construction was further diminished. Lumbering operations in the woods were very active, and on the Pacific coast sawmills and shingle mills

were running steadily; mills in the East, however, were nearly all closed down for the winter. Agriculture and fishing were seasonally quiet. In civic employment a scarcity of unskilled labour for snow removal was reported in some localities.

The monthly statement of the Toronto Civic Employment Bureau showed a falling off in the number of placements as compared with November, but the latter was an unusually busy month, contractors and builders having made special efforts to finish contracts before the close of the season. The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau, while showing a considerable increase in the number of vacancies notified, also showed a considerable falling off in the number of workpeople placed.

During November there was a decrease in the demand for workers as compared with October as shown by reports from 121 employment bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices showed a daily average of 1524.53, as compared with 1831.52 in October, and the number of persons placed a daily average of 808.23, as compared with 700.04 in the preceding month. As to employment for woman and girl workers the number of vacancies notified gave a daily average of 273.48, as compared with 329.88 in October, and the number placed a daily average of 125.72, as compared with 94.04 in the previous month. Of the five principal centres of labour distribution — Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver — Toronto only showed an increase in the demand for workers, while Montreal and Winnipeg again reported the greatest declines.

The number of strikes beginning in December was three as compared with 14 in November. There were altogether 13 strikes in existence during December, ten of which began before the first of the month. In the

three new strikes of the month three firms and 627 employees were involved, while in the ten strikes commencing before December 26 firms and 1,715 employees were involved, making a total of 29 firms and 1,342 employees involved in the 13 strikes in existence during the month. Six of these disputes terminated during the month, leaving seven strikes unsettled at the end of December. Coal miners were affected by one and clothing workers by two of the December strikes.

Prices were still upward, but not as steeply as in the autumn. The Department's index number of

Prices

wholesale prices stood at 204.8 for December as compared with 198.4 for November and 161.1 for December, 1915, 137.6 for December, 1914, and 137.1 for December, 1913. During the month there was a drop in Grain and in Breadstuffs, but important increases occurred in Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Metals, and Miscellaneous Building Materials, with smaller increases in nearly all the other groups. In retail prices there was also an advance, but less than in November, the weekly budget of foods reaching \$10.11 as compared with \$9.81 in November and \$9.30 in October. In December, 1915, the level was \$8.13, and in 1914, \$7.95. The chief increases for the month were in butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes, while meats and sugar were slightly lower. Meats, however, began to advance toward the end of the month. Coal and wood were also higher.

During the month of December 17 changes in wages and hours affecting approximately 11,268

Changes in Wages and Hours

workpeople were reported to the Department. The Guelph Radial Railway Company, by voluntary concession, granted their motormen and conductors, to the number of 24, an increase of a cent an hour. About 2,000 workpeople, employees of

the Toronto Electric Railway Company, were granted an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, while car cleaners received an advance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company granted an increase to its maintenance-of-way employees, which affected all men in this branch of the service from coast to coast, and dated back to October 1; foremen were increased 20 cents per day and men 25 cents per day.

The arbitrators' decision in the dispute between the Quebec Street Railway and its employees has been made public and unanimously accords to the employees an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. All employees of the Dominion Express Company receiving less than \$2,000 per year and having been six months in the service were granted a ten-per-cent increase; this change affects 1,876 employees. Engineers and firemen of the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway were granted an increase, engineers being advanced from \$40.53 to \$42.26 per week and firemen from \$26.46 to \$28.14 per week. Victoria Typographical Union, No. 201, by an agreement with the two daily papers of that city, secured a slight advance in rates of wages through increased rates for overtime. Garment workers in the employ of the T. Eaton Company, Toronto, were voluntarily granted an increase in wages and a reduction in hours; the same company also granted an increase to its bookbinders. H. S. Peters, Limited, of Welland, voluntarily granted a bonus of ten per cent. An increase of 5 cents per hour was granted to machinists employed in the Royal Naval dockyards at Esquimalt. Twenty-two plumbers and steamfitters at Kingston had their wages increased from \$3 per day to \$3.50 per

day of eight hours. Moulders employed by the Gartshore-Thompson Company, Otis Elevator Company, and the Steel Company of Canada, all of Hamilton, received an increase from \$3.75 to \$4.00 per day of nine hours in the case of the two first-mentioned companies, and the latter company increased the rates of wages to \$4.47 per day of nine hours, which includes a war bonus. The Canadian-Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, Limited, of Bridgeburg, Ont., voluntarily increased the wages of its employees, who number about 1,000, by ten per cent. A voluntary increase of ten per cent was granted to its 18 employees by the Walter Woods Company of Hamilton, broom manufacturers.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for November, 1916, amounted to \$72,690,791, compared with \$71,196,552 in October, 1916, and \$45,217,559 in November, 1915, an increase of \$27,473,232. Domestic exports of merchandise for November, 1916, amounted to \$109,558,950, as compared with \$85,312,175 in October, 1916, and \$92,913,916 in November, 1915. For the 11 months ended November 30, 1916, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$698,742,924, as compared with \$407,070,390 in 1915, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$961,669,229 and \$521,958,444 respectively. Increases in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce and manufactures were shown, while decreases were noticed in agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

**Trade
and Finance**

IMPORTS.

	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	Total (11 mos.)
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	91,382,443	105,534,477	34,694,911	38,398,579	37,952,740	37,946,311	38,083,134	383,996,595
" " 1915.....	63,891,687	57,105,342	20,765,166	24,205,170	22,279,886	22,801,957	26,079,686	237,128,894
Free Goods 1916.....	72,477,795	80,711,003	28,923,676	33,932,435	30,843,522	33,250,241	34,607,657	314,746,329
" " 1915.....	42,732,804	43,122,522	15,857,024	16,627,652	15,750,434	16,713,187	19,139,873	169,941,496
Total imports, 1916.....	163,860,238	186,245,480	63,622,587	72,331,014	68,796,262	71,196,552	72,690,791	693,742,924
Total imports, 1915.....	106,624,491	100,227,864	36,622,190	40,832,822	38,030,320	39,515,144	45,217,559	407,070,890

EXPORTS.

	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	Total (11 mos.)
Mines, 1916.....	17,555,684	17,746,165	8,578,750	7,636,581	6,981,919	7,299,082	7,026,024	72,824,205
" " 1915.....	12,780,405	12,501,191	5,904,544	6,090,379	5,600,416	6,669,776	6,634,887	56,181,598
The Fisheries, 1916.....	6,274,279	3,576,132	2,570,358	1,816,651	2,366,727	2,515,518	2,600,021	21,719,686
" " 1915.....	5,569,717	2,705,331	2,166,857	1,810,572	2,750,313	2,527,616	2,075,787	19,606,283
The Forest 1916.....	9,086,471	12,308,649	7,259,805	6,209,357	5,475,740	5,450,202	5,172,272	50,962,496
" " 1915.....	7,594,580	10,320,695	3,876,784	5,846,897	6,527,625	5,503,343	4,556,502	44,226,426
Animals and their products, 1916.....	24,322,847	19,873,505	9,546,186	11,779,483	12,183,712	13,718,592	13,603,193	105,027,518
" " 1915.....	15,954,031	14,608,675	10,943,628	9,193,103	10,185,424	12,081,545	12,113,520	85,082,926
Agriculture, 1916.....	47,154,258	107,484,254	38,285,309	35,207,729	25,164,034	27,306,934	36,789,632	317,392,150
" " 1915.....	28,137,127	33,634,918	7,676,404	6,895,726	11,139,935	39,833,353	53,936,837	181,254,300
Manufactures, 1916.....	122,635,729	81,530,002	38,261,136	33,197,925	37,801,177	28,637,814	44,119,094	386,215,877
" " 1915.....	32,262,575	39,099,953	12,441,428	10,690,464	9,244,974	12,880,731	13,231,022	129,851,147
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	3,047,322	3,462,328	459,726	243,302	311,872	384,033	248,714	8,157,297
" " 1915.....	207,363	707,458	580,393	567,013	678,048	542,218	383,271	3,665,764
Total exports, 1916.....	230,078,599	245,331,035	104,964,270	96,091,023	90,285,181	85,312,175	109,559,550	961,669,229
Total exports, 1915.....	102,695,793	113,578,221	45,590,038	41,094,154	46,129,735	80,039,582	92,931,916	521,958,444
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+ 69,216,352	+ 59,135,555	+ 41,341,693	+ 23,670,014	+ 21,428,919	+ 14,115,623	+ 36,686,159	+ 262,926,305
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1915.....	+ 4,023,693	+ 13,350,357	+ 8,967,648	+ 261,332	+ 8,049,415	+ 48,523,438	+ 47,714,357	+ 114,889,054

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in December as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$1,139,380,419 in November to \$1,054,346,988 in December, a decrease of \$85,033,431 or 7.45 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, increases were shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, while Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed decreases as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$119,439,464 or 12.77 per cent, the total for December, 1915, being \$934,907,524. As compared with December of last year there were gains in all the provinces, with the exception of Manitoba. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed decided increases over last year, while Winnipeg showed a decrease as compared with the same period of last year.

Canadian revenue for the month of November, 1916, amounted to \$23,164,765.70, as compared with \$17,072,456.76, an increase of \$6,092,308.94. The expenditure on capital account for November, 1916, amounted to \$21,497,936.72, which comprised \$19,040,383.92 for war purposes, and \$2,457,552.80 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for November, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,305,244, as compared with \$113,030,878 for the month of October, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for November amounted to \$459,277,454, as compared with \$489,230,234 for October, 1916. Notes in circulation for November, 1916, amounted to \$148,197,971, as compared with \$145,031,667 in October. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts amounted to \$32,945,963, as compared with \$37,613,530 during October, 1916.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1916.

CITIES.	November, 1916	December, 1916	December, 1915	December, 1916, compared with November, 1916		December, 1916, compared with December, 1915	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia.....	11,898,271	11,935,055	10,328,846	+	36.784	+	1,606,209
Halifax.....	11,898,271	11,935,055	10,328,846	+	36.784	+	1,606,209
New Brunswick.....	7,845,673	9,025,354	6,990,553	+	1,179,681	+	2,034,801
St. John.....	7,845,673	9,025,354	6,990,553	+	1,179,681	+	2,034,801
Quebec.....	416,664,166	382,343,224	314,100,384	-	34,320,942	+	68,242,840
Montreal.....	397,168,404	363,303,310	299,162,549	-	33,865,094	+	64,140,761
Quebec.....	19,495,762	19,039,914	14,937,835	-	455,848	+	4,102,079
Ontario.....	321,059,639	315,562,575	247,003,833	-	5,497,064	+	68,558,742
Hamilton.....	20,793,631	20,561,092	15,521,416	-	232,539	+	5,039,676
London.....	9,246,609	9,654,810	8,530,824	+	408,201	+	1,123,986
Ottawa.....	24,751,653	25,207,027	20,830,545	+	425,374	+	4,376,482
Toronto.....	266,237,746	260,139,646	202,121,048	-	6,098,100	+	58,018,598
Manitoba.....	270,171,986	227,701,152	261,568,585	-	42,470,844	-	33,867,433
Winnipeg.....	270,171,986	227,701,152	261,568,585	-	42,470,844	-	33,867,433
Saskatchewan.....	30,533,220	29,667,356	26,663,227	-	865,864	+	3,004,129
Moose Jaw.....	3,125,673	6,120,755	6,563,768	+	2,995,082	+	443,013
Regina.....	17,431,033	14,897,333	13,014,406	+	2,533,700	+	1,882,927
Saskatoon.....	9,976,514	8,649,268	7,085,053	-	1,327,246	+	1,564,215
Alberta.....	43,205,597	39,822,847	35,754,963	-	3,322,750	+	4,127,884
Calgary.....	31,104,342	27,481,680	23,170,311	-	3,622,662	+	4,311,369
Edmonton.....	12,101,255	12,401,167	12,584,652	+	299,912	-	183,485
British Columbia.....	38,001,857	38,229,425	32,497,133	+	227,568	+	5,732,292
Vancouver.....	31,158,064	30,021,584	25,703,746	+	1,136,480	+	4,317,838
Victoria.....	6,843,793	8,207,841	6,793,387	+	1,364,048	+	1,414,454
Total—16 cities.....	1,139,380,416	1,054,346,988	934,907,524	-	85,033,431	+	119,439,464

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—This group continued active in nearly all lines. At Sydney four of the six blast furnaces were in operation, one was being rebuilt and enlarged and the other was being repaired. At Sydney Mines

Manufacturing

one blast furnace was producing and one was being built. Halifax reported rolling mills and manufacturers of skates, bolts and nuts active and shipbuilding plants working at full capacity, with no difficulty in securing labour. Machine shops were also busy on steamship repair work; stove and furnace foundries were working overtime, competent help being scarce. Westville reported the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's plant operating full time during the first part of the month, but suspended at its close;

it was expected that work would be resumed at the beginning of the year. One machine shop at Stellarton which suspended operations for a short time in November ran during December on a greatly reduced scale, but was expected to resume operations as usual in a short time; other steel plants worked full time. At St. John the rolling mill was running steadily and two nail factories were running full time and occasionally overtime. Fredericton reported some foundries working overtime on account of labour shortage. Montreal reported the metals group active. The Dominion Bridge Company's annual report showed a fair volume of bridge and structural work; manufacturers of brass and copper products were busy with good prospects. The Armstrong-Whitworth Company added greatly to its plant at Longueuil.

Sherbrooke reported manufacturers of metal products very busy and giving employment to a large number of men, one firm building a large extension to its factory. Manufacturers of engines and boilers and agricultural implements at St. Hyacinthe were active, with work ahead for the winter. At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Foundries were working full time. The Singer Company at St. John and Iberville was shut down for a few days during the Christmas holidays. Sorel reported very active conditions in the shipyards. Toronto reported structural steel, shipbuilding, electrical, automobile and agricultural implement industries active, and at Hamilton the steel plant and rolling mills were running day and night and stove and furnace foundries were active. Niagara Falls reported the firearms sight company closed down after filling large orders; other metal working establishments were busy. Manufacturers of boilers, electrical apparatus and fixtures at St. Catharines were active. At Welland contracts were let for extensions to the plant of the Canadian Steel Foundries Company to cost half a million dollars. Brockville reported the Canada Carriage Company working overtime and advertising for men and boys; other branches of the metals group were busy. At Kingston the locomotive works were busy on a large order for engines. Metal manufacturing establishments at Peterborough, Galt and Guelph were busy, and at Kitchener manufacturers of portable and stationary engines and threshers were running full time. The Regal Motor Company at Kitchener was closed down. Woodstock reported manufacturers of wagons and sleighs in need of skilled labour, but that unskilled labour was more plentiful; manufacturers of stoves and furnaces reported labour scarce. At London the rolling mills were busy and the McClary Company was active, shutting down only three days for stocktaking. At St. Thomas the Canada Iron Corporation was busy, with a demand for more men; other foundries were doing a normal business. Chatham reported stationary and portable engine

works active and automobile and carriage factories busier than in the previous month. At Orillia agricultural implement plants were hindered by a lack of skilled help, though plenty of unskilled labour was offering. The smelter at Orillia was beginning the manufacture of pig iron and putting in a twenty-ton electric furnace. Owen Sound and Port Arthur reported metal manufacturing active. In the West the metals group was active, particularly in shipbuilding on the coast. Winnipeg reported activity general in this group. At Brandon a machine shop was partially destroyed by fire. Medicine Hat reported rolling mills and foundries very busy; the Dominion Harvester Company, which was burned out, removed its plant to Redcliff. Calgary reported the various metal manufacturing establishments well employed. At Vancouver shipbuilding was active, with some demand for shipwrights for wooden vessels; arrangements were being made for the construction of steel vessels for a Norwegian syndicate. New Westminster reported the shipbuilding industry very active. At Victoria, iron shipyards were working full time principally on repair work, and contracts for six wooden schooners were placed with local shipyards. A company was formed for the purpose of establishing a steel plant near Victoria, to have an initial capacity of 25 tons per day and to employ about 200 men.

Food, tobacco and liquors. — This group was active, except in the manufacture of aerated waters and liquors, which in a number of localities was quiet, due to the season and to temperance legislation. Manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery had an extra good month owing to the Christmas season; creameries in nearly all parts of the country reported a scarcity of cream. At Halifax, Moirs, Limited, biscuit and confectionery manufacturers, employing about 900 hands, reported the output for November and December the largest in the history of the firm; difficulty was experienced in securing men and women. The closing of the bars caused a falling

off in the consumption of aerated waters and some help was laid off; breweries were quiet. Flour and feed mills at various points in the Maritime Provinces were active. Charlottetown reported meat packing houses busy. Sugar refineries at St. John continued active, employing about 150 hands. The Marvin Biscuit Company at Moncton, employing about 150 hands, reduced its staff one-half for two weeks while stocktaking. At Montreal baking and confectionery establishments were very busy, and at Sherbrooke and Hull meat packing houses were active; cigar factories were fairly busy. St. Hyacinthe reported biscuit manufacturers working full time, aerated water establishments and the distillery busy, and cigar factories active; in some of the latter factories operatives were in demand. Cigar factories and breweries at Three Rivers were busy. Toronto reported that meat packers, bakers and confectioners and others in the foods group had an active month owing to the Christmas demand; cigar factories were quiet and breweries and distilleries unsettled. At Hamilton tobacco factories were busy, but four of the largest cigar factories were closed owing to labour disputes; small shops were busy; abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy, breweries and distilleries quiet. Niagara Falls reported fruit and vegetable canneries closed; the shredded wheat factory and dairies were busy. At St. Catharines flour mills, meat packing houses and other branches of the foods group, except fruit and vegetable canning and breweries, were quiet. Flour, feed and cereal mills at Peterborough were working day and night; the Quaker Oats Company's plant, the largest of the kind in Canada, was destroyed by fire, 22 lives being lost and about 500 workers being thrown out of employment. Flour mills at Kitchener and vicinity were running full time; the Dominion Sugar Company remained closed down; abattoirs and sausage factories were very busy; biscuit and confectionery manufacturers were working overtime; cigar factories were working full time and one brewery busy, but

another quiet. The Seagram distillery at Waterloo was still very busy and short of help in the bottling department. Biscuit companies at Guelph were busy and short of woman help; flour mills were active and cigar factories and breweries reported trade good. At London the large biscuit and confectionery factories of the Perrin and McCormick companies were very busy, though shut down for a time for stock-taking. St. Thomas reported candy manufacturers and cigar factories well employed. Chatham reported flour mills quiet, having large stocks on hand. The Dominion Sugar Company completed its new plant and immediately commenced the manufacture of sugar; about 10 carloads were manufactured from beets on hand and the plant closed down to begin refining; 100 hands were laid off, principally labourers. Owen Sound reported the large pickle manufacturers active and cigar factories fairly busy; breweries were closed down. Other centres in Ontario reported the foods group busy, with some exceptions in the case of cigar factories. At Winnipeg flour and feed mills were working full time and abattoirs were busy. Cigar factories were very busy early in the month and experienced helpers somewhat difficult to secure. Breweries were active; pickle factories were busy. Saskatoon reported the Quaker Oats Company running a double shift, and at Medicine Hat flour mills continued to run day and night. Calgary and Lethbridge reported flour mills busy. Cigarmakers at Calgary and Edmonton were active, but brewery workers quiet. At Edmonton some breweries were employing women in places previously held by men and paying them lower wages. Vancouver reported flour and feed mills showing improvement, but only fairly busy; breweries were quiet. There was a slight increase in the number of women and girls employed in cigar making. At New Westminster meat packing houses and evaporating establishments were very active; cigar factories reported more activity than for some years, all shops working to capacity and calling for more hands.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—This group was active except for the seasonal quietness in tents and awnings. The cotton factory at Halifax was working full time, but some machines were idle owing to lack of operatives; the rope factory was running full time and employing all help steadily. Woollen mills at Amherst and Oxford were working full time. The two cotton mills at St. John were running overtime to supply the demand. The woollen mills at Moncton were active and the Atlantic Underwear Company, employing about 300 hands, three-fourths of them women, was running in shifts. Fredericton reported cotton mills at Marysville running overtime on account of labour shortage. At Montreal cotton mills were working to capacity, though cotton printers were hampered by delayed deliveries of print cloth; woollen mills were busy. Sherbrooke reported cotton and woollen mills and manufacturers of hosiery and knitted goods busy, and at St. Hyacinthe cotton and woollen mills were very active, the Penman Company's mills running day and night. The 1,400 hands of the Wabasso Cotton Company at Three Rivers were kept busy full time. The Smart-Woods Company at Hull, employing several hundred women and girls, were active. Toronto reported the textile trades active, and at Hamilton cotton and knitting factories were very busy; manufacturers of tents and awnings were fairly busy. The Auburn woollen mills at Peterborough continued active and the carpet factory was working full time. Galt reported manufacturers of cottons, woollens, underwear and knitted goods working overtime and advertising for operatives. At Kit-chener felt and hosiery factories were busy and the twine factory ran full time. Guelph reported carpet, woollen and cotton spinning mills working overtime three nights a week; linen and knitting mills were also busy. Stratford reported woollen, hosiery and knitting factories very active and at Chatham these branches were working overtime. Woodstock reported women labour for knitting mills in constant demand. Hosiery

manufacturers at London and St. Thomas were busy, and at Owen Sound manufacturers of blankets were active. In the manufacture of hosiery, underwear and knitted goods, Winnipeg reported no change in staffs from last month; tent and awning manufacturers were quiet. At Vancouver manufacturers of knitted goods were well engaged.

Clothing and laundering.—Halifax reported the volume of orders for ready-made clothing slightly below normal; female help was difficult to secure; laundry and cleaning establishments also experienced difficulty in securing women help. At St. John ready-made clothing establishments reported conditions active. Moncton reported hat and cap manufacturers well employed and steam laundries active. Other points in the Maritime Provinces reported laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments busy. At Montreal clothing and fur manufacturers were active, and the ready-made clothing factories at Sherbrooke, employing about 300 hands, were busy. St. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers reported clothing and whitewear factories active. The Cluett Peabody Company, St. Johns, Que., manufacturers of shirts and collars, was running full time. Toronto reported garment workers steadily employed, but trade was quieter than last month owing to the increased cost of woollen goods; women's whitewear factories were active and hat and cap makers and furriers had plenty of work. At Hamilton, ready-made clothing factories were fairly busy and shirt and collar and fur manufacturers were active; laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Niagara Falls reported hat and corset factories and cleaning establishments very busy. At Brockville the hat factory was fairly active and clothing manufacturers were busy in some lines and fair in others. Belleville and Galt reported the clothing and laundering group active, laundries at Galt being short of help. At Kit-chener the robe and clothing factory worked overtime in some departments and all shirt and collar factories and button factories were very busy; glove

factories worked full time and white-wear factories were short of help. At Stratford and Orillia ready-made clothing factories were busy. Winnipeg reported that shirt factories were not receiving orders and were laying off hands; manufacturers of hats, caps and clothing reported business good and staffs were slightly increased in some cases; fur manufacturers had a busy season and one firm worked nights; whitewear factories were quieter; laundries worked full time with full staffs. Vancouver reported business not brisk in the ladies' garment branch of ready-made clothing, but the only firm engaged in the manufacture of men's ready-made clothing reported business good; other firms making overalls and similar goods reported trade slack and employees not working full time; in most steam laundries an increase in business was reported and more help was engaged. New Westminster reported steam laundries busy, one firm moving to larger quarters and increasing the size of its plant.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—Halifax reported the demand for roofing paper falling off and manufacturers somewhat quieter. At St. John the pulp mill was running steadily. Newcastle reported pulp and paper mills busy and full crews employed. Work on the new mill of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company at Millerton was progressing favourably. Sherbrooke reported the Canada Paper Company at Windsor Mills and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company at Brompton and East Angus very busy. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company at Three Rivers was running full time and the St. Maurice Paper Company was installing machinery in its new mill, which was nearly finished; the company's present mill, employing 400 hands, was active. The E. B. Eddy Company at Hull and the large Booth mills at Ottawa continued busy. Hamilton reported manufacturers of felt and roofing paper busy and the large pulp and paper mills in the St. Catharines district were very active. Vancouver reported pulp and paper mills on the coast working to capacity.

Printing, publishing and paper goods.

—Points in the Maritime Provinces reported the printing and publishing business active, and in many instances help was scarce. At Newcastle, owing to a shortage of skilled labour, printing establishments were obliged to work overtime, and at St. John paper box factories worked overtime to supply the Christmas demand. Montreal reported printing and job offices busy until Christmas, and at other places in Quebec active conditions existed. Toronto and other cities in Ontario reported activity and a new job office was opened at Peterborough. Job printers were in demand at Woodstock. London reported more advertising than usual and overtime work necessary. Winnipeg reported printing and allied trades busy and in other western cities activity was reported. Fairly active conditions existed at Vancouver, and at New Westminster all the printing trades were well employed.

Woodworking and furniture.—Sash, door and planing mills were active at all places from which reports were received in the Maritime Provinces, except in a few instances where manufacturers were getting out lumber for next year's trade. Wooden box factories and brush and broom factories also reported activity. The Amherst piano factory was exceptionally busy. Montreal broom manufacturers did a good business and prices advanced. Sherbrooke reported sash and door factories, also furniture factories in the district active; a new furniture factory was started at Magog. St. Hyacinthe reported woodworking establishments active and manufacturers of organs busy with considerable business ahead. Toronto reported furniture, piano and wooden box factories active, and at Hamilton sash and door factories, box factories and manufacturers of brooms and brushes were all reported busy. Custom planing mills at Niagara Falls were quieter than in the previous month. Sash and door factories were fairly busy at St. Catharines, and box and basket factories were active; manufacturers of brooms, brushes and barrels

were fairly well employed. Galt reported manufacturers of wooden boxes and sash and door factories active and calling for help. At Kitchener sash, door and planing mills were running full time and in some factories overtime was worked. Furniture and chair factories were busy and short of machine hands in some factories; the piano company worked full time up to the holidays. The piano factories at Guelph and London were also busy. Furniture and chair factories at Stratford were short of help, and at Woodstock these factories were in need of skilled workmen of all kinds; piano and organ factories also reported skilled help in constant demand. At St. Thomas sash and door factories reported business good and one firm had places for more hands. Chatham reported sash and door factories working full time and taking on a number of mechanics. Owen Sound reported woodworking factories active and the toy factory fairly busy. At Orillia sash and door factories were busy and a mill was being erected to take the place of one burned. Sash and door factories at Port Arthur were quiet. Prince Albert reported sash and door factories quiet, and at Medicine Hat planing mills were active for the time of the year, with help scarce. Calgary reported sash and door factories fully employed on storm doors and windows. At Vancouver woodworking factories were active and at New Westminster normal for the season.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—The leather group continued active in most centres. Halifax reported the boot and shoe factory working full time, though difficulty was experienced in securing leather and other materials in sufficient quantities to fill orders. Boot and shoe factories at St. John were well employed and tanners reported business good. The Hart Boot and Shoe Company at Fredericton, which employs over 200 hands, had a good year and all hands were kept busy during December. Montreal reported boot and shoe factories busy on spring orders, but slackening somewhat at the year-end for holidays. St. Hyacinthe reported tanneries in full

operation and boot and shoe factories active. Three Rivers reported tanneries very active and boot and shoe factories busy; a new firm was opening a factory in the city's new factory building. Sorel reported tanneries and shoe factories busy. Toronto reported boot and shoe workers and trunk and bag employees actively engaged, and at Hamilton boot and shoe factories were active, with a demand for help, and manufacturers of trunks, harness and horse goods busy. Tanners and manufacturers of leather goods and rubber footwear at St. Catharines were active. Kingston reported tanneries busy and working considerable overtime. At Kitchener boot and shoe factories worked overtime in some departments and trunk and bag factories were busy; the Dominion tire factory and the large rubber factories were busy, and tanneries worked full time. Woodstock reported the supply of labour in tanneries equal to the demand; boot and shoe factories at London and St. Thomas and tanneries at Owen Sound were busy. Orillia reported tanneries working at about 60 per cent of capacity, though there was some improvement in the amount of labour available. Leather manufacturers at Brandon were busy, and shoe factories at Vancouver were active. New Westminster reported that the tannery which had been idle for several years had been leased and was undergoing alterations and repairs preparatory to starting up again; it was expected about 30 hands would be employed.

Clay, glass and stone.—This group was quiet in some localities. Sherbrooke reported granite quarries and brick-yards quiet, but stone-cutting establishments at St. Hyacinthe had plenty of work. Potteries at St. John and Ipperley were working full time. Hamilton reported manufacturers of brick, tile, sewer pipe, cement, lime pottery and porcelain fittings active; one brick company had a very large order for the International Nickel Company's plant at Port Colborne, which was expected to keep it busy for a year. The Canada Cement Company's plant near Belleville

was working day and night. Kitchener reported marble works employed full time, brickyards fair, and tile and sewer pipe plant busy. At Owen Sound, manufacturers of brick were quiet, but cement works were busy. Brickmaking and other branches of the clay group were quiet in other Ontario localities and in the West.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—The Sydney Tar and Chemical Company was busy and manufacturers of paints and varnishes at Halifax reported business good for the time of year, with no difficulty in securing help. The two paint factories at St. Malo near Three Rivers were busy. Manufacturers of acids, extracts and drugs at Hamilton were active, and at Niagara Falls the Cyanamid Company, manufacturing fertilizers, was busy, one unit of the new liquid air plant being in operation. Starch and soap factories in various Ontario cities were busy. Winnipeg reported factories producing oils, greases, paints and soaps fairly busy, and at Medicine Hat the linseed oil mills were actively engaged.

Water, light and power.—Cold weather in some parts of the country augmented the number of workmen employed upon waterworks, and the increased use of gas and electric power kept these utilities active in industrial centres. Halifax reported waterworks employees busy on repair work and that the Halifax Electric Tramway, which controls the gas service, had completed and commenced to operate a new gas plant; the company also made extensive alterations and additions to its electric power plant. St. John reported an increase in the number of men employed on water mains. At Sherbrooke the city water department put in a large pump, and gas and electric departments were making large additions. London reported an increase in the number of hydro-electric consumers and the supply of power limited in the afternoon when both light and power were in use. At New Westminster the municipal light plant changed the street lights from arc to nitrogen lamps, reducing the cost of

lighting and also the size of maintenance crews.

Railway transportation continued active and at the winter ports large numbers of longshoremen

Transportation

were given employment. Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for November were \$13,401,943, as compared with \$13,351,283 in the same month of 1915, an increase of \$50,660. The same figures for the Grand Trunk Railway were \$4,317,210 and \$3,037,999, an increase of \$1,279,211. Halifax reported Government Railways taxed to the utmost to keep freight moving; about 300 coal and freight handlers were engaged in loading and unloading cars. Moncton reported very active conditions in both passenger and freight departments of the Intercolonial Railway and at Newcastle traffic crews and repair shop employees were busy. Montreal reported that railway traffic continued heavy and other railway centres in Quebec reported very active conditions. Toronto reported all classes engaged in transportation busy, the railway service being much handicapped by a shortage of labour. At Hamilton and Niagara Falls freight and passenger traffic was reported good; Kitchener reported traffic on steam roads very heavy and that street railway business showed a considerable increase over the same period of last year; London reported railways active, but finding difficulty in handling freight, and as coal was delayed in shipment, consumers were able to secure only small quantities at a time. St. Thomas reported the Michigan Central car shops busy and running full time, with help more plentiful; locomotive shops also were busy and railway workers of all classes were fully employed, properly qualified men being scarce. At Chatham freight shipments were greatly in excess of the same month in 1915; but freight on the electric road fell short of December, 1915, owing largely to sugar beets being only half a crop. Normal conditions were reported at Port Arthur and Fort William. Winnipeg reported

all branches of transportation busy, and at Saskatoon there was a much heavier freight business than in the previous month. Medicine Hat reported the Canadian Pacific Railway very active in all lines, with a scarcity of labour. At Lethbridge railway transportation was active and repair shops busy. New Westminster also reported repair shops active; the Canadian Northern shops at Port Mann were increasing the number of men employed and making preparations for the building of a large number of box cars.

Navigation on the lakes closed December 1, but from some ports freight was carried until about the middle of the month. Shipping at winter ports was brisk and 'longshoremen were well employed. Navigation between Point du Chene and Summerside, P.E.I., closed December 30. Halifax reported that work along the waterfront was very active and promised to continue so throughout the winter; about 1,200 men were loading and unloading steamships. At St. John 'longshoremen were well employed and crews were working day and night. Up to the close of navigation on December 30, the port of Montreal was busy, though the returns for the year in the number of vessels and tonnage showed a falling off from the previous year, accounted for by shortage of vessels and a labour shortage in the Nova Scotia coal mines, which caused a falling off in the number of coasting vessels coming to Montreal. Hamilton reported that while navigation closed on December 1, on the Great Lakes the Inland Navigation Company continued to carry freight to Toronto until December 23; some operations also continued out of Port Arthur until the middle of the month. Vancouver reported much activity on the waterfront and 'longshoremen were busier than for some years past. General lines of transport, such as transfers, liveries and garages, were well employed, the Christmas season furnishing much extra employment.

Metal mining continued active. Fred-ericton reported that several mining claims had been staked at Maple Grove, silver lead ores having been discovered. Copper and chrome iron mines in the Sherbrooke district were busy and having difficulty in securing sufficient labour. Conditions in the Cobalt district continued active; employees of the various mines were paid a bonus of 25 cents a day for December, silver averaging over 70 cents per ounce for the month. The Porcupine district was reported suffering from a shortage of labour in certain lines; mills, concentrators and cyanide plants were active. Sault Ste. Marie reported mining at Gauvreau on the Algoma Central Railway active. The output of the ferromolybdenum smelter at Orillia was somewhat light, owing to delay in the delivery of raw materials. Metal mining and smelting in British Columbia, while adversely affected by a lack of coke and labour shortage, continued active. The smelter at Ladysmith, which has been idle for some years, is to be re-opened on a large scale.

In non-metallic mining Sydney reported the Dominion Collieries' output for the month 310,000 tons, a decrease from last month of 29,000 tons, owing to the holiday season. The Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company produced 51,000 tons, about the same amount as last month. In addition to the 557 coke ovens in operation at Sydney 120 more were being built and these were expected to turn out coke in 12 hours instead of 16 and 24, as produced by some of the ovens now running. Work on the ovens of the Nova Scotia Steel Company was progressing; the coke output for the month was 54,750 tons. Westville reported that the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company operated full time and raised about 600 tons per day. Early in the month fire was discovered in one of the slopes of the Acadia Coal Company's mines, but the places were walled off and work resumed; the supply for the month was not equal to the demand. Amherst re-

ported coal mines in the districts very active, but short of help. The mines at Minto, N.B., reported a pronounced shortage of labour and found it difficult to supply the demand, which was increased owing to lack of shipments from Nova Scotia mines. Asbestos mines in the Sherbrooke district were busy. In the Crow's Nest Pass district coal mining, partially through labour unrest and also owing to climatic conditions, was adversely affected; coke ovens, however, operated continually and were not affected to the same extent as mining operations. Nanaimo reported coal mines working to capacity, with a shortage of skilled labour in the mines.

Building and construction showed the usual falling off with the setting in of

Building and Construction

winter weather, but inside work on commercial buildings and extensions to industrial plants afforded a considerable volume of employment in many centres. General building operations in the Maritime Provinces were reported fairly well sustained; Sherbrooke reported that notwithstanding the winter season building was brisk; at other points in Quebec, however, building was quiet except where inside work was being carried on. Toronto reported building active, construction being well advanced on a number of large contracts, which were expected to give work to inside trades during the winter; there was a marked scarcity of houses at a moderate rental, and a large number were being erected in the suburbs. Owing to cold weather numbers of workers were laid off from work on the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Hamilton reported building active for the season, a number of extensions being made to factories and schools. At Kitchener numbers of building tradesmen were well employed on extensions to factories. At London building operations were practically completed for the season, building tradesmen securing employment in factories. Winnipeg reported building almost over for the season, but at Brandon

building tradesmen were active. A number of other points in the West reported considerable activity in building and in repairs.

Railway construction was quiet, as usual at this season. Railway work in connection with the ocean terminals at Halifax was about completed and it was expected labour would be laid off; the new terminals were nearing completion; temporary freight sheds were erected on the piers and berths made ready; contractors had a large number of men at work on the unfinished portions; the Furness-Withy pier was also nearly completed. Dredging at Courtenay Bay, St. John, was suspended early in the month and the entire plant laid up. Work on the new Welland ship canal was suspended at the end of the month and a large number of men released. Vancouver reported railway construction on the different lines closed down and a large number of men coming into the city.

Lumbering was active in nearly all districts. Westville reported difficulty in securing men. At

Lumbering

St. John, sawmills had almost finished work for the season and most of the mill hands were working as 'longshoremen. Newcastle reported operations in the woods active, between 3,000 and 4,000 men being employed. At Fredericton there was an increase in activity over the previous year and a considerably larger cut was expected. Sherbrooke reported camps busy and labour scarce. Port Arthur reported that lumber camps were finding difficulty in getting experienced men at wages of from \$35 to \$40 per month. At Prince Albert, lumber camps had practically all the help they required, owing to the extra efforts made to secure men previous to the opening up of the camps; snow, however, was needed to assist operations. Vancouver reported that large numbers of men were coming in from the camps, where operations had been finished; mills were very active. At New Westminster, sawmills and shingle mills were very busy, the

greatest drawback to a larger output being a shortage of cars for foreign shipments. Victoria reported that the output of logs on the coast continued to be well maintained and almost all camps were running to full capacity. Large orders were received by coast mills for ties and large dimension timber, and for boxes. A large mill at Nanoose Bay, which had been idle for a year or more, resumed operations.

In agriculture the seasonal slackness was general. Hamilton reported that many gardeners and others employed in outside operations were seeking work in the factories, and Woodstock also reported some movement of farm labourers to the cities. In the Prince Albert district there was a considerable quantity of grain yet to be hauled; many farmers were getting material together preparatory to building

Agriculture

in the spring. There was little unthreshed grain in the Saskatoon district, and at Calgary threshing was about completed and men were returning in large numbers to the cities for other employment. New Westminster reported the usual ranch work with a plentiful supply of labour.

At Sydney, in December, haddock were caught in large quantities, but Halifax

Fishing

reported that bad weather hindered shore fishing; heavy storms about the middle of the month caused much damage to lobster traps and gear. Newcastle reported more than 1,500 men and boys employed in smelt fishing and large catches were being taken. At New Westminster fishing was almost at a standstill, only enough fish being caught to supply the local market. Rough weather hindered fishing at Prince Rupert.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

At Halifax, rolling mills and skate, bolt and nut factories reported business active in all departments and labour steadily employed; the dry dock, marine slip, dockyard and boat and ship building plants were working to capacity, with an adequate supply of labour; machine shops were busy on steamship repair work; stove and furnace foundries worked overtime; business was brisk and skilled help in demand. Moirs' Limited, manufacturing biscuits and confectionery, and employing over 900 hands, reported the largest December output in the history of the firm; difficulty was experienced in securing help; prohibition legislation caused a considerable falling off in the consumption of soft drinks; sales declined 25 per cent or more and some help was laid off; breweries were doing a small export business, but practically no local trade. The cotton factory was working full

time with some machines idle through lack of operators. The volume of orders for ready-made clothing was slightly below normal; laundries and dyeing establishments were busy with female help in demand. The demand for roofing paper had fallen off somewhat since the coming of cold weather, but business on the whole was more active than usual for the time of year. Newspapers had a liberal retail advertising patronage and job printing was active; printing office help of all kinds was scarce; book binderies were busy and engravers and lithographers fully employed. Sash, door and planing mills were active and promised to continue so during the winter; the mills have found difficulty in securing hands to turn out all the work offering; manufacturers of wooden boxes were quiet, but were cutting lumber for next season; a number of small mills which supply the demand for boxes, drums and barrels for fish packing were quiet; lumber was being cut

for next season's work. The boot and shoe factory was working full time, but had difficulty in securing leather and other raw materials. Manufacturers of paints and varnishes reported business satisfactory for the time of year with no difficulty in securing help; manufacturers of laundry soap reported raw materials high and hard to secure; sales were good but difficulty was experienced in securing help. In municipal employment regular waterworks employees were kept busy on repair work; the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited, which controls the gas works, began to operate a new gas plant and made extensive alterations and additions to its light and power plant. In transportation the Canadian Government Railway had difficulty in handling the heavy freight traffic; facilities for handling freight have been much improved during the last two years, but merchants were still complaining of delays in delivery; all street railway employees were steadily employed and some difficulty in securing suitable men to fill vacancies was reported; work along the waterfront was very active and promised to continue so throughout the winter; about 1,200 men were at work loading and unloading steamships; the 'Longshoremen's Association concluded negotiations with the steamship agents by which they secure an increase of 5 cents per hour for both day and night work; this, however, does not affect some 300 coal handlers and railway freight handlers engaged in loading and unloading freight cars. With the coming of cold weather there was a falling off in building; very few bricklayers were working and some carpenters were also laid off; painters reported work dull; there was some activity in house building, however, more dwellings being under construction than is usual for this season; stonecutters were all employed at the harbour terminals; the Imperial Oil Company has begun the erection of an oil refinery, tanks and new piers, at a cost of about \$2,000,000; railway construction in connection with

the new ocean terminals was about completed and it was expected the labour employed would soon be laid off; the first section of the new Canadian Government Railways terminals was nearing completion; temporary freight sheds have been erected on the piers and large berths made ready; the new pier for the Furness, Withy Company was nearly completed; in municipal employment street work of all kinds had ceased for the winter and many of the men laid off had taken up 'longshore work. Bad weather interfered with fishing. The lobster fishing season opened in Yarmouth county about December 15, and on the following day a storm caused a heavy loss of traps and gear.

Westville reported a number of industrial plants shut down during the latter part of the month for the holidays, and the usual year-end repairs. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's plant operated full time during the first half of the month, but in the last two weeks operations were largely suspended; the Albion Machine Company's plant at Stellarton, reported last month as having shut down, worked part of its force during the whole month; normal conditions were expected shortly; other steel working plants worked full time. Flour and feed mills were busy; the Atlantic Milling Company of Pictou has remodelled its mills; Pictou County Dairy Company at Stellarton was still unable to secure sufficient cream to keep it busy; soft drink establishments, while quiet, reported larger business than for the corresponding month of last year. Steam laundries and cleaning establishments were busy; the wet wash laundry recently established in New Glasgow was working to capacity. Newspaper and job printing offices were busy. All woodworking mills worked full time during the month. The Standard Clay and Products Company was busy. Pictou County Electric Company experienced some trouble in handling the increased traffic in connection with its street railway, and more cars were being purchased. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company operated

full time raising about 600 tons per day; early in the month fire was discovered in one of the shops of the Acadia Coal Company's mine, but the dangerous places were walled off and work was resumed as usual; the supply of coal for the month did not meet the demand and even in mining centres the local demand was not filled. The lumbering industry was active, but some difficulty was experienced in securing labour. Municipal work continued quiet; labour for this work was also in demand and wages of \$2.25 per day were offered.

Sydney reported the steel industry very active, and additions being made at Sydney and Sydney Mines. Four of the six blast furnaces were in operation in Sydney, one was being rebuilt and enlarged and one was being repaired. The production of pig iron at the Sydney steel plant was 30,500 tons; steel ingots 35,000 tons; one blast furnace was producing at Sydney Mines and one was being built; the production of pig iron was 7,450 tons and of steel 11,500 tons. Stoves and furnace foundries were busy with the same number of men employed as last month; metal roofing and other sheet metal work establishments were active. The Nova Scotia Steel Company had a small brick plant operating at Sydney Mines; the Sydney Tar and Chemical Company was busy. Steam railways and repair shops were busy; shipping was brisk and long-shoremen were well employed. Owing to the cold weather more coal haulers were employed. Quarrying fell off during the month as stocks for the winter were well supplied. In addition to 557 coke ovens in operation in Sydney an additional 120 were being built; work on the new ovens of the Nova Scotia Steel Company was in progress. In coal mining the Dominion Collieries had an output of 310,000 tons, a decrease from last month of 29,000 tons, owing to the holiday season; the Nova Scotia Steel Company's output was 51,000 tons, about the same as last month. A few houses were being completed in Sydney, and repairs were under way on build-

ings recently damaged by fire. During December haddock were caught in large quantities.

At Amherst the Canada Car Rolling Mills were working full time. Flour mills were all active. Woollen mills at Amherst and Oxford were well employed. Woodworking factories were very active on boxes, some having orders sufficient to keep them busy well into the next year; the Amherst piano factory was exceptionally busy. The trunk and casket factory was working overtime three nights a week. Coal mines were very active and still reported a shortage of labour.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown the Bruce Stewart Company, carrying on a general machine and foundry business, and manufacturing gasoline engines, had 65 hands steadily employed. The Davis and Fraser meat-packing company, employing 60 hands, added a new boiler room and installed a new boiler; the Simms packing house, employing 20 hands, was busy.

Fire at Summerside, P.E.I., during December destroyed part of the business section, entailed a loss of several thousand dollars and threw a large number of employees out of employment.

New Brunswick

St. John reported the rolling mill at Strait Shore running steadily and giving employment to about 80 men; the two nail factories were working some overtime. The Sugar Refineries, Limited, continued active, employing about 150 hands. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were brisk and the two breweries reported business good. The two cotton mills were active, working some overtime, and ready-made clothing establishments reported Christmas trade very good. Steam laundries continued brisk; the two local laundries have been amalgamated. The pulp mill was operating steadily. Newspaper and job printing establishments worked

overtime to supply the Christmas trade, and binderies were also well employed. The two paper box factories worked some overtime. Sash, door and planing mills were running full time and in some instances overtime was worked; the wooden box factory reported business good; the broom and brush factories were busy giving employment to about 200 hands. The C. H. Peter's Sons' tannery, employing 30 hands, reported business good, and the Humphrey boot and shoe factory was well employed, about 25 persons finding steady work. The civic water and sewerage department was kept busy on repairs; twelve extra men were employed, increasing the staff to 175, the largest number employed for some time. Steam railways were taxed to their utmost during the month; street and electric railways were kept busy, snow storms occasioning extra employment; longshoremen were well employed and crews were working night and day. Dredging at Courtenay Bay was suspended early in December, and the entire plant has been laid up in winter quarters. Sawmills had about finished sawing for the winter and most of the mill hands were working with the longshoremen. Excavation was started on the site of a new elevator and it was expected the structure would be erected and equipped in eight months.

Moncton reported milling companies active; the Havelock Mineral Springs Company, Limited, which during the busy season employed 22 hands, reduced its staff to ten and will continue manufacturing during the winter; the J. A. Marvin Company, Limited, manufacturing biscuits and employing about 120 persons, was stocktaking and reduced its staff about one-half for two weeks. Humphreys Woollen Mills, employing about 75 people, were active with the outlook good; the Atlantic Underwear Company, Limited, employing about 300 persons, three-fourths of whom are women, was running night shifts. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company, employing about 35 hands, reported conditions active. Woodworking establish-

ments were busy; at the Moncton coo- perage branch of the Acadia Sugar Refinery 36 men were employed steadily. Very active conditions prevailed in both freight and passenger traffic on the Canadian Government Railways; navigation between Point du Chene and Summerside, P.E.I., closed December 30; the Canadian Government Railway shops continued active on repair work on box cars for the grain service, and on derricks and wrecking machinery for the Transcontinental Railway. Building continued brisk for the season.

At Newcastle carriage builders were busy. The three 50-barrel flour mills in the district had a good month. Pulp and paper makers were active and full crews were employed; work on the new mill of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company at Millerton continued. Newspaper and job printing establishments were very busy; a scarcity of skilled labour made a large amount of overtime work necessary. Sash, door and planing factories were still working full time but slackness was expected. Railway transport workers and railway shop workmen were very busy. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men were employed in lumbering operations. Large catches of smelt were being taken and high prices being paid; about 1,500 men and boys were employed in smelt fishing.

Fredericton reported manufacturing active in practically all lines, while some firms were working overtime on account of a shortage in skilled workmen. This was particularly noticeable at the New Brunswick foundry, at the two important larrigan factories, and at the cotton mills at Marysville. The woodworking factories were active. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were all busy. The Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, at which upwards of 200 employees were engaged, kept all hands busy. Three or more mining claims have been staked at Maple Grove, where deposits of silver and lead have been inspected and favourably reported on by mining engineers. Coal mines at Minto reported a shortage of labour and

a heavy demand owing to difficulty in securing soft coal from Nova Scotia, hitherto the main source of supply. In the lumber woods there was increased activity over last year and a considerably larger cut was expected.

Quebec

At Montreal a large number of plants in the metals group received heavy orders and in some cases extensions to plant were being made; the Dominion Bridge Company's annual report notes that in addition to special orders which necessitated a large addition to the girder shop and a special building there was a fair volume of bridge and structural work during the year; the prospects for a continuance of this business were considered good, though the use of structural steel for building operations has been greatly lessened by the ruling high prices for rolled material; Dominion Copper Products, a subsidiary company, had orders in hand sufficient to keep it busy for some months; the St. Lawrence Bridge Company was also busy; the Asbestos Corporation of Canada reported a good market at advanced prices, but there was some difficulty in securing labour; during 1916 the Armstrong Whitworth Company doubled the area of its buildings at Longueuil, two acres now being under roof; from 550 to 560 hands have been constantly employed. All the cotton mills were working to capacity, although cotton printers were held up to some extent owing to slow delivery of print cloth. Woollen mills were working to capacity. Clothing and fur manufacturers reported business good. Printers were all busy until Christmas. In woodenware, broom manufacturers reported a large volume of business and an advance in prices. In leather the volume of business done has been comparatively light; boot and shoe manufacturers were well employed on spring orders. In municipal work the removal of snow from the streets afforded a considerable volume of employment; at one time 2,500 men were engaged on this work. In retail stores

the Christmas trade brought exceptional activity and a large number of extra hands were employed; wholesale houses were also busy preparing for spring shipments. The large stores increased their staffs in most instances and reported a large holiday trade; one firm alone engaged 200 extra salesmen. Baking and confectionery establishments were busy owing to the Christmas trade. In other branches of trade and industry conditions have not changed since last month.

Quebec reported quietness in boat building, owing to completion of contracts; the iron shipbuilding and repairing trade, however, was very busy with over 600 men employed; stove foundries were brisk. Cotton mills were working to capacity. The printing and publishing lines and binderies were busy. In woodwork, sash, door and box factories were active and wooden toys and novelties were brisk on account of Christmas trade. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories reported a good month. In transportation there was the usual seasonal falling off in passenger traffic on street railways, but some increase in employment occurred owing to the use of sweepers and ploughs; navigation closed suddenly as ice developed more rapidly than usual. In building and construction stone quarrying was active, but harbour and river work had closed for the season. Lumber camps were active, with difficulty in securing labour despite the higher wages offered; the lack of snow during the first three weeks of the month seriously retarded operations, but later snowfalls improved conditions. All municipal street work had stopped for the season, but snow removal afforded some employment during the last week of the month.

Sherbrooke reported the McKinnon & Holmes Company, manufacturing iron and steel structural bridges, very busy; the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company was building a new addition to their large plant and employing about 3,000 hands; the Sherbrooke Machine Company, manufacturing paper and pulp mill machinery, was busy and

building a large addition to its factory. Cigar factories were only fairly active; abattoirs and meat packing houses had a good month. Cotton and woollen mills and hosiery, underwear and knitted goods factories were busy. In ready-made clothing N. Blue & Company and the St. Pierre Company were active, with about 300 hands employed in each plant. The Canada Paper Company at Windsor Mills and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company at Bromptonville and East Angus were running to capacity. A furniture factory at Waterville was running steadily and a new furniture factory was being started at Magog. The granite quarries and brickyards were quiet. The city water department was installing a larger pump and the gas and electric departments were making additions. The asbestos, copper and chrome iron mines were busy, but experienced difficulty in securing labour. Despite the season building was brisk. Lumber camps were active with labour in demand.

At St. Hyacinthe the machine shops were running on full time; agricultural implement factories were active and were expected to be so throughout the winter; biscuit factories were busy, and some overtime was worked. Cigar and tobacco factories had a good month and extensions to plant were being considered; distilleries were also active. The cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting factories were very active, the Penman Manufacturing Company working night and day. Ready-made clothing factories worked overtime; much activity prevailed in the ladies' clothing industry. Box making afforded considerable employment and sash and door factories worked overtime throughout the month; chair factories were also busy. Organ factories were very active, with orders to keep them busy for a long time. Tanneries were working overtime, and curriers were well employed; boot and shoe factories had a good month, working some overtime. Saddlers and leather goods were active. Stone and granite carvers had plenty of work, but building stonecutters were very quiet. In civic

employment the waterworks department was quiet and work on the gas company's lines was over for the winter. A small gang of labourers was retained for snow shovelling and other urgent work. In building there was work under way sufficient to employ local building trades all winter.

At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Foundries were working full time. Cigar factories and breweries were busy. The 1,400 hands of the Wabasso Cotton Company's mills were on full time. Glove factories and the Diamond Whitewear Company worked full time. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was working to capacity and the St. Maurice Paper Company was installing machinery in the largest of their new mills; this company's pulp mill employing 400 hands was active. Tanneries were very active and the boot and shoe factory was busy; the two paint mills at St. Malo had a good month. Work on three large school buildings and on the new plant of the St. Maurice Paper Company employed a large force of building tradesmen.

Hull reported the Matthews-Blackwell Company engaged a larger number of hands than usual during the holiday season. Smart-Woods, Limited, were employing 250 woman workers and 40 men. The E. B. Eddy Company continued active.

At St. John's and Iberville the Cluett-Peabody Company worked full time, but the Singer Manufacturing Company closed for ten days. The potteries worked full time with capacity staffs. Building tradesmen were well employed on the erection of a steel factory.

At Sorel the Canada Steamships shipyard was employing over 250 hands, and at the Government shipyards 900 men were at work; there was prospect of a considerable volume of employment in these yards during the winter on repair work. At the Sincennes-McNaughton Lines yard there was also much work to be done; several hundred hands were employed there during the month and more are likely to be taken on. At the

Ateliers Mecaniques, employing over 170 men, conditions were active. The foundry and steel works of Beauchemin & Sons had a good month. At the tannery of Duhamel & Brothers over 40 men were employed. The new shoe factory, employing about 40 hands, has been doing very well. The mica works, employing about 700 women, girls and men, was building a large factory; the work was giving employment to about 50 building tradesmen.

Ontario

At Toronto metal and machinery plants were busy. The structural steel, ship building, electrical, automobile and agricultural implement industries all reported activity. Meat packers, butchers, bakers, confectioners and others of the provision trades had a busy month owing to the holiday demand; cigarmakers were quiet and breweries and distilleries unsettled owing to prohibition legislation. The textile trades were active; garment workers had steady employment, but the trade was quieter than last month owing to the increased cost of woollen goods. The T. Eaton Company voluntarily increased the wages of the garment workers in its employ. Women's whitewear factories were active and hat and cap makers and furriers were well employed. Printers, bookbinders, lithographers and engravers had a good month. Boot and shoe workers and trunk and harness workers were well employed. All classes engaged in transportation were busy, the railway service being much handicapped by labour shortage; the Toronto Street Railway increased the wages of its employees from November 1 and the Dominion Express Company also gave an increase to all employees of six months' standing. Building was active, construction being well advanced on a number of large contracts which will give employment to inside tradesmen during the winter; there was a marked scarcity of houses at a moderate rental and a large number were being erected in the suburbs; the Toronto and York Radial Company is erecting a new terminal at

Farnham avenue from which all north-bound cars will be operated. In order to give winter employment to their crews the Canada Steamship Lines have established a machine woodworking and repair shop on the Yonge street wharf. In civic employment the Works Department was unable to secure a sufficient number of men for snow clearing. Retail and wholesale merchants were very busy; the Christmas trade surpassed all expectations and afforded a large volume of temporary employment.

Hamilton reported that with the approach of winter outside workers were seeking employment in factories and that numbers were being engaged. The metal trades continued very active; the steel plant and rolling mills were running night and day; the Hamilton Bridge Company was very busy on structural steel work; stove and furnace trade was active; sheet metal workers were all employed and there was still a demand for machinists and tool makers. Tobacco factories were busy, but the four largest cigar factories in the city, employing about 285 cigarmakers, were closed owing to labour disputes; the smaller factories, however, were busy; abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy; breweries and distilleries were still quiet. Cotton and knitting factories and women's whitewear factories were very busy. Ready-made clothing factories were only fairly busy, but shirt and collar companies were very active. Manufacturers of felt and tar paper were busy and the printing and paper trades reported a good month. Planing mills were active on sash, doors, wooden boxes and novelties. Boot and shoe factories were active with a demand for help, and makers of trunks, harness and horse goods were busy. In clay, glass and stone the Hamilton Glass Company and the Hamilton Mirror Plate Company were very active; George Frid & Son, brick manufacturers, received an order for 9,000,000 bricks for the International Nickel Company, which will keep them busy for one year. In municipal employment only the repair gang was at work and no new work was being done.

Navigation closed December 1, but the Inland Navigation Company continued to carry freight to Toronto until December 23; outward freight for this company for November was 10,900 tons, an increase of 355 tons over November, 1915. Steam and electric railways were very busy; the outward railway freight for November was 41,090 tons, a considerable increase over October. Building tradesmen were well employed and a number of extensions valued at over \$120,000 were being made to factories and schools; dwelling houses were in demand and a local contractor will build forty at once.

At Niagara Falls the firearms-sight factory, having completed orders which kept it running to full capacity for months, closed down for a time; the Pollard machinery shops, the carriage mountings factory, silver-plating and cutlery factories, the Dominion Chain Works and the Sanitary Can Factory were all very busy. Fruit and vegetable canneries were closed, but the shredded wheat factory was busy. Hat and corset factories and laundries were active. Custom planing mills were not so brisk. The shoe parts factory was busy. The Cyanamid works were very busy, one unit of the new liquid-air plant being in operation. Railways were busy; both freight and passenger traffic was good. Building tradesmen were well employed for the time of the year. Unskilled labour was scarce, but the closing down of work on the Welland Canal was expected to relieve this condition. At Welland contracts were let for extensions to the plant of the Canadian Steel Foundries Company to cost half a million dollars; two more open-hearth furnaces will be erected and the machine shop extended 100 feet.

St. Catharines reported that manufacturers of boilers, electrical apparatus and fixtures were active. In the foods group, flour mills, meat packing houses and confectioners were busy, but fruit and vegetable canning and breweries were quiet. Woollens and knitted goods concerns had a good month. Beaver-board, pulp and paper mills were ex-

ceptionally busy. In woodwork, sash, door and planing mills were only fairly busy, but wooden box and basket factories were active; employment on brooms, brushes and cooperage was fair. Tanneries and other leather lines continued busy and rubber footwear was active. In building, work was continued on extensions to a number of industrial plants.

In Ottawa labour continued scarce despite the customary slackening of civic works and building operations with the setting in of winter. Pulp and paper makers and railway men were especially busy. Civic work was decidedly slack on account of the weather and of a decision to curtail expenditure until after the war. In building, a garage to cost \$100,000 was being erected in connection with the car building plant of the Ottawa Car Company. Sudden cold weather resulted in the laying off of a number of building tradesmen on the parliament buildings contract.

Brockville reported boiler works, motor boat building and automobiles fairly active; the Canada Carriage Company was unusually busy working overtime in some departments and was also advertising for men and boys. The stove and furnace trade was fair; the tool department of the James Smart Manufacturing Company was unusually active; men on day shifts were called upon to work extra time, and some departments had night gangs as well. Soft drink establishments and breweries were quiet, but cigarmakers were well employed. The hat factory was fairly active and the glove works, while busy on some lines, was only fair in others. In building there was some employment on inside work on commercial buildings. All outside municipal work was closed for the winter.

Kingston reported the locomotive works very active, another large order having been received. The Montreal Transportation Company had a number of men engaged on repair work on its vessels. Sash, door and planing mills reported business good and broom factories were active. The Wormwith

Piano Factory reported business very fair. The Davis Tannery Company was working overtime. In civic employment a number of men were engaged on snow removal.

At Belleville the rolling mills were busy for the season of the year; the chief products were nails, horseshoes and light bar iron; a few portable steam engines and boilers, principally for mining purposes, have been manufactured by two of the local foundries; the greater portion of their work, however, was repairs on machinery. Carriage shops were busy on cutters and sleighs. The Deacon Shirt Company had an active month. The Canada Cement Plant, situated at Point Ann, was working day and night.

Peterborough reported that the iron and steel industries had a very busy month. Flour, feed and cereal mills were working night and day; the Quaker Oats plant, the largest of its kind in Canada, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of 22 lives; there were about 500 employed, of whom 225 of these were women and girls. Active conditions continued at the Matthews-Blackwell plant, about 50 hands being employed. Baking and confectionery establishments were very busy. The Calcutta Brewing and Malting Company, after operating 55 years, is discontinuing business. The Auburn woollen mill continued to work night and day, and the carpet factory worked full time. In job printing a new shop opened during the month. Sash, door and planing mills were not active on regular work, but were doing a good business on boxes. The harness factory reported activity. Lumbering was quiet; very little lumber will be cut this winter in this district, and operators putting in camps will cut pulp wood; wages were \$40 per month. Building operations were almost at a standstill, though some repairs and alterations were being made; the Dickson Bridge Works, employing about 240 hands, was destroyed by fire December 11; the company was making arrangements to rebuild.

Galt reported machine shops, textile works and planing mills active, though handicapped by a shortage of coal; sta-

tionary and portable engine establishments were active and stove foundries were very busy. Manufacturers of cottons, woollens, underwear, knitted goods and silks were very active; factories were working overtime and advertising for help. All branches in the clothing and laundering group were busy, the laundries seeking help. Newspapers and job printing were very busy and the paper box factory was advertising for hands. Sash, door and planing mills were active and looking for help, as was also the wooden box factory. The soap factory was working full time. In municipal employment only necessary work was being carried on.

At Brantford the Waterous Engine and Boiler Works were still busy and were short of labourers, and the Gould Shapley and Muir Gas Engines Company was running full time; the William Buck Stove Company, while still busy, had ceased night work; the Massey-Harris, Verity Plough and Cockshutt Plough Companies were running full time and were short of unskilled help. In textiles the Slingsly woollen mills were very busy; the Watson Manufacturing Company could not secure enough female help and was continuously advertising; the Niagara Silk Works were busy and also short of women workers; the Brantford Cordage Company was active and calling for help; the Dominion Dress Company, the Kitchen Overall and Shirt Company, and the laundries were fully staffed and running steadily. Schultz Brothers planing mills were running full time, although this is usually the slack season. The Brandon Shoe Company was very busy and expected to be active for some time. The Brantford Starch Company was steady. Railway companies reported the best season in some years and Christmas traffic was very heavy; transfer and cartage companies reported a shortage of help. In municipal employment the city had a gang laying sewers and, although short-handed, the work was progressing favourably.

Kitchener reported the Waterloo Manufacturing Company running full

time; the Regal Motor Company, manufacturers of automobiles, was closed down, but it was expected that a new company would begin operations in the spring; the Pequegnat Clock and Bicycle Company was busy. Flour mills at Kitchener, Waterloo and Bridgeport were running full time, but there was a considerable shortage of corn and other grains the first part of the month due to lack of cars; the Dominion Sugar factory was closed down owing to shortage of coal; abattoirs and sausage factories were very busy; the C. H. Doer biscuit and confectionery factory and the Metcalfe candy factory were working overtime; the Norton soft drink factory reported trade dull, but cigar factories were working full time; the Waterloo brewery continued busy, but the Huether brewery in Kitchener reported trade dull; the Seagram distillery at Waterloo was still very busy and short of help in the bottling department. The Macklin Hosiery Company continued busy; the Star Whitewear Company were very active and short of operators; felt factories were working overtime; the Dominion twine factory was also running full time. The robe and clothing factory worked overtime during the month in some departments; the shirt and collar factories and the button factories in the city and in Waterloo were still very busy; glove factories were working full time; whitewear factories were active and short of help. The paper box factory was very busy; sash, door and planing mills were running full time; the Berlin Office and Fixture Company worked some overtime. Both wooden box factories were busy; furniture and chair factories were active and some factories were short of machine hands; broom factories reported trade good and the Betzner woodenware factory worked full time up to the holidays. Tanneries and trunk and bag factories were working full time and boot and shoe factories worked overtime in some departments; the Dominion Tire Company was busy, only a few days being lost over the holiday season; both the large rubber factories worked to capacity. The

Braun Marble Works worked full time, but brickyards were only fair; the Shoemaker tile and sewer pipe plant was well employed. Both the Buffalo Forge Company and the Pollock Manufacturing Company have made large additions to their factories; the Berlin Table Company, Limited, was also putting up a large extension and required 25 carpenters and helpers; work on the addition to the Canadian Consolidated Felt plant was well advanced; this firm will open a branch shop in Elmira for the manufacture of rubber footwear. Transportation was active; the Kitchener and Waterloo street railway carried 100,420 passengers during the month of November, an increase of 7.8 per cent of same period last year.

At Guelph stove foundries continued very busy and the radiator and piano plate foundries were running full time; sewing machine makers were also active; the Flexible Conduit and Munster Tungensten Light Company was erecting a three-storey addition to its factory. The Guelph Biscuit Company and the Imperial Biscuit Company were busy and reported a shortage of female help. Flour mills continued active; cigar-makers were well employed and breweries reported export trade good. In the textiles group the Guelph Carpet Mills, the woollen mills and cotton spinning mills were working overtime three nights each week; the Dominion Linen Mills were also active and Carter's Knitting Factory was busy. The Guelph Oiled Clothing Company had a good month. The paper box factory reported trade good. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills were only fairly well employed, but the piano factory continued active. Both rubber goods factories were busy. Building tradesmen were well employed during favourable weather finishing contracts. Municipal employment was practically at a standstill.

At Stratford metal manufacturing was reported active. Flour mills were running night and day shifts and the pork packing factory was very active; soft drink establishments were busy, but

cigar factories were only fair. Woollen, hosiery and knitting factories had a good month. Ready-made clothing workers were very busy. Sash, door and planing mills reported trade fair. Furniture and chair factories were active, with a shortage of help, but broom makers were somewhat slack. The tannery and harness factories were very busy. The Grand Trunk locomotive and car repair shops were busy and in some departments day and night shifts were employed. Municipal employment was quiet, but the removal of snow afforded some employment.

At Woodstock factories reported the supply of unskilled labour somewhat more adequate owing to the cessation of outdoor work for the winter. In the manufacture of wagons and sleighs, skilled labour was in demand; stoves and furnace manufacturers also reported a shortage of skilled labour. In baking and confectionery labour was in demand. In furniture and chair factories skilled workmen were scarce, and piano and organ factories reported skilled hands in constant demand. Tanneries, however, reported no shortage of hands. Building and construction was quiet.

At London several of the larger concerns shut down from three days to two weeks for stock-taking. The London Rolling Mills were very busy; the Ford Motor Company was remodelling the interior of its building; both foundry and tin shops of the McClary Manufacturing Company were busy and shut down only three days for stock-taking. Both the Perrins Manufacturing Company and McCormick's (biscuit and candy factories) were very busy, but shut down for stock-taking. The Holeproof and Peerless Hosiery Companies were active. Newspaper employees were very busy, with more advertising than usual, causing considerable overtime; all the lithographing firms were busy; the London wooden box factory was very busy and the Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ company was active. Boot and shoe factories were well employed; Hyman's tannery and the sole and heel

factory were exceptionally busy and were unable to keep up with orders. The Hobbs Plate Glass Company was more active. The S. F. Lawrason Powdered Ammonia Company was busy making up stock for the spring trade. A movement was on foot to have natural gas for manufacturing purposes piped through the city. Steam railroads were taxed to their utmost moving the large freight and passenger traffic; coal was delayed in transit and in most cases consumers could procure only one-half ton at each purchase. Building was almost over for the winter, but a number of building tradesmen secured employment in factories. Civic outside employment was about completed, a few sewers being the only work in hand.

At St. Thomas the Canada Iron Corporation reported business very brisk; 15 or 20 men were brought from Montreal for work in the foundry and more could be placed; some trouble was experienced in securing supplies owing to railroad congestion; Norsworthy and Company reported business normal, and the Erie Iron Works fair. The Empire Flour Company was busy and the grain supply was plentiful. The Nobility Chocolate Company had a heavy Christmas trade. Cigarmakers were well employed. The Monarch Knitting Company reported business better than in the previous month. Newspaper printers were busy throughout the month and job printers were well employed. E. T. Wright Company and the Nursery Company reported business brisk. Steam railroads were very busy and every available man was working. Michigan Central car workers were well employed, as were also the men in locomotive shops. The building trades were very quiet.

Chatham reported stationary and portable engine works active; full staffs were kept steadily employed; automobile and carriage factories were more active than in the previous months. Flour mills were quiet with large stocks of flour and feed on hand. The Dominion Sugar Company completed its new plant and began operations immediately; about ten carloads of sugar

were produced from beets on hand and then the plant closed down to make changes in order to refine raw sugar; about 100 hands were laid off; the Chatham Packing Company was very active, chiefly on export trade. The woollen mill worked overtime and the American Pad and Textile Company reported their best season, about 80 hands being employed continually. Sash and door factories were still working full time and taking on mechanics. The Grand Trunk Railway and Pere Marquette Railway received 1,656 cars of freight during the month and shipped out 1,630, being 300 more cars than in December, 1915; the Canadian Pacific Railway received 200 cars freight during the month, 75 cars more than in December, 1915. Freight on the electric railroad was lower than in December, 1915, chiefly because sugar beets were only half a crop. In building, the Hays Wheel Company commenced an addition to its factory and the erection of a \$10,000 sash and door factory was begun. The Blonde Lumber Company, owing to financial difficulty, closed its planing mill and was disposing of its stock, laying off about 25 hands. Street work, except where necessary, was brought to an end the last week of the month and park employees were laid off.

At Windsor manufacturers of structural steel and iron and stoves and furnaces were active, and automobiles and accessories very busy. All branches of the food group reported activity except breweries and distilleries, which were quiet. In building, the Maxwell Motor Company of Detroit will erect a factory in the civic-owned factory district to cost \$75,000, while the Breuer Cigar Company will erect a five-storey building, to employ about 300 hands; building was quiet owing to weather conditions, but prospects were bright for 1917.

At Owen Sound the Corbett Foundry and Machine Company had orders sufficient to keep them running for a considerable time; the nut and bolt works was being reorganized under the name

of the "Northern Bolt, Screw and Wire Company, Limited"; a key mill and other extensions will be made. The Keenan Woodenware Company is planning to extend its plant; this factory was very busy, its plant and labour force being taxed to capacity. Flour and oatmeal mills and pickle manufacturers were active; the cigar factory was fairly active, but breweries were closed down. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills were busy, and the box and casket factory and furniture and chair factories were operating steadily. Tanneries had a good month. In transportation, the Dominion Transportation Company's ships were laid up as well as some 15 smaller craft; the Northern Navigation Company's ships were at Collingwood, and those of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Port McNichol; a number of other ships were at Port McNichol with cargoes of grain.

At Orillia the stove foundry reported orders plentiful, and a shortage of mounters and body builders; the agricultural implement factory was handicapped by lack of skilled help, though plenty of unskilled help was offering; the output of ferro-molybdenum from the smelter has been about 500 pounds daily; the capacity is two tons, but raw material delivery was light; the smelter is preparing to produce pig iron, and was putting in a 20-ton furnace; electricity will be used. The ready-made clothing factory reported a rush of orders during December; the firm did not add to staff, but could have done so with advantage. Job printing plants were very busy. Furniture factories continued active. The tannery was working at about 60 per cent of capacity, though there was some improvement in the labour situation. A new planing mill is being erected to replace one burned a year ago; it will soon begin operations.

Cobalt reported pulp and paper mills active. Conditions in the Cobalt mining camp continued excellent and the high price of silver continued to stimulate production; the employees of the var-

ious mines were paid their bonus of 25 cents per day for December, as silver averaged over 70 cents per ounce for the month; reports from Porcupine indicated that the gold camp was suffering from a shortage of labour in certain lines and a scarcity of help for the cutting of cordwood was also reported.

At Port Arthur the Northern Engineering Works and Foundry had between 25 and 30 men and boys employed on steam engines and boilers, marine engines and general repair work; at Woodside Brothers, Port Arthur, which carries on the same class of work, a staff of 18 were busy; the Copp Foundry, Fort William, and the Western Machine Shop, Port Arthur, were engaged on special orders, the Copp Foundry employing from 80 to 100 men and boys and the Western Machine Shop from 18 to 25; boat and shipbuilding was being done at the Western dry dock, Port Arthur, about 750 hands being employed; during December the work day was reduced to eight hours; contracts have been secured by this firm for some ten or twelve ocean-going freighters similar to the two built and launched in 1916. Flour mills at Fort William were busy; aerated water and soft drink establishments were on short time and short-handed; local breweries were operating, but business was quiet. Steam laundries were doing a normal trade. Sash, door and planing mills were quiet; cut stone and granite works and brickyards have closed for the winter. The starch factory at Fort William was quiet. Railway repair shops were fully employed. Navigation closed about the middle of the month; there was the usual speeding up towards the end of the season, weather conditions continuing good. One commercial building was in course of erection in Port Arthur, employing about 30 bricklayers, labourers, carpenters and helpers. Lumber and tie camps were finding it difficult to secure experienced men at wages of from \$35 to \$45 a month. Between 60 and 70 men were employed on outside municipal work in both cities during the month.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported the output of architectural and structural iron and steel below normal; steady employment was afforded throughout the month on parts of locomotives and cars, chiefly for repair work; there was, however, little work on new locomotives and cars; on stationary and portable steam engines and boilers employment was irregular; manufacturers of electrical apparatus and fixtures reported outputs satisfactory and labour well employed. Flour and feed mills were working full time and abattoirs were busy; baking and confectionery establishments were active; cigar factories were very busy early in the month and experienced help was in some demand; breweries were active. Establishments producing oils, greases, paints and soaps were fairly well employed. All branches of transportation were working to capacity. Building and construction was practically at an end for the season. Pickle factories were busy. Manufacturers of hosiery, underwear and knitted goods reported no change in size of staffs from last month, but dyeing concerns reported some increase in business; ready-made clothing was active in preparation for spring sale, but shirt factories continued to lay off hands; manufacturers of hats, caps and gloves reported staffs slightly increased in some cases; the fur trade had a busy month, one of the largest firms having to secure a special permit to work at night owing to lack of floor space for an increased staff; whitewear establishments remained quiet; laundries were working steadily with full staffs; printing and publishing establishments were busy and Christmas orders kept manufacturers of paper boxes, bags and novelties very brisk; printing establishments employing girls as bookbinders were fairly busy; expert hands were very scarce; a new establishment has been opened employing over 60 hands, with the expecta-

tion of increasing the staff to 300 with the installation of the full equipment of machinery. Paper box concerns were still busy; there was the usual Christmas demand for saleswomen; some have been laid off since the holiday season, but staffs were larger than a year ago. Stenographers were fairly busy, but the demand was mainly for temporary work.

At Brandon industrial activity was greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The Brandon Machine Works was partially destroyed by fire on December 23. Sash, door and planing mills were active, and leather works were busy. Building tradesmen continued to be fairly active with good prospects.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat the Alberta Rolling Mills continued brisk in the manufacture of bar and band iron, bolts and nuts; the Alberta Foundry Company was working day and night employing about 80 men; the Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Company reported activity in special lines and a fair business in pumps and windmills; the Dominion Harvester Company, which owing to a fire had been occupying temporary quarters, has removed its plant to Redcliff. Flour mills were very busy, working day and night; the Lake of the Woods mill was not yet completed, but grain was being received at the elevator; bakeries and candy makers were busy with sufficient help. Soft drink establishments were very quiet, but the Medicine Hat brewery reported business improving. The planing mills were active for the time of the year, with labour scarce. The Alberta Clay Products Company was rather quiet and the Medalta Stoneware Company fair; the linseed oil mills were actively engaged. Garages reported an improvement over last month, and a demand for mechanics. Transfers and liveries reported business very brisk.

At Lethbridge the macaroni factory, employing 17 hands, was busy; the Ellison Flour Mills, employing 37 hands, was also active; during the past year

this company has expended \$40,000 in extensions; the smaller milling companies were busy. One newspaper and job printing establishment, employing 30 hands, was active, and other establishments were fairly busy. Railway transportation was active and repair shops busy. The coal mines were giving employment to about 2,000 hands and were still short of miners.

Calgary reported that the Buckeye Machine Company had extended its plant in order to manufacture grain grinders, gasoline engines, pump jacks, etc. Automobile, cycle and motor engine firms were fairly well employed; sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters were busy. A new cigar factory was reported brisk; flour mills were running day and night; abattoirs and meat packing houses were fully employed; breweries were dull. Newspaper and job printing firms worked some overtime, and publishing houses, binderies, engraving and lithographing firms were also busy. Sash, door and planing mills were fully employed, mainly on local orders for storm doors and windows. The employees of the locomotive shops at Ogden were steadily employed and the three railroads had very heavy freight traffic. Harvesting operations were almost completed and numbers of threshing hands were seeking employment in the city.

At Edmonton the Great Western Garment Company had extended its factory and was employing about 300 women and girls, an increase of 200 over the same period last year; some overtime was being worked. The Swift Canadian meat packing plant had some 475 hands employed, an increase of 50, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; cigarmakers were active, but breweries were very quiet; since the introduction of prohibition the local breweries have employed some women in positions previously held by men. Newspaper and job printing were active. Several stores that were under construction have been completed, and this with the winter has caused a slackness for building labour. At the beginning of the

month farmers were unable to get sufficient cars to move their grain, but later this condition was much improved. In department stores Christmas trade brought a considerable volume of employment and numbers of extra hands were engaged.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported the flour mill running to capacity and abattoirs doing a fair business; P. Burns & Company opened a branch packing house; the milk shortage was very acute; a new dairy company was being formed. Steam laundries and cleaning and dyeing works were busy, and printers and binders were in demand. The planing mills were only fairly busy. Steam railways were active, especially in the passenger departments. The severe weather stopped outside building, but some inside work continued.

Moose Jaw reported that the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works had started plants to produce gas for fuel and lighting from straw. The Robin Hood mills were running to full capacity; the packing plant was quiet, but had a good fall business, and had a large stock in storage; there was a big pack of butter and a considerable amount was shipped to Montreal. Job printing was heavy and stock supplies hard to obtain. In woodworking a considerable demand for sash was reported. A local brick plant was completing plans for a large increase in capacity and has a good quality of clay for fire brick, sewer tile or pottery purposes. Railway traffic was fairly heavy, but unfavourable weather interfered with work; shops were busy on repairs to flat and box cars. Building and construction work practically ceased owing to the cold weather. Agricultural operations were completed in November, but some grain was still in the hands of farmers.

At Prince Albert, flour mills were running steadily and employees were working overtime; creamery and dairy employees were busy, though the milk supply was below normal; aerated water

and brewery works were quiet. Sash, door and planing mills were slack. Railway employees were kept busy owing to winter conditions and trains were running late; work had almost ceased on the new Grand Trunk Pacific station and freight sheds owing to want of material; building tradesmen were well employed on alteration and repair work. Lumber and cordwood camps were in active operation; the lumber camps to the north seemed to have all the help required. Municipal work was curtailed to a minimum. During the month fire destroyed the Windsor Hotel and a number of employees were thrown out of employment.

Saskatoon reported a demand for men in the woods and for winter work on farms. The Quaker Oats plant continued running on double shift and to full capacity. In transportation the freight business was markedly heavier than a month ago and street railway workers were well employed. Threshing was over for this season.

British Columbia

Fernie reported manufacturers of aerated waters quiet and breweries active. Printing offices were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were very quiet. Steam railways were active, but repair shops quiet. The coal mining industry, owing to labour unrest and climatic conditions, was adversely affected; the coke ovens at Fernie operated continually and were not affected to the same extent as mining operations. Lumbering was fairly busy.

Nelson reported a few of the small mines closed on account of shortage of water and some shortage of coke. The British Columbia Electric Company was rushing operations on its new dam, taking advantage of the low water, and expected to finish the work before high water in the spring. The three hundred ton mill for the Florence mine at Ainsworth was almost completed; the work on the tramway and the Hydro Electric power plant was finished; about 100 men were employed. The mines at Rossland

were quiet, but the smelter at Trail was still running to full capacity. The saw-mill at Nelson had ceased operations, owing to the freezing up of the booms.

At Vancouver labour conditions in general were less favourable than a month ago. The change was chiefly due to bad weather which closed down many up-country enterprises and some out-of-door work in the city; large numbers of men were coming into the city from railway construction, from the lumber camps, and from threshing in the prairie provinces. Shipbuilding was active, with some demand for wooden shipwrights; machine shops reported a steady increase in activity and sheet metal workers reported improvement. Breweries were slack. Flour, feed and cereal mills showed improvement over last year, but were only fairly busy. The sugar refinery was temporarily closed. Pulp and paper mills up-coast were working to capacity. Printing and associated industries were fair. Lumber mills and wood-working factories were active. The shoe factory was active. Building improved. Coal miners were in steady demand for work at interior points. There was much activity on the water front and long-shoremen were busier than for some three years. Very little civic work other than the maintenance of necessary services and the carrying out of essential repair work was under way. The Christmas trade was the best in recent years and a large number of extra hands were absorbed.

Women in baking and candy making were fully employed on account of the Christmas trade; a slight increase in the number of girls and women employed in the cigarmaking industry was reported. Workers on knitted goods were fully employed. In ready-made clothing, business was not brisk in the ladies' garment branch, but the only firm engaged on men's clothing reported trade good; firms in the overall and shirt making branch of the clothing industry working on service garments were fully occupied; other firms manufacturing overalls reported trade a little slack and employees

on short time; custom tailoring was very slack, with employees also on short time; in laundering an increase of business was reported, making the engagement of more help necessary. Those employed on the manufacture of paper boxes were exceptionally busy during the past month in preparation for the Christmas trade, and saleswomen and department store employees were also very busy. The demand for stenographers was rather quiet.

At New Westminster the shipbuilding industry was very active, all the shipyards working full time; the meat packing plant was working at capacity and the evaporating plant at Ladner was working night and day, seven days a week; the British Columbia Products Company was working full time evaporating vegetables and was making an addition to plant which will increase the output about one-third; 120 hands were employed. There was more activity in cigar factories than for some years past, all shops working to capacity and calling for hands. Of the two steam laundries one was moving to larger quarters and increasing the size of the plant; there was considerable activity in the printing trade owing to the demand for Christmas work, and printers were well employed. Sash and door factories were normal for this season. The tannery which had been idle for several years was undergoing alterations, preparatory to starting up again; about 30 hands will be employed. The municipal light plant has substituted nitrogen for arc lamps on the streets; this will reduce the maintenance crew from eight men to three. Street and electric railways were fairly busy; on steam roads freight business was brisk, mainly because of activity in the lumber trade; the Canadian Northern Railway shops at Port Mann were increasing the number of employees and making preparations for the building of box cars. In building, the Dominion Shingle and Cedar Company's plant was nearing completion. This mill is expected to employ about 100 hands when it begins operations. The third unit of the jetty at the mouth of the

Fraser river was under construction, and there was some difficulty in securing labour. Sawmills and shingle mills in the district were very busy, but were somewhat handicapped by a shortage of cars for foreign shipments. In addition to the ordinary maintenance work in municipal employment a new sewer was under construction, giving employment to all the available unskilled labour. In agriculture the usual ranch work for this season was going on with a plentiful supply of labour; farmers in the Delta district were finding some trouble in getting cars for the shipment of potatoes; in East Delta alone there were 3,000 tons still in the pits waiting for cars; the late dry season and early frosts damaged the pastures, resulting in a shortage of milk. Fishing was very slack and canneries were closed down for the season.

Nanaimo reported that while the building trades remained quiet, coal mining in the district showed improvement and skilled labour was in demand. Metallic mining was very quiet, but prospecting was being carried on extensively; the smelter at Ladysmith, which has been idle for some years, changed hands and is to be re-opened. Logging in the district, owing to bad weather, was quieter than last month and some camps reported a shortage of white labour; sawmills were working steadily, but not to capacity.

Victoria reported that a company had been formed for the purpose of establishing a steel plant in the vicinity of the city; the mills will have an initial capacity of 25 tons per day, and it was expected that 200 men would be employed; the two iron shipyards were working full time, chiefly on repair work; contracts for six wooden schooners have been placed with the local shipyard and the capacity of the plant will be increased. A contract for a period of three years has been signed by the two daily papers and the Typographical Union; there was no change in hours or wages from the previous scale. An order for 500,000 wooden boxes has been placed with coast mills; about two-thirds of this

business will go to two Victoria mills. The lumbering industry on Vancouver Island was in an active and flourishing condition, a considerable portion of the lumber for export being shipped to the prairies and Eastern Canada. A large mill at Nanoose Bay, which has been idle for a year or more, has resumed operations. The output of logs at the coast logging camps continued to be well maintained; almost all the camps were running to capacity and the output has broken all records; the coast mills will divide an order for two cargoes of ties and large dimension timber of approximately 7,000,000 feet, and an order for 3,500,000 feet of lumber; one of the mills has a standing order for all the spruce of the quality specified it can ship during the first six months of the year; a vessel loaded with 1,100,000 feet of lumber cut at the Genoa Bay mill has recently cleared for Durban, South Africa. In fishing the total pack of sockeye salmon at most of the canneries was small, but the record high price of salmon now prevailing makes the pack this year quite as valuable as that of last year, despite the shrinkage of ten per cent in volume. Retail merchants reported Christmas business from 10 to 25 per cent greater than last year. Holly growing has of late years become an important industry in this city, one grower shipping ten tons to California this season.

Prince Rupert reported that numbers of men had returned from mining and lumbering camps that had closed until spring; the Ocean Falls Lumber Company, which had several hundred men employed, was among those which suspended operations; the Swanson Bay pulp mills were running to capacity. In mining, camps were preparing for greater activity in the spring; Maple Bay, a branch of the Granby Company, which has been employing 110 men, will be closed for a few months; reports from the Delta Copper Company were very promising and operations on a large scale have begun; this company holds, under option, 21 claims on Rocher de Boule mountain and intends installing

a plant including a compressor and a surface train. Builders were engaged constructing camps at Juniper Creek above Rocher de Boule; accommodation for 25 or 30 men will be provided. During part of the month fishing improved somewhat, but weather conditions were

unfavourable, especially for the smaller craft, and the catches landed were not large; the Booth fisheries have announced that they will make this port the headquarters for two of their steamers, with a capacity of 100,000 pounds each.

INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1916

AT the close of the year 1915 a return to almost normal activity was noted, after the depression which began in 1913 and which was accentuated for a time on the outbreak of war. At the close of 1916, however, a year of abnormal industrial activity has to be reported. Almost every group of manufacturing industries worked at high speed. Metals, machinery and conveyances, the group of industries on which, of course, the effect of the war was most marked, was greatly speeded up, larger outputs being reported from steel plants, locomotive works and automobile establishments. Shipbuilding was also active. In foods, flour and cereal mills worked to capacity, but prohibition legislation adversely affected breweries, distilleries and cigar factories. In the textile and clothing groups the mills had to meet heavy war orders and much overtime was worked; in some cases cotton mills were affected by delays in the receipt of dyes and other raw materials. Pulp, paper and fibre was active on export demand; extensions were made to a number of plants and new factories were being built. The printing, publishing and paper goods group, while not yet completely revived, was much busier than in 1915. In woodwork and furniture, greater activity was reported from sash, door and planing mills, orders for wooden boxes compensating for the fall-

ing off in the demand for contractors' supplies; furniture and piano factories also showed improvement. In leather, boots and shoes and rubber, activity was marked and overtime was general, although the labour shortage was not so pronounced in this industry as in some others. Clay, glass and stone remained quiet; brickyards were still slack on account of the falling off in building; tile and sewer pipe, however, was more active. Paints, oils and chemicals was an active group, particularly in explosives. Water, light and power was busier, owing to demand from new factories and extensions.

The transportation systems of the country were so heavily taxed by the vast increase in the export trade that the shortage of rolling stock and tonnage became serious towards the end of the year, and the question of cancelling some of the passenger services was raised. Metallic mining and ore refining was stimulated by the demand from munition plants and coal mines worked to the capacity of the labour force to meet the heavier calls from railroads and manufacturing. In building and construction there was improvement as manufacturers made extensions to plant, but railroad construction was quiet; according to a preliminary estimate only 283 miles of new track were laid. Lumbering also revived remarkably. Agriculture was

adversely affected by the labour shortage, but as production was much smaller than in 1915 the demand for labour was not so great. Fishing fell off, especially on the west coast, where the salmon pack was much below that of last year; the catch on the east coast was small and the season on the lakes was only fair.

Some indication of the general activity is afforded by the statistics of bank clearings and of imports and exports. Bank clearings as indicated by the returns for 16 cities showed a total of \$10,260,927,437, as compared with \$7,598,821,042 in 1915, an increase of \$2,662,106,395, or 35 per cent. The total imports of merchandise for consumption for the 11 months ended November amounted to \$698,742,924, as compared with \$467,070,390 for the same period in 1915, an increase of 49 per cent. Exports produce of Canada for the same period in 1916 amounted to \$961,669,229, as compared with \$521,958,444 in the first 11 months of the previous year, an increase of 84 per cent.

Unemployment which had been serious in the winter of 1913-14 and which was still in evidence in

The Labour Market

the winter of 1914-15 was almost negligible in the following winter because of the number of workers absorbed by the military services and by the heavy volume of employment on war orders. In 1916 with enlistments continuing and with industry speeded up still further, the supply of labour became quite inadequate. Efforts to dilute the labour supply with woman workers were made with varying success as in some centres woman factory hands were largely absorbed in textile, gar-

ment and boot and shoe factories engaged on army contracts. Some relief came from the release of interned aliens and the slackening of municipal and other public employment as the rate of wages advanced. The following table, which has been compiled from returns supplied by 100 employment bureaus, shows in general the trend of the unskilled labour market:

Month	Vacancies notified (Number in January = 100)	Per cent of vacancies filled
January.....	100	46
February.....	114	44
March.....	119	55
April.....	143	58
May.....	189	56
June.....	164	50
July.....	202	45
August.....	254	50
September.....	245	39
October.....	215	38
November.....	184	45

Taking the number of vacancies notified in January as 100 the table shows relatively the vacancies notified each month and the percentage of the vacancies filled. Since April the percentage of the demand supplied has declined each month except in August when the harvest excursions brought an influx to the West and in November when numbers of workers were released from municipal and other outside work.

The closer application of skilled labour is indicated by the following table which shows from returns furnished by trade unions the percentages of their membership unemployed on three different dates:

Occupations of trade unions reporting.	Per cent of members unemployed on:		
	Dec. 30, 1915	June 30, 1916	Sept. 31, 1916
Manufacturing and mechanical industries...	3.1	1.1	1.3
Metal, machinery and conveyances.....	.9	.6	.0
Food, tobacco and liquors.....	8.5	4.9	.5
Textiles, carpet and cordage.....	.0	.0	.5
Clothing and laundering.....	3.3	.6	1.0
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	.0	.0	.0
Printing, publishing and paper goods.....	3.7	.8	1.2
Leather, boots and shoes and rubber.....	.0	.0	.1
Transportation.....	3.0	.5	.5
Steam railways.....	2.4	.5	.6
Street and electric railways.....	2.3	.3	.0
Navigation.....	12.2	2.3	1.1
Building and construction.....	28.3	8.6	6.3
Mining and quarrying.....	5.9	1.2	.7
Public employment.....	.....	.0	.1
Miscellaneous.....	8.4	3.1	1.9
All occupations.....	8.7	2.1	1.4

Although immigration showed a gain as compared with 1915, the relief afforded was very slight. In British Columbia, however, the increased demand brought several hundreds more Japanese and Chinese than in the previous year. Figures (unrevised) prepared by the Immigration Department for the calendar year show the total immigration for 1916 as 65,732, an increase of 17,266, or about 36 per cent over 1915, when the number of immigrants was 48,466. The following table gives the numbers arriving from Great Britain, the United States and other countries during the past two years:

Country.	1915	1916
Great Britain.....	9,606	8,617
United States.....	36,098	51,613
Other countries.....	2,762	5,484
Total.....	48,466	65,732

Owing chiefly to the rise in the cost of living there was more industrial unrest than in 1915. Ac-

Trade Disputes

cording to the record of industrial disputes, there were 75 strikes in existence during 1916, one of which was carried over from the previous year, leaving 71 strikes on record as having actually commenced during 1916. In these 75 strikes, 271 employers and 21,157 employees were directly involved; during the year 1915 only 43 strikes, involving 96 employers and 9,140 employees, were recorded. There were in existence, therefore, in 1916, 32 more strikes, involving 175 more employers and 12,017 more employees than in the previous year. The time losses in the 75 strikes of 1916 amounted to approximately 208,277 working days, an increase of 102,128 over 1915. The greatest time loss was in mining, strikes occurring in coal mining particularly. There were brief strikes in the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, at Taylorton, Sask., and in the mines of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company at Bienfait, Sask., in the months of October and November respectively, which were, however, followed by the conclusion of definite agreements for increased wage rates. During the months of July and August, strikes also occurred at Coal Creek and Michel, British Columbia, and at Galt, Coalhurst, Chinook, Nordegg and Drumheller, Alberta. An agreement disposing of these matters was reached in August between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mining operations in the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta districts were again interrupted by the recurrence of

labour trouble in the month of November, but through the intervention of the Dominion Government an understanding was reached for the investigation of the increased cost of living, and the employees resumed work. A strike of three weeks' duration occurred in the Acadia Coal Company's mines at Stellarton, N.S., in April, which was terminated by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. There was a three weeks' strike of coal miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, of Minto, New Brunswick, in the month of June, for increased wage rates, which ended in a compromise. A strike occurred on December 4 in the Pacific Coal Mining Company's mines at South Wellington, British Columbia, for an increased scale of wages; this trouble was settled on December 6, the employing company agreeing to pay the scale of wages in force at Nanaimo. There were seven strikes on record as unsettled on December 31, 1916.

The extent to which the various industries and trades were affected by strikes during 1916 is indicated by the following table:

Industry or Trade	Strikes	Employees Involved	Working Days lost
Mining	10	11,814	88,634
Building	7	210	4,124
Metal, Engineering & Shipbuilding ..	15	2,883	33,133
Woodworking	1	375	1,875
Clothing	11	1,176	19,341
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation	7	1,201	22,977
General Transport, including steam and electric railway services, express and cartage teamsters and drivers and longshoremen	19	2,340	27,283
Miscellaneous skilled trades	2	353	3,245
Unskilled labour	3	805	7,660

The steep rise in prices which appeared in the last few weeks of 1915 continued during 1916, there being some abatement only for a short

time during the early summer. Throughout the first half of the year the movement, as during the latter part of 1915, was chiefly in materials, especially in metals, chemicals, clothing material, etc., due to the heavy demand for war supplies. But during the second half of the year the advances were most pronounced in foodstuffs as a result of the great shortage in crops in nearly all countries. Not only grain, breadstuffs, vegetables and fruit were scarce and high in price, but dairy products, eggs and livestock were greatly affected by the shortage of feed, hay alone having been a good crop. Heavy marketing of livestock on account of the feed shortage kept down the prices of meats to a great extent during the autumn, but toward the end of the year these prices also were advancing. Meanwhile many materials had risen steadily and steeply, especially leather, cotton, iron and steel, coal and coke. The Department's index number of wholesale prices reached 204.8 for December as compared with 161.1 for December, 1915, averaging 182.6 for the year as compared with 148.0 for 1915, 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 for 1913. In retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods rose to \$10.11 for December as compared with \$8.13 for December, 1915, the average for the year being \$8.79 as compared with \$7.86 for 1915. Rent rose slightly in the average, while coal and wood were considerably higher.

Wages were almost uniformly upward in 1916; of the 136 changes in wages and hours, affecting approximately 93,540 workpeople, reported to the Department as taking effect during the year, one only showed a decline in the wage scale, four an increase in wages and reduction in hours, two a reduction in hours, while in 129 cases wage increases were indicated. In 1915 the number of changes reported was 48 and the number of workpeople affected 14,653, as compared with 73 and 23,607 respectively in 1914. For a time after the outbreak of the war the reports of wage changes indicated a downward trend in the wage scale, a condition which continued into 1915. As recovery from the first effects of the war became general fewer wage reductions were reported, the single decrease reported in 1916 occurring in the first quarter. The table which follows gives the changes and the approximate number of workpeople affected reported to the Department in each quarter of the last three years:

Of the wage changes reported in 1916 the greatest number occurred in steam railway service, and there were also more workpeople affected in this occupation than in any other. The large number of changes in this group is accounted for in some degree by the fact that several of the organizations of railway employees had intended asking the companies for new agreements in 1914, but postponed this action on account of the war until the year 1916, when the sharp advance in the cost of living prompted them to take action. Mining stood second in the number of changes and also in the number of workpeople affected. A number of important changes occurred in the rates of wages in the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and in both the Crow's Nest Pass and Vancouver Island districts of British Columbia. The changes were all in the nature of increases which were granted on account of the high cost of living. In the other industries and trades changes in wages and hours affecting over 1,000 workpeople were reported in building, metals, textiles, clothing and electric railways and general transport. The following table summarizes the number of changes and the workpeople affected according to the trade or industry:

Year	Increase		Decrease	
	Number of Changes	Approximate Number of Workpeople Affected	Number of Changes	Approximate Number of Workpeople Affected
1914				
1st quarter.....	15	10,244	2	625
2nd "	23	6,783	..	.....
3rd "	4	735	2	1,204
4th "	4	29	23	3,992
Total.....	46	17,786	27	5,821
1915				
1st quarter.....	5	2,176	12	662
2nd "	9	2,822	6	2,399
3rd "	12	1,141	1	4
4th "	3	5,449	..	.....
Total.....	29	11,588	19	3,065
1916				
1st quarter.....	18	11,738	1	195
2nd "	46	18,712	..	.....
3rd "	31	19,443	..	.....
4th "	40	43,647	..	.....
Total.....	135	93,540	1	195

Trade or Industry.	No. of changes.	No. of workpeople affected.
Woodworking.....	1	18
Building	15	2,386
Metal	18	11,912
Printing.....	10	910
Textile	1	7,000
Lumbering.....	1	40
Clothing.....	4	1,413
Food and tobacco	3	445
Steam railway employees	21	30,323
Street railway employees.....	13	3,405
General transport.....	11	6,173
Civic employees.....	13	951
Miscellaneous	3	615
Unskilled	4	142
Mining.....	18	28,202
Total.....	136	93,735

**THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS
DURING DECEMBER, 1916**

ON December 11 an application was received in the Department from the employees of the Canadian Northern Express Company, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, to the number of 300. The application alleged that the dispute resulted from the employees' demand for a schedule of rules and rates, copy of which was appended to the application, also from the fact that the company had exercised discrimination against union members, resulting in the latter's dismissal from the company's employ. This application was under consideration by the Minister of Labour at the close of the month.

On December 11 the unanimous report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with certain differences between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the maintenance of way employees on the company's lines west of Fort William.

On November 30 an application was received from the waterworks employees of the Corporation of Ottawa. In this case a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established during the month of December, completing its work of investigation before the close of the month. Particulars of this application and the text of the Board report are given hereunder.

**Report of Board in Dispute Between the Corporation of Ottawa and Waterworks
Employees**

THE Minister received on December 22 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established on December 7 to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of Ottawa and its waterworks employees, members of Federal Labour Union No. 15. The application was made on behalf of the employees and stated that the dispute grew out of their demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages. The number of employees affected by the dispute was given as 45.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was appointed by the Minister to deal with the above matter, was made up as follows: Mr. G. A. Crain, Ottawa, appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Ottawa; Mr. J. C. Watters, Ottawa, appointed on the

recommendation of the employees; and Mr. H. P. Hill, also of Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members.

The Board in its report alludes to the increased cost of living and to substantial increases which had been given by other large employers of labour to their employees on account of the present cost of the necessities of life. Attached to the Board report is a memorandum showing the rate of wage which the Board recommends for each individual employee. In some cases the recommendation is for more than the 15 per cent asked for; in others it is less, but in the case of the great majority of the men an increase is recommended of ten per cent.

On December 30 the Department was

informed on behalf of the men that they had agreed to accept the recommendations of the Board.

Report of Board

The text of the Board report in the above matter is as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., December 21, 1916.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, in the matter of certain differences between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and its waterworks employees, beg to report as follows:

We have had several interviews both with the committee of the men and the Commissioner of Works of the city, Mr. McCallum, and the engineer in charge of the civic waterworks, Mr. Macdonald, and it has afforded us much pleasure to note the high regard and appreciation which both these gentlemen have expressed towards the waterworks employees, and from the length of service of most of the men in question and the impression their committee made on us, it would appear that they are well deserving of this appreciation and regard. The average length of employment of these men is 17 years, and ranges in individual cases from 38 years down to two years, 18 of the men having been in the city's employ for more than fifteen years. The occupation of the various men vary, they being engineers, turn-cock men, main layers, pipe repairers and layers, hypo plant operators, electricians, carpenters, divers and labourers.

The men occupy very important positions. The operation of the plant supplying the inhabitants of the city of Ottawa with water is in their hands, and did they not perform their duties conscientiously and zealously, the inconvenience to the public, the danger to health and the risk of conflagration would be very great.

Under these circumstances we have pleasure in recording that the attitude of the men was throughout most fair, moderate and reasonable.

We find that they were being paid in most cases about the same rate of wage as prevails in waterworks departments in other cities. No figures were given us, however, to show the

length of employment of the men referred to in other cities and towns, or when they last received increases.

We find, moreover, that the price of the staple commodities in the city of Ottawa is just about the same as in other places. Individual items vary, but, on the whole, we feel we would be safe in saying that there is no very great difference between the cost of living in Ottawa and in other cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec, except in the case of house rents.

We find from the *Labour Gazette* that house rents in Ottawa are from 33½ per cent to 50 per cent higher than in any other city or town in these provinces. As the item of rent is the biggest liability which any of the men employed in the waterworks department have to meet, we have felt that consideration should be paid to same and that it would be proper and fair that by reason of this the men should receive an increase which would place them in as good a position as, for instance, the civic waterworks employees in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton.

We have ascertained that substantial increases have been given by other large employers of labour to their employees consequent upon the great increase in the price of living.

We have found, moreover, in going over the wages paid to each of the men that some of the men are being paid less than other men doing similar work. It has also been represented to us that recently the civic authorities have, of their own volition, given certain men increases.

We have therefore gone very carefully over the wages paid to each man in the list, which is attached hereto, and have placed a rate for each man opposite his name, which we consider fair and proper, taking into consideration the various matters mentioned above, and we would recommend that these men be paid at this rate as from the first December, 1916. In some cases it will be noticed we have recommended more than 15 per cent increased asked for, and in others less, but in the case of the great majority of the men we have recommended an increase of ten per cent.

We are happy to say that the scale of wages as appended hereto has been presented to the men's committee and that they have signified their willingness to accept same.

The Board expresses the hope that the municipal authorities will accept the schedule of wages as attached hereto.

On account of it being the close of the year, and the members of the Board of Control and the City Council having to seek re-election, we have not attempted to have an agreement entered into between the parties.

We beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) HAMNETT P. HILL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. A. CRAIN.

(Sgd.) J. C. WATTERS.

MEMORANDUM SHOWING NAMES OF WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, TOGETHER
WITH THEIR PRESENT WAGE RATE AND THE WAGE RECOMMENDED.

Kind of work and name	Rate prior to 1st Dec. 1916	Increase granted by City since application made for Board.	Rate recommended by Board	Kind of work and name	Rate prior to 1st Dec. 1916	Increase granted by City since application made for Board.	Rate recommended by Board
Booster operators—				Pipe caulkers—			
R. Matheson, chief operator.....	\$3.30	\$3.50	\$3.60	A. Chapman.....	3.00	....	3.30
L. P. Gendron.....	2.80	3.15	3.25	W. Fillman.....	3.00	....	3.30
M. Carrigan.....	2.80	3.15	3.25	J. Nash.....	3.00	....	3.30
Lemieux Island—				R. Molloy.....	3.00	....	3.30
J. McGuire, chief operator.....	3.50	....	3.60	J. Doran.....	3.00	....	3.30
F. Nevins.....	2.80	3.15	3.25	W. Beattie.....	3.00	....	3.30
J. Helmer.....	2.80	3.15	3.25	A. Lavergne.....	3.00	....	3.30
W. Fermoye.....	2.55	2.80	2.80	W. Thompson.....	3.00	....	3.30
A. McNally.....	2.55	2.80	2.80	Meters and repairs—			
A. Rice.....	2.55	2.80	2.80	C. Clarke.....	3.60	....	4.05
Hypo Plant—				G. Travers, helper..	2.52	....	2.70
J. P. Kearns, chief dope-man.....	3.50	....	3.60	Carpenter—M. Rouleau.	2.75	....	3.15
J. Demerah.....	2.55	3.15	3.15	Carpenter and diver—			
G. Clarke.....	2.55	3.15	3.15	B. Rouleau, diver...	3.00	....	3.30
R. Stanley.....	2.55	3.00	3.00	Diver's helpers:			
Pipe repairers & layers—				J. Gangeau.....	2.52	....	2.61
R. Gill, foreman...	3.30	....	3.63	A. McLaren.....	2.52	....	2.61
W. Howse.....	3.00	....	3.30	Turrieff.....	2.52	....	2.61
J. Bergeron.....	3.00	....	3.30	Labourers—			
P. O'Meara.....	3.00	....	3.30	T. Blondin.....	2.52	....	2.61
B. Mullen.....	3.00	....	3.30	R. German.....	2.52	....	2.61
P. Gaynor.....	3.00	....	3.30	R. Lavallee.....	2.52	....	2.61
Turncocks—				E. Latour.....	2.52	....	2.61
W. Broad.....	3.00	....	3.30	L. Rockburn.....	2.52	....	2.61
J. McCurren.....	3.00	....	3.30	Pump house—			
F. McBride.....	3.00	....	3.30	S. T. Barnes.....	\$120.	....	\$130.
H. Collier.....	3.00	....	3.30	engineer	a month.	....	a month.
Tap inspectors—				Geo. Cheney.....	\$120.	....	\$130.
F. O'Brien, Foreman	2.75	....	3.00	engineer	a month.	....	a month.
E. Pinard.....	2.50	....	2.75	T. Harris.....	\$120.	....	\$130.
O. McDonald.....	2.50	....	2.75	engineer	a month.	....	a month.
E. Pilon.....	2.50	....	2.75	F. Murray, oiler...	2.66	....	3.06
				K. Yost, oiler.....	2.66	....	2.93
				M. J. McGrath, oiler	2.66	....	2.93
				S. Gaffney, oiler...	2.66	....	2.93
				Service foreman, O. E.—			
				S. Pierpont, foreman	2.31	....	3.00
				Chauffeur—E. Racine..	2.75	....	3.00

**Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Northern Railway Company
and Maintenance-of-Way Employees, West of Fort William**

ON December 11 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with certain differences between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the maintenance of way men employed on the company's lines west of Fort William, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The application, which emanated from the employees, gave the number affected as 3,000 directly and 2,000 indirectly and

the cause of the dispute as a demand on their part for the adoption of a schedule of rates and working conditions which had been drawn up and submitted to the company.

The Board, which was established on October 25, consisted of the following members: Messrs. William Cross and David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively, and Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., also of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by

the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members.

The report is unanimous and embodies a schedule signed by both parties to the dispute, effective from November 1, 1916, and to remain in force until either party gives the other party 60 days' notice. The report also states that an excellent spirit was displayed at all stages of the proceedings and this assisted very much in reaching the satisfactory conclusion which had been arrived at.

Report of Board

The text of the Board report in the above matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between Canadian Northern Railway Lines West of Fort William, employer, and its employees, being maintenance of way men, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed to act in this matter, beg to report as follows:

The Board began its sittings on the fourth day of November, 1916, and has been meeting more or less continuously from that date until to-day. It has occasionally adjourned for a short time to enable the parties to the dispute to work out some of the details that had been arrived at in the discussions.

We are glad to report that substantial progress was made from day to day, and that a final agreement was reached on this date satisfactory to both parties, and which is embodied in a new schedule which was to-day drawn up and signed by both parties to the dispute. We enclose you a copy of this new schedule.

We found an excellent spirit displayed by both parties to this dispute, at all stages of the proceedings, and this assisted very much in reaching the satisfactory conclusion which has been arrived at.

Dated at Winnipeg, this sixth day of December, A.D. 1916.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR.

(Sgd.) WM. CROSS.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL.

Rules and Rates Governing Maintenance of Way Employees of the Canadian Northern Railway, Western Lines.

SECTION 1.

By permanent maintenance of way employees is meant men employed in the track, bridge and building department, signalmen, pumpmen and pump repairers on such parts of the line as are open for traffic, and who have been in the maintenance of way service

continuously for nine months or more, or who have had nine months' cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and the same will hereafter be referred to as permanent employees. Labourers in extra gangs unless practically engaged the year round will not be ranked as permanent employees.

SECTION 2.

Clause "A".

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, except for track and bridge watchmen, signalmen (except when employed as telegraphers) and pumpmen; when required to work in excess of ten hours, time and one-half will be paid for all work performed after regular working hours. Time and one-half will be paid for all work performed on Sunday and on Christmas or New Year's Day. Track and bridge and building men called for duty after having been relieved at the close of their regular working day will be paid a minimum of three hours straight time. Signalmen called for duty after assigned working hours will be allowed minimum of two hours. If required to work longer than two hours, actual time at *pro rata* rate will be allowed.

Clause "B".

The hours of track and bridge watchmen, signalmen and pumpmen will be 12 hours in each 24. Twelve hours, either continuously or intermittently, will constitute a day, but they shall receive at least eight hours' continuous rest in 24.

Clause "C".

At regular pumping stations where the amount of work is such that it is necessary for pumpmen to work continuously for 12 hours in order to keep the supply up, overtime, if worked, will be paid *pro rata* up to 24k, and between 24k and 7k at the rate of time and one-half.

Clause "D".

In cases of emergencies employees will not be required to work more than 24 hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

Clause "E".

Permanent employees on track and bridge and building gangs assigned temporarily to night duty will be allowed one and one-half hours straight time in addition to regular service hours.

Clause "F".

Permanent section foremen and sectionmen detained or travelling on orders of the company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs detained or travelling on orders of the company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and lodging cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling in boarding cars at request of the company on Sundays between 7k and 18k will be allowed straight time.

Clause "G".

Foremen, provided they remain on duty, will be allowed straight time for wet days.

SECTION 3.

Clause "A".

Permanent men taken off their regular section temporarily to work on snow or tie trains, or other work, will be compensated for the boarding and lodging expenses incurred.

Clause "B".

Permanent bridge and building employees taken from their place of residence, or bridge and building outfits, will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, such expense not to exceed one dollar per day. Notice will be given by the company to permanent employees before any increase is made for board on boarding outfits and such notice is to be given on or before the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which increase is to be effective.

Clause "C".

Permanent bridge and building road gangs will be furnished with suitable cars, equipped with caboose mattresses, and not more than eight men will be required to sleep in a car of the ordinary size now used. This will also apply to cars supplied extra gang foremen.

Clause "D".

Permanent employees called for work outside their regular limits which require their absence beyond regular working hours will be supplied with boarding

cars, or given an opportunity to procure meals. Such employees will not be required to work more than seven hours without food unless impossible to procure same.

Clause "E".

Men covered by this schedule boarding in boarding car department's cars will not be charged for meals when absent from gangs.

Clause "F".

Permanent men transferred from one point to another on orders of the company will be given free billing for their household goods. When transferred on bulletin or otherwise their household goods will be transported in accordance with the general regulations of the company.

SECTION 4.

Employees required to attend to and light semaphore or switch lamps before or after regular working hours will receive, therefore, \$4 per month for six or less lamps and 50 cents per lamp per month for those in excess of same. When lamps are located beyond the yard limits they will be attended to during regular working hours.

SECTION 5.

Clause "A".

Right of promotion will be on each superintendent's district and seniority will govern if qualified.

Clause "B".

Vacancies in position of section foremen, bridge and building foreman and pumpman, will be advertised within 30 days of such position becoming vacant and all employees affected will be advised by bulletin of such vacancy. They will be given ten days after issuance of bulletin in which to file their application for such vacancy, which will then be filled in accordance with Clause "A" of this section. Section and bridge and building foremen will be responsible for notifying men working under them of vacancies in order that such men may file application if they so desire.

No other vacancies will be bulletined than for such positions as are mentioned in the first paragraph of this clause unless otherwise specifically mentioned in some other section of this schedule, but permanent men desiring to transfer to another point may request transfer in the case of a known vacancy; transfers to be confined to his roadmaster's or bridge and building master's district.

Clause "C".

Employees may be transferred from one district to another for extra gang work or when the necessary qualified for maintenance of way work are not available.

Clause "D".

Any lines built or acquired will be manned by the men on the district to which such lines are added.

Clause "E".

Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion.

Clause "F".

In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment. Permanent employees laid off by reduction shall on sections have the right to replace men not permanent and to be paid permanent rate when used temporarily on sections, provided their seniority is in the road department. Bridge and building men to be governed similarly in their department. This covers their own promotion district.

Clause "G".

Employees unable to read or write English need not be promoted.

Clause "H".

When promoting employees to the position of roadmaster or bridge and building master, men may be taken from any point on the system according to seniority, if competent.

Clause "I".

Position of signalman, crossing watchman, track watchman and bridge watchman is not one subject to the general rules of promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who may become unfitted for other service. Vacancies occurring in towers, however, will be advertised as per Clause "B" of Section 5, the vacant tower then to be given to such unfitted employee available.

Clause "J".

It is understood that employees in the track department will hold no seniority rights in the bridge and building department or vice versa.

Clause "K".

Employees leaving the service of the company when their services are required, in the event of re-employment will rank as new men.

Clause "L".

A list of all permanent employees will be prepared for each superintendent's district and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. The list will be revised from time to time to agree with the length of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to the employees' representative which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

SECTION 6.

Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the company and employees, so far as is consistent with good service, within ten days after request in writing has been made on the proper officer.

SECTION 7.

Permanent employees will, if circumstances permit, be granted leave of absence four times a year to attend meetings of their organization. Leave of absence will not exceed two days and free transportation will not extend beyond the limits of their superintendent's district. Men assigned to relieve foremen attending such meetings will be paid at foremen's rate.

SECTION 8.

Permanent employees ordered by Company to report to any point away from their place of duty will be allowed one day's pay for each 24 hours, but if such order is issued by the company on account of the same being for promotion, or through neglect of the man or on account of his disability, then the man will obey order on his own time. This includes examination in sight, color sense, hearing, watch inspection, etc.

SECTION 9.

Clause "A".

Employees will be granted leave of absence, passes and reduced rates, in accordance with the current general regulations of the company.

Clause "B".

A member of the household of permanent employees will be furnished with free transportation once a month to and from points where reasonable prices prevail, for the purpose of purchasing supplies. Such transportation may be used by a member of the family only.

Clause "C".

Free transportation will be granted to nurses when their services are required by permanent employees in isolated districts from points where they are obtainable on presentation of a certificate from the attending physician.

SECTION 10.

The company will keep all section houses in good repair, cost of repairs, other than ordinary wear and tear, to be charged to occupants.

SECTION 11.

Where water is transported for use of section gangs, good water will be provided. Present practice of supplying ice to certain points will be continued.

SECTION 12.

Two weeks' leave of absence with pay will be granted employees (except pumpmen at intermediate points) working on monthly rate who have been in the service of the company at least one year, provided that during the preceding 12 months that they received no compensation for any work performed after their regular working hours.

Clause "A".

No permanent employee shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined, until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offense charged against him; the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days of such suspension. If found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at schedule rates for time lost and extra expenses while attending such investigation, if away from home, and be re-instated. If detained more than ten days awaiting investigation at the company's instance, he will be paid schedule rates for the time in excess of ten days, whatever the decision may be. He may have the assistance of a co-permanent employee at the investigation and will be furnished with a carbon copy of his evidence, if he so desires.

Clause "B".

Permanent employees leaving service of the company for any cause whatever will be furnished with service letter if requested.

SECTION 14.

In sparsely settled districts the company will, during the summer season, transport for permanent men, free of charge, fresh meats twice a week from the nearest point of supply where reasonable prices prevail; other eatables and clothing at half rate.

SECTION 15.

When section foremen are required to carry poison compound on their hand cars, receptacles used for same will be fitted with covers.

SECTION 16.

Permanent employees will not be required to do scavenger work when other men can be obtained to do it.

SECTION 17.

Clause "A".

Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of:

1st—Foreman.

2nd—Carpenters who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work and have a proper kit of carpenters' tools.

3rd—Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammer men, and have a general experience in bridge work.

Clause "B".

The rates of bridge and building employees will be increased 15 cents per day each year until the maximum is reached, and after five years' continuous service, they will receive the maximum rate for their class of service.

SECTION 18.

These rules will not take away any privileges that are now in effect with employees. They will become effective November 1, 1916, and will remain in force until either party desiring a change gives the other party 60 days' notice.

For maintenance of way employees:

(Sgd.) F. H. FLJOZDAL.

For Canadian Northern Railway Company:

(Sgd.) M. H. MACLEOD,

General Manager,

per A. U. Warren.

RATES OF PAY.

Trackmen.	Per day.
Section foremen at Port Arthur, Rainy River, Paddington, Fort Rouge, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, Saskatoon, Edmonton..	\$3.45
Section foremen at Atikokan, Fort Frances, Baudette, Emerson Jct., Morris, Belmont, Westside, Neebawa, Kipling, Radville, Swan River, Prince Albert, North Regina, Kamsack, Humbolt, North Battleford, Vermilion, Kindersley, Hanna, Big Valley, Calgary, Morinville, Kamloops, Port Mann	3.25
At all other points	3.10
Section men or permanent labourers in all first and second class yards	2.25
At all other points	2.20
Assistant foremen in yards	3.10
Foremen of extra gangs	\$3.05 to 4.05
1st assistant foreman on extra gang	3.10
2nd assistant foreman on extra gang	3.00
Snow plow foremen	4.15
and expenses.	
Snow plow wingmen—	
Foremen	3.45
Labourers	2.45
Snow work general, expenses and regular rates.	
Per month.	
Track watchman	\$66.00 to 68.50
Signalmen at level crossings	59.50
Signalmen at interlocking crossings, 13 levers or under	63.00
Signalmen at interlocking crossings, 13 levers and under 24	68.00
Signalmen at interlocking crossings, 24 levers or over	83.00
Signal repairsmen or maintainers	71.00
Bridge and Building Men.	
Per day.	
Yard foreman and shop foreman	\$4.35
Road foremen	4.20
Carpenters	\$3.45 to 3.70
Bridgemen	\$2.70 to 3.45
Bridge and building labourers	2.45
Painters—foremen	4.20
Painters	3.35
Per month.	
Bridge watchmen	\$66.00
Pump repairers	99.00
and \$1.00 per day expenses when away from headquarters.	
Pumpman (one pump)	63.50
Pumpman (two pumps)	68.50
For each additional pump)	10.00
Single pump where two men are employed..	68.50
Pumpman with single pump and doing coal hoisting	68.50

TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1916

THERE were 13 strikes in existence during December, involving 29 firms and approximately 1,342 employees. Three of these strikes, involving three firms and 627 employees, commenced during the month, while the other ten disputes, involving 26 firms and 715 employees, commenced before December 1. The time losses occasioned through the 13 disputes amounted

to approximately 12,596 working days, 9,580 of which were chargeable to the ten disputes commencing before December, while 3,016 working days were lost as a result of the three new disputes of December. Six strikes terminated during the month, two of these having begun in December, while the other four began before December 1. The settlement of three of the disputes was effect-

ed through negotiations, and in one a compromise arrangement resulted. Seven strikes were reported as in existence at the end of December.

New disputes in December, 1916. — The following table shows the trades affected by the strikes commencing during December:

TRADES	No.-of disputes	No. of firms	No. of employees
Mining	1	1	325
Clothing	2	2	302
Total.....	3	3	627

Disputes beginning prior to December

Carpenters, Old Welland Canal.—On August 8, nine carpenters employed by the Department of Railways and Canals on the old Welland Canal went on strike for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour. With the closing of navigation during December and from information reaching the Department, it would appear that labour conditions had ceased to be affected by the strike.

Cigarmakers, London, Ont. — On August 29, the cigar manufacturing firm of Vallens & Company, Limited, together with four other firms, became involved in a dispute with their employees over a demand for an increased scale of wages. This firm refused to enter an agreement and continued operating their establishment as an "open shop."

Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.—On November 13, about 250 clothing workers employed by the Fashion Craft Manufacturers, Limited, Montreal, Que., went on strike owing to the firm refusing to recognize the union or to grant an increase in wages. Negotiations between the representatives of the strikers and the firm resulted in the employers acce-

ding to the demands of their employees and work was resumed on December 4.

Teamsters, Saskatoon, Sask.—On November 28, about 40 teamsters employed by two firms, the Western Distributors, Limited, and G. W. A. Potter, went on strike owing to their employers reducing their wages from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per day. On December 4 the teamsters employed by Mr. Potter returned to work, he having signed an agreement embodying the former rate of \$2.50 per day. The Western Distributors, Limited, refused to sign an agreement, but it was reported that teamsters were being re-engaged by that firm at the old rate of \$2.50 per day.

The following six strikes, which commenced before December, were still in progress at the end of that month: machinists, blacksmiths and carmen of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway at Hamilton, Ont.; electrical workers, Hamilton, Ont.; machinists at Hamilton, Ont.; cigarmakers at Hamilton, London and Montreal.

Disputes beginning during December

Coal miners, South Wellington, Ont.—On December 2, 325 coal miners employed by the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, B.C., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. Following negotiations between the respective parties, the company conceded the demands of the miners in full, with the result that the men resumed work on December 6.

Boot and shoe workers, Quebec, Que.—On December 15 about 125 employees of the John Ritchie Company, Limited, boot and shoe manufacturers at Quebec, Que., went on strike owing to the demand of one of their fellow operators to be paid on a piece-work instead of a weekly basis being refused by the management. The strike was terminated on December 21, the company conceding an increased weekly wage to the operator directly concerned.

Clothing workers.—On December 20 about 177 employees of the Semi-Ready, Limited, clothing manufacturers of Montreal, Que., went on strike owing to the refusal of the firm to recognize the union representatives of their employees. The strike was still in existence at the end of December.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO DECEMBER, 1916.								
<i>Building Trades—</i> Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	14	41	June 1....		Unsettled	
Carpenters	Weland Canal..	Increased wages.....	1	9	Aug. 8....		No formal settlement of this dispute has been reported, but the information reaching the Department appears to indicate that the dispute no longer affects conditions of labour.	
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Machinists, blacksmiths & carmen	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	3	May 20....		Unsettled	
Machinists	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a 9-hour day		3	June 12....		Unsettled	
<i>Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation—</i> Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	Increased wages.....	1	25	Aug. 29....		Firm continued operating as an "open shop."	
Cigar makers..	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	4	185	Nov. 16 ..		Unsettled	
Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	Increased wages.....	1	62	Nov. 16 ..		Unsettled	
Cigar makers..	Montreal, Que...	Increased wages.....	1	97	Nov. 16 ..		Unsettled	
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Clothing workers	Montreal, Que...	Recognition of union and increased wages	1	250	Nov. 13 ..	Dec. 4....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees
<i>General Transport—</i> Teamsters	Saskatoon, Sask.	Reduction of wages....	2	40	Nov. 28 ..	Dec. 2....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING DECEMBER.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners....	South Wellington, B.C.	Increased wages.....	1	325	Dec. 2....	Dec. 6....	Negotiations	In favour of employees
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Boot and shoe workers	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages.....	1	125	Dec. 15...	Dec. 21...	Negotiations	Compromise
Clothing workers	Montreal, Que...	Recognition of union ..	1	177	Dec. 20...	.....	Unsettled	

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THE decline in the demand for workers at employment bureaus noted in October continued in November, as shown by reports from 121 employment offices—88 commercial, 11 public and 22 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 39,344, a daily average of 1524.53, as compared with 1831.52 in October. The number of persons placed was 21,048, a daily average of 808.23, as compared with 700.04 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 53.41 per cent, as compared with 39.28 per cent in October. As to employment for woman and girl workers the number of vacancies notified was 7,043, a daily average of 273.48, as compared with 329.88 in October. The number of such workers placed was 2,813, a daily average of 125.72, as compared with 94.04 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 56.44 per cent, and for women and girls 39.94 per cent, as compared with 41.53 per cent and 28.51 per cent respectively for October.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Toronto only showed an increase in the demand for workers, while Montreal and Winnipeg again reported the greatest declines. Of the smaller centres, Port Arthur and Fort William showed considerable increases in demand, while at Halifax and Calgary slight increases were indicated.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies, was 1,975, a daily average of 75.96, as compared with 83.86 in October. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,206, a

daily average of 161.77, as compared with 174.48 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army.	527	49	1	..	577	1294	104	1	..	1,399
Halifax.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	4
St. John.....	23	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	23
Quebec.....	9	..	..	..	9	12	..	..	..	12
Montreal.....	364	..	..	..	364	364	..	..	..	364
Ottawa.....	20	..	..	..	20	113	..	..	..	113
Toronto.....	31	..	..	..	31	525	..	..	..	525
Hamilton.....	7	6	..	..	13	12	11	..	..	23
London.....	9	..	..	..	9	21	..	..	..	21
Winnipeg.....	3	40	1	..	44	3	83	1	..	87
Calgary.....	40	2	..	..	42	94	9	..	..	103
Edmonton.....	3	1	..	..	4	33	1	..	..	34
Vancouver.....	16	..	..	..	16	90	..	..	..	90
Y. W. C. A.	73	..	7	..	80	162	8	..	..	170
Sherbrooke.....	3	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	10
Winnipeg.....	10	..	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	11
Brandon.....	2	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	6
Saskatoon.....	27	..	..	..	27	102	..	..	..	102
Calgary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton.....	12	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	12
Vancouver.....	..	7	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	8
Victoria.....	19	..	..	..	19	21	..	..	..	21
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	5	52	..	..	57	2	46	..	..	48
Ottawa Women's Hostel.....	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
Montreal Municipal.....	60	..	..	..	60	62	..	..	..	62
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	..	110	..	..	110	..	348	..	..	348
Toronto Municipal.....	34	..	..	..	34	101	..	..	..	101
Toronto Women's Hostel.....	..	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8
Kitchener Provincial.....	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5
Winnipeg Municipal.....	183	180	1	..	364	690	608	1	..	1299
Saskatoon Provincial.....	16	1	2	..	19	50	6	2	..	58
New Westminster Municipal.....	13	1	..	5	19	13	1	..	5	19
Vancouver City Relief.....	158	26	..	..	184	185	46	..	..	231
Victoria Municipal.....	217	237	..	..	454	217	237	..	..	454
Daily average:	1218	741	4	12	1,975	2619	1570	4	13	4,206
November.....	..	..	..	..	75.96	..	..	..	..	161.77
October.....	..	..	..	..	83.86	..	..	..	..	174.48

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30th, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						Oct.	Nov.						Oct.	Nov.
Halifax.....	28	172	12	3	215	7.92	8.27	5	63	1	3	72	3.59	2.83
Women's Hostel.....		57			57	2.19	2.19		9			9	.33	.33
Commercial (2).....	28	115	12	3	158	5.73	6.08	5	54	1	3	63	3.26	2.48
St. John—Commercial (2).....	40	3	2	1	46	5.85	1.64	30	1	1	1	33	1.09	1.15
Quebec—Provincial.....	99	1			100	12.88	4.00	56		1		57	4.76	2.28
Sherbrooke.....	63	8		34	105	6.11	4.18	63			32	95	4.17	3.79
Provincial.....	63			28	91	5.80	3.64	63			28	91	4.12	3.64
Y. W. C. A.....		8		6	14	.31	.54				4	4	.15	.15
Montreal.....	4,263	263	19	326	4,871	280.64	198.74	1,882	97	14	205	2,198	85.03	76.21
Provincial.....	942	69			1,011	34.80	40.44	451	33			484	16.96	19.36
Municipal.....	244	10			254	10.12	10.16	243	1			244	8.84	9.76
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	4	41	1	7	53	3.00	2.04	4	19			23	1.28	.92
Directorate of Female Immigration.....		135			135	6.69	5.19		44			44	5.50	1.69
Commercial (15).....	3,710	8	18	319	4,055	226.03	165.64	1,410		14	205	1,629	57.45	53.23
Ottawa.....	1,320	88			1,408	92.36	50.39	615	45			660	24.16	23.30
Provincial.....	8				8	1.37	.29	3				3	.26	.11
Y. W. C. A.....		50			50	2.15	1.92		35			33	.85	1.27
Women's Hostel.....		38			38	1.04	1.46		12			12	.48	.46
Commercial (5).....	1,312				1,312	87.80	52.49	612				612	22.57	23.81
Toronto.....	2,472	712	8	104	3,296	127.62	128.28	1,789	276	7	35	2,107	58.08	81.59
Municipal.....	1,207			25	1,232	33.68	47.38	911			25	936	22.72	36.00
Woman's Patriotic League.....	2	235			237	6.00	9.85		94			94	2.61	3.92
Woman's Welcome Hostel.....		148			148	6.08	5.60		14			14	.56	.54
Y. W. C. A.....		78		72	150	2.71	6.25		23		4	27	.75	1.12
Commercial (5).....	1,263	251	8	7	1,529	79.15	59.11	878	145	7	6	1,036	29.44	40.01
Hamilton.....	229	141	10	40	420	20.86	15.15	57	12	3	18	90	10.40	3.47
Provincial.....	43	1			44	.60	1.69	14	1			15	.40	.58
Y. W. C. A.....		40			40	1.46	1.54		5			5	.12	.19
Salvation Army.....	11				11	.40	.42	3				3	.28	.12
Commercial (2).....	175	100	10	40	325	18.40	12.50	40	6	3	18	67	9.60	2.58
London.....	6				6	.24	.23	6				6	.24	.23
Provincial.....	5				5	.24	.19	5				5	.24	.19
Salvation Army.....	1				1		.04	1				1		.04
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur.....														
Commercial (4).....	3,287	2		12	3,301	94.73	127.06	1,038	2			1,040	19.42	40.09
Winnipeg.....	8,502	2,849	58	176	11,585	506.41	447.00	4,713	1,319	15	54	6,101	222.35	235.21
Municipal.....	156	212	1	13	382	14.28	14.69	118	117	1	9	245	7.88	9.42
Girl's Home of Welcome.....		250			250	4.78	9.61		70			70	.78	2.69
Y. W. C. A.....		210			210	7.93	8.08		55			55	1.41	2.12
Commercial (12).....	8,346	2,177	57	163	10,743	479.42	414.62	4,595	1,077	14	45	5,731	212.28	220.98
Brandon.....	529	25	2	18	574	22.58	22.08	284	11	1	8	304	13.15	11.69
Y. W. C. A.....		16		14	16	.77	.62		2		6	8	.12	.31
Commercial (3).....	529	23	2	4	558	21.81	21.46	284	9	1	2	296	13.03	11.38
Regina.....	1,460	100	2	15	1,577	75.03	60.65	889	38	2	3	932	20.07	35.84
Y. W. C. A.....		6			6	.11	.23		6			6	.11	.23
Commercial (4).....	1,460	94	2	15	1,571	74.92	60.42	889	32	2	3	926	19.96	35.61
Saskatoon.....	2,438	231		35	2,704	141.76	104.20	963	36		14	1,013	28.51	46.48
Provincial.....	587	41			628	37.84	24.15	298	18			316	15.27	12.08
Y. W. C. A.....		100		35	135	4.00	5.40		7		14	21	1.10	8.40
Commercial (3).....	1,851	90			1,941	99.92	74.65	665	11			676	12.20	26.00
Calgary.....	2,501	101			2,602	99.95	100.08	1,923	27			1,950	45.38	75.00
Commercial (4).....	2,501	101			2,602	99.95	100.08	1,923	27			1,950	45.38	75.00
Edmonton.....	2,286	265		18	2,569	153.59	99.81	1,576	86		12	1,674	57.27	64.39
Y. W. C. A.....		2		18	72	2.44	2.77		2		12	15	.32	.58
Commercial (9).....	2,284	213			2,497	151.15	96.04	1,575	84			1,659	56.95	63.81
New Westminster.....		8			8	.69	.31		3			3	.31	.12
Y. W. C. A.....		8			8	.69	.31		3			3	.31	.12
Vancouver.....	2,553	462	20	566	3,601	165.89	137.71	2,215	215	14	91	2,535	96.49	97.71
Municipal.....	62	69	6		137	4.00	5.48	62	69	6		137	3.48	5.48
Y. W. C. A.....		116			116	5.56	4.46		10			10	.44	.38
Commercial (12).....	2,491	277	14	566	3,348	156.33	127.77	2,153	136	8	91	2,388	92.57	91.85
Victoria.....	92	179		85	356	16.41	13.75	72	61		45	178	7.57	6.85
Y. W. C. A.....		35			35	3.60	1.40		5			5	.56	.20
Commercial (6).....	92	144		85	321	12.81	12.35	72	56		45	173	7.01	6.65
Total (19 centres).....	32,168	5,610	133	1,433	39,344	1831.52	1524.53	18,176	2,292	59	521	21,048	700.04	808.23

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN EIGHT CITIES

RETURNS received from eight city corporations as to the number of employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight of the month and the wages paid such employees indicate a very considerable decline in the volume of civic employment in December. The number of temporary employees in the

eight cities was 5,911 and the wages paid \$150,848.44, as compared with 7,050 and \$191,872.23 respectively, in November. According to the returns civic employment in these cities has declined steadily since July, when returns were first received; the falling off in December, however, was the greatest yet indicated.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY EIGHT CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY-DECEMBER, 1916.

CITY.	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:						Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	August.	September	October	November	December
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	5,412	4,922	4,314	4,316	4,114	3,163	135,896.94	134,610.02	111,094.58	108,711.70	96,135.31	67,076.20
Ottawa.....	1,183	918	882	644	685	726	29,703.42	24,772.09	22,167.46	17,057.27	19,454.05	16,896.93
Hamilton.....	460	432	453	457	425	328	14,911.55	12,178.79	13,012.68	12,944.14	13,631.22	10,333.87
Regina.....	367	347	290	300	318	267	11,694.91	10,595.57	9,309.05	9,200.09	10,056.03	9,267.34
Moosejaw.....	152	153	105	*100	*99	100	4,523.50	5,293.55	3,613.05	*3,420.70	*3,418.10	2,993.00
Calgary.....	877	933	816	691	630	577	31,000.63	34,952.27	27,587.39	23,225.49	22,493.56	19,487.07
Edmonton.....	*562	*517	*490	*491	486	478	*17,022.75	*15,839.29	*16,431.83	*16,388.73	16,579.06	15,598.78
Victoria.....	361	376	336	323	293	272	11,452.65	12,931.00	10,639.90	9,628.10	10,104.90	9,175.25
Total.....	9,374	8,598	7,686	7,322	7,050	5,911	\$ 254,206.35	\$ 251,172.58	\$ 213,855.94	\$ 200,576.22	\$ 191,872.23	\$ 150,848.44

*Not including contract work.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in December as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$4,031,008 in November to \$4,773,149 in December, an increase of \$742,141, or 18.41 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed increases, the value of permits rising 133.8, 18.7 and 172.2 per cent respectively in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in December showed an increase of \$1,223,848, or 35 per cent, the value for December, 1915, being \$3,549,301. As compared with December of last

year, there were gains in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the considerable increases of 256.2, 314.6 and 610.3 per cent respectively were indicated, while Alberta and Saskatchewan recorded increases of 188.3 and 17.8 per cent respectively. Of the larger cities, Montreal and Winnipeg showed decreases of 65.5 per cent and 85.06 per cent respectively as compared with November. Montreal also showed a decrease of 85.4 per cent in comparison with December, 1915, while Winnipeg recorded an increase of 398.2 per cent over the same month. Toronto reported increases of 261.6 and 392.0 per cent, and Vancouver increases of 184.3 and 953.5 per cent respectively over November and December of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN
THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

CITY	November, 1916	December, 1916	December, 1915	December, 1916 compared with November, 1916		December, 1916 compared with December, 1915	
				Increase (+) Amount	Decrease (—) Per cent	Increase (+) Amount	Decrease (—) Per cent
Nova Scotia	121,185	61,020	129,708	— 60,165	— 49.65	— 68,688	— 52.92
Halifax.....	99,485	52,820	127,128	— 46,665	— 46.91	— 74,308	— 58.45
Sydney.....	21,700	8,200	2,580	— 13,500	— 62.21	+ 5,620	+ 217.83
New Brunswick	19,800	18,100	24,675	— 1,700	— 8.59	+ 6,575	+ 26.65
Moncton.....	4,800	16,100	1,800	+ 11,300	+ 235.42	+ 14,300	+ 794.44
St. John.....	15,000	2,000	22,875	— 13,000	— 86.67	— 20,875	— 91.26
Quebec	1,847,255	487,384	2,246,391	— 1,359,871	— 73.62	— 1,759,007	— 78.30
Maisonneuve.....	15,550	.....	7,000	— 15,550	.....	— 7,000	.....
Montreal.....	865,530	298,000	2,044,425	— 567,530	— 65.58	— 1,746,425	— 85.42
Quebec.....	783,875	89,069	113,016	— 694,806	— 88.64	— 23,947	— 21.19
Sherbrooke.....	20,000	88,500	6,000	+ 68,500	+ 342.50	+ 82,500	+ 1375.00
Three Rivers.....	127,100	3,750	75,650	— 123,350	— 97.05	+ 71,900	+ 95.04
Westmount.....	35,200	8,065	300	— 27,135	— 60.04	+ 7,765	+ 2,588.33
Ontario	1,632,193	3,817,600	1,071,712	+ 2,185,407	+ 133.89	+ 2,745,886	+ 258.21
Brantford.....	9,945	5,375	11,515	— 4,570	— 45.94	— 6,140	— 53.32
Fort William.....	4,225	15,000	800	+ 10,775	+ 255.01	+ 14,200	+ 1775.00
Guelph.....	.....	43,750	2,710	+ 43,750	.....	+ 41,040	+ 1514.39
Hamilton.....	183,420	112,445	76,470	+ 70,975	+ 38.69	+ 35,975	+ 47.07
Kingston.....	10,053	2,870	40,628	— 7,183	— 71.45	+ 37,758	+ 92.93
Kitchener.....	7,760	13,825	2,500	+ 6,065	+ 78.16	+ 11,325	+ 81.80
London.....	64,850	18,705	24,270	— 46,145	— 71.15	+ 5,565	+ 22.93
Ottawa.....	150,575	41,125	31,450	— 109,450	— 72.69	+ 9,675	+ 30.76
Peterborough.....	5,040	1,025	1,620	— 4,015	— 79.66	— 595	— 36.73
Port Arthur.....	3,454	6,272	1,076	+ 2,818	+ 81.59	+ 5,196	+ 482.89
Stratford.....	6,485	115	4,320	— 6,370	— 98.22	+ 4,205	+ 97.35
St. Catharines.....	57,470	36,145	50,570	— 21,325	— 37.11	+ 14,425	+ 28.52
St. Thomas.....	10,890	4,700	320	— 6,190	— 56.84	+ 4,380	+ 1368.75
Toronto.....	948,026	3,428,848	696,863	+ 2,480,822	+ 261.68	+ 2,731,985	+ 392.04
Windsor.....	170,000	87,400	126,600	— 82,600	— 48.59	+ 39,200	+ 30.97
Manitoba	209,900	29,025	7,000	+ 180,875	+ 86.16	+ 22,025	+ 314.60
Brandon.....	16,500	125	1,200	— 16,375	— 99.25	— 1,075	— 89.58
Winnipeg.....	193,400	28,900	5,800	— 164,500	— 85.06	+ 23,100	+ 398.23
Saskatchewan	15,480	18,380	15,600	+ 2,900	+ 18.73	+ 2,780	+ 17.83
Moose Jaw.....	6,050	125	10,500	— 5,925	— 97.93	+ 10,375	+ 98.81
Regina.....	4,620	2,655	400	— 1,965	— 42.53	+ 2,255	+ 563.75
Saskatoon.....	4,810	15,600	4,700	+ 10,790	+ 224.32	+ 10,900	+ 231.91
Alberta	72,700	29,700	10,300	+ 43,000	+ 59.15	+ 19,400	+ 183.35
Calgary.....	38,400	9,200	7,550	— 29,200	— 76.04	+ 1,650	+ 21.85
Edmonton.....	34,300	20,500	2,750	— 13,800	— 40.23	+ 17,750	+ 645.45
British Columbia	112,495	311,940	43,915	+ 199,445	+ 177.29	+ 268,025	+ 610.33
New Westminster.....	4,725	1,700	1,335	— 3,025	— 64.02	+ 365	+ 27.34
Vancouver.....	100,695	286,365	27,180	+ 185,670	+ 184.39	+ 259,185	+ 953.59
Victoria.....	7,075	23,875	15,400	+ 16,800	+ 237.45	+ 8,475	+ 55.03
Total (35 cities)	4,031,008	4,773,149	3,549,301	+ 742,141	+ 18.41	+ 1,223,848	+ 35.04

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

	November, 1916	December, 1916	December, 1915	Cities and Towns.	November, 1916	December, 1916	December, 1915
Belleville.....	.....	.....	1,000	Oshawa.....	4,700	2,600	.....
Brockville.....	6,045	.....	.....	Outremont.....	18,350	45,000	.....
Chatham.....	17,600	1,046,125	8,821	Owen Sound.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Cobalt.....	858	.....	200	Paris.....	1,500	.....	.....
Estevan.....	.....	.....	.....	Preston.....	14,100	.....	.....
Galt.....	22,700	16,000	.....	Point Grey.....	1,960	23,125	2,150
Kamloops.....	200	.....	500	Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	750
Lachine.....	29,315	28,400	.....	Red Deer.....	.....	.....	2,450
Lethbridge.....	2,007	4,895	1,240	Smith's Falls.....	53,600	.....	.....
Longueuil.....	.....	.....	50	South Vancouver.....	5,280	1,250	10,235
Medicine Hat.....	32,500	.....	.....	St. Boniface.....	15,950	.....	2,600
Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.....	18,375	1,800	1,950
Niagara Falls.....	30,000	15,000	14,575	Welland.....	15,237	11,225	19,635
North Bay.....	200	.....	10,000	Weyburn.....	6,562	.....	85,634
North Vancouver.....	1,200	800	350	Woodstock.....	630	3,640	300
Oak Bay.....	2,550	.....	.....	Yorkton.....	.....	1,550	200
				Vernon.....	.....	75	.....

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 1,669 left the United States in November, 1916, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 1,663 in October. On the other hand 13,759 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in November, 1916, to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 12,241 in October, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 12,090 in November of this class of persons as compared with an outward balance of 10,578 in October.

Homestead Entries and Land Patents

Homestead entries. — During the month of November, 1916, there were 193 homestead entries in Manitoba; 318 in Saskatchewan; 327 in Alberta and 20 in British Columbia, a total of 858, as compared with a total of 834 in October, 1916, and 1,573 in November, 1915.

Lands patented. — According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of November, 1916, the number of patents was 1,359 and the number of acres 229,867.80, as compared with 1,293 patents and 199,593.61 acres during October, 1916, and 1,843 patents and 292,028.67 acres for November, 1915.

PRICES DURING 1916

THE rise in prices which was so marked in 1915, especially in the latter part of the year, continued throughout 1916, except for a slight decline during the summer months. But, whereas, the chief feature of the movement during 1915 was the advance in materials, a steep advance in foods as a result of crop shortage was the chief feature of 1916, although materials continued to advance, very steeply in some lines. The first half of the year was marked by the continuation of the rises in metals and chemicals, which had been so steep in the latter part of 1915, while grains and foodstuffs were comparatively steady, with declines in some lines. Early in the summer the falling of some materials, including some metals and chemicals in which supplies were fast increasing, coincided with the seasonal

declines in eggs, dairy products and some vegetable foods, causing a slight decline in the general level of prices as shown by the index number. Reports of unfavourable crop conditions, particularly for wheat, were followed by steady advances in the prices of grains, although an enormous surplus from the bumper crops of 1915 was being marketed. These conditions prevailed in nearly all countries, and, in Canada, potatoes, vegetables for canning, root crops, fodder corn, apples and many fruits were affected as well as grain. Fortunately, hay was a very late crop and made up to a considerable extent for the shortage in other lines, and pasture was very good during a great part of the season. From July on, marked advances in all lines of food occurred until December when a period of steady

ness appeared. A considerable drop in wheat took place, following reports of peace movements, and flour receded considerably after having reached over \$10.00 per barrel. Butter was nearly 50c per pound wholesale, cheese was over 25c per pound at the board sales, fresh eggs were up to 70c per dozen wholesale and storage eggs to about 45c at Montreal and Toronto. Turkeys were nearly 30c per pound wholesale and other poultry was high, although there was considerable marketing on account of the high cost of feed. Meats did not rise as steeply as other foods until the closing weeks of the year as there was considerable marketing of livestock, but toward the end of the year the resulting scarcity was being felt and prices were rising rapidly. Meanwhile materials had risen in many lines, some being affected by crop conditions, such as cotton, which reached 20c per pound. Wool was fairly steady during the latter part of the year, the British Government having secured control of the greater part of the world's production. Iron and steel again rose steeply, though other metals were fairly steady. Lumber also improved as demand increased both in Canada and for export. Miscellaneous building materials and paints were steeply upward. House furnishings were affected by the rising cost of raw materials. Pulp and paper markets were very firm, supplies being very scarce and the demand good. Newsprint rose from 2c to 3c per pound and pulp prices were more than doubled.

Retail food prices rose very steeply after midsummer on account of the shortage in supplies which soon became apparent. The general level of prices had been kept down considerably during 1915 by the good crop of potatoes in 1914 and the favourable crop season for most foods in 1915, and these conditions affected the markets for foods during the early part of 1916. The most important advances in the second half of the year were in potatoes, flour, bread, eggs, milk, butter and cheese. Meats reached high levels in the spring and eased off slightly during the autumn, ow-

ing to the heavy marketing of stock on account of feed shortage. Pork products, however, rose considerably, owing to the good demand for supplies. Cheese was up to 30c per pound, and butter was above 50c in the eastern parts of the Dominion. Bread reached 10c for the pound and a half loaf in some cities in Ontario and nearly 10c per pound in some western cities. Potatoes rose to \$2.50 per bag and fresh eggs to over 75c per dozen.

Prices of fuel rose to record levels owing to the shortage of supplies of anthracite coal in some districts and congestion in railway service. Bituminous coal was also scarce and high, there being a very heavy consumption in iron and steel works, munitions factories, transportation, etc. Wood rose in sympathy with coal.

Rents were fairly steady. In some western cities rates were lower as there were still many vacant houses, but in some eastern cities houses became scarcer as families moved in for employment in munition factories, etc.

In other countries prices were also up steeply. The table on page 65 shows the comparative levels during the year in certain countries as compared with previous years. In France the official index numbers were not issued regularly for some time. The following are the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Statistique Générale for recent months as given in the Bulletin for October, 1916:

	1914	1915	1916
1st quarter.....	115.4	139.3	205.4
2nd "	115.7	152.7	208.0
3rd "	115.3	160.0	212.1
4th "	120.4	178.5	.....

In Sweden the index number published in the journal of the Labour Office shows a rise of 49 per cent in retail prices since July, 1914, for October, 1916, when weighted according to fam-

ily consumption, but 71 per cent in the simple average. The following table shows the weighted numbers, July, 1914, being 100:

	1914	1915	1916
1st quarter.....		113	130
2nd ".....		121	134
3rd ".....	103	124	142
4th ".....	107	128	.....

Prices conditions in all countries were greatly affected by access to sources of supply and difficulties and costs of transportation. In some cases prices of some commodities would be lowered by the inability to ship goods, but during 1916 such conditions were rare, and on the other hand the impossibility of se-

curing raw materials, fuel, etc., for manufacturing was a cause of serious interference to production. The great demand for supplies in nearly all lines for military needs provided a ready market for all products. The crop shortage made it profitable to ship grain from the most distant markets such as Australia, where there were large supplies, to Europe. Government regulation of prices and supplies was greatly extended in many countries, especially toward the end of 1916 when the scarcity and high prices of foods became acute. The trade in many lines was taken under government control, and restrictions on consumption, maximum prices, prohibition of imports and exports, the appointment of boards to investigate market conditions and make regulations were some of the means adopted to improve the situation.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES DURING 1916*

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	180.7	179.1	172.5	176.2	183.3	179.7	178.3	187.8	201.1	237.3	246.7	239.2
II.—Animals and Meats.....	199.0	204.5	207.9	216.5	224.8	231.9	228.1	223.8	211.9	211.8	215.6	231.3
III.—Dairy Products.....	186.7	176.3	171.1	166.3	154.1	154.7	160.5	169.8	198.6	217.6	227.8	245.7
IV.—Fish.....	155.7	151.7	153.4	153.4	155.5	155.5	155.5	153.3	174.6	169.5	171.3	180.3
V.—Other Foods:—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	168.9	170.4	167.5	172.4	174.1	188.6	172.0	164.3	160.2	175.6	217.3	227.0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	143.4	144.8	145.6	148.0	151.7	151.4	151.6	155.4	160.9	166.8	176.6	172.6
VI.—Textiles.....	173.0	177.6	181.2	183.4	186.9	187.7	192.1	194.5	195.4	201.2	209.4	214.3
VII.—Hides, Leather, Boots, Shoes	193.4	194.5	202.0	207.6	226.6	238.1	239.2	233.3	235.4	235.4	264.7	302.5
VIII.—Metals and Implements:—												
(a) Metals.....	202.0	219.2	216.6	215.9	209.5	199.5	190.2	180.1	189.6	191.6	195.5	206.0
(b) Implements.....	115.6	120.9	130.0	136.9	137.2	138.9	139.5	139.5	141.9	144.0	148.7	150.9
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	121.5	122.0	130.0	124.8	125.0	125.4	125.1	126.6	128.3	134.4	145.6	152.2
X.—Building Materials:—												
(a) Lumber.....	178.0	177.2	180.1	182.5	182.5	182.1	182.1	182.9	185.5	184.1	185.3	
(b) Miscellaneous.....	132.0	135.8	140.2	150.6	152.0	154.6	154.3	153.35	156.6	180.8	167.3	180.4
(c) Paints, Oil and Glass..	182.4	180.7	185.8	191.5	189.7	186.6	188.3	190.3	191.1	195.2	206.6	210.8
XI.—House Furnishings.....	140.5	140.5	141.8	141.8	141.8	145.1	146.7	146.7	156.8	159.1	165.7	166.8
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals	243.1	253.9	262.1	261.8	262.5	261.1	237.3	234.1	235.2	235.2	231.8	230.1
XIII.—Miscellaneous:—												
(a) Furs, raw.....	279.1	283.2	296.9	305.1	317.3	310.3	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3	342.7	350.9
(b) Liquors and Tobacco..	134.0	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	144.0	145.9	157.1	165.0	165.9
(c) Sundries.....	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	143.4	143.3	147.4	149.9	153.6
All Commodities.....	170.2	173.7	176.4	179.1	180.9	180.6	178.8	178.5	180.7	187.2	198.4	204.8

*Preliminary figures.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.		Quantity	1914				1915				1916												Nov.	Dec.
			Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.								
2 lbs.	Beef, sirloin steak.....	46.4	49.0	49.0	50.2	47.2	46.6	49.2	47.6	47.2	47.6	44.4	48.4	50.2	52.0	52.6	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.2	51.6			
2 "	Beef, chuck roast.....	32.6	33.0	33.6	35.0	32.8	32.8	33.4	32.8	32.4	33.0	33.2	33.7	34.0	35.0	35.2	34.2	35.0	34.4	34.2	33.8			
1 "	Veal, roast.....	16.6	17.6	17.4	18.4	17.6	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.2	17.9	18.1	16.4	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.3			
1 "	Mutton, roast.....	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.4	20.4	20.8	21.3	20.8	21.1	21.7	20.5	22.6	23.3	23.8	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.5	24.3	24.2			
2 "	Pork, roast, fresh.....	36.2	37.0	37.4	38.0	35.8	34.8	34.4	35.8	36.0	36.6	37.0	37.0	36.8	38.4	38.8	38.8	39.2	40.2	42.6	41.2			
1 "	Bacon, breakfast.....	24.8	26.1	25.5	26.9	24.7	24.7	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.4	28.9	29.2	29.9	30.5	30.6	30.9	30.9			
2 "	Lard, pure leaf.....	37.2	38.2	38.6	37.4	35.6	35.0	35.8	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.6	38.0	40.2	40.4	40.4	41.0	42.2	45.0	47.6			
1 doz.	Eggs, fresh.....	45.5	45.4	45.9	45.9	44.5	44.5	45.3	45.3	45.6	46.4	46.2	46.8	47.6	48.6	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2			
1 doz.	Eggs, storage.....	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4			
6 qts.	Milk.....	55.2	53.4	51.0	54.0	55.2	54.6	56.2	51.0	52.2	52.2	52.8	52.8	51.0	51.0	45.0	51.0	52.2	54.6	56.4	59.4			
2 lbs.	Butter, dairy.....	61.0	59.0	49.8	59.0	61.8	66.2	56.2	60.8	66.6	65.8	67.0	66.6	64.2	61.2	60.4	62.6	68.4	74.2	82.8	84.2			
1 "	Butter, creamery.....	35.9	34.7	30.0	34.7	35.0	37.9	32.6	35.1	38.1	38.4	38.7	38.3	36.8	35.1	34.5	35.6	38.9	42.4	45.6	49.0			
1 "	Cheese, old.....	21.3	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.5	23.6	24.6	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.6	25.5	26.3	27.8	27.9	29.9	29.9			
1 "	Cheese, new.....	19.6	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.5	22.0	22.6	21.1	22.4	22.6	23.9	23.3	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.5	26.1	26.9	28.2			
15 "	Bread, plain, white.....	64.2	64.5	63.0	67.5	67.5	72.0	79.5	66.0	66.0	67.5	69.0	69.0	70.5	73.5	70.5	73.5	78.0	87.0	91.5	91.5			
10 "	Flour, family.....	32.0	33.0	33.0	38.0	39.0	43.0	41.0	35.0	37.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	40.0	43.0	48.0	54.0	54.0			
2 "	Rolls, outs.....	21.5	22.0	21.5	25.0	24.5	26.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	27.0	27.0			
2 "	Rice, good medium.....	11.8	11.8	11.8	13.2	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.6			
2 "	Beans, handpicked.....	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.7	12.1	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.3	13.3	14.3	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.8			
1 "	Apples, evaporated.....	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3			
1 "	Prunes, medium.....	22.8	22.4	22.0	31.2	30.8	32.4	31.9	30.0	31.2	31.6	32.8	34.4	37.2	38.0	38.4	38.0	36.4	36.8	37.6	37.2			
4 "	Sugar, granulated.....	10.2	10.4	10.2	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.6	13.8	14.4	14.6	15.0	16.0	17.0	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.6			
2 "	Sugar, yellow.....	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4			
4 "	Tea, black.....	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9			
4 "	Tea, green.....	9.2	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.2	9.8	9.7			
4 "	Coffee, medium.....	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9			
2 pks.	Potatoes.....	38.0	43.3	50.3	35.3	31.7	32.0	29.3	35.0	47.0	56.5	61.0	61.5	60.5	60.5	58.6	57.7	63.2	53.0	61.0	64.0			
1/2 pt.	Vinegar, white wine.....	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8			
	All foods.....	\$7.729	\$7.505	\$7.417	\$7.993	\$7.967	\$7.793	\$7.797	\$7.315	\$8.282	\$8.404	\$8.360	\$8.342	\$8.373	\$8.513	\$8.457	\$8.627	\$8.955	\$9.295	\$9.812	\$10.107			
1 1/2 lbs.	Starch, laundry.....																							
1/2 ton	Coal, anthracite.....	54.1	52.1	53.2	53.9	54.1	53.1	52.1	51.2	53.2	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.9	54.4	54.7	55.0	57.2	57.9	62.4	63.1			
1 cord	Coal, bituminous.....	37.1	38.3	38.0	37.8	38.0	37.2	35.8	36.9	36.9	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.5	39.1	39.9	44.2			
1 gal.	Wood, hard, best.....	32.9	33.0	32.5	42.6	42.5	34.1	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.9	43.5	43.9	48.5	44.3			
	Wood, soft.....	32.1	34.2	32.1	31.5	31.2	31.4	30.6	30.2	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.2	30.3	30.0	30.6	32.7	32.2			
	Coal, oil.....	23.9	24.4	23.5	24.1	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.9	23.1			
	Fuel and lighting.....	\$1.901	\$1.929	\$1.890	\$1.899	\$1.895	\$1.794	\$1.836	\$1.828	\$1.854	\$1.859	\$1.880	\$1.859	\$1.865	\$1.872	\$1.876	\$1.886	\$1.934	\$1.983	\$2.140	\$2.102			
	Rent.....	\$4.830	\$4.850	\$4.825	\$4.545	\$4.370	\$4.170	\$4.099	\$3.98	\$3.975	\$3.975	\$3.980	\$3.977	\$4.03	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.077	\$4.081	\$4.083	\$4.100	\$4.085			
	Grand total.....	\$14.493	\$14.316	\$14.164	\$14.469	\$14.265	\$13.789	\$13.765	\$13.660	\$14.143	\$14.270	\$14.213	\$14.211	\$14.301	\$14.458	\$14.406	\$14.633	\$15.013	\$15.376	\$16.088	\$16.323			

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1916, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE general movement of prices was still upward, although considerable declines occurred in grain and in flour, but there were important increases in prices of livestock, meats, poultry, dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables, metals and metal products. In retail food prices, further increases occurred, but meat and sugar were slightly lower, although the former began to advance toward the end of the month. Coal advanced considerably and wood was higher also.

The cost of a list of staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in 60 cities of the Dominion at the middle of the month, due proportion being given to the relative importance of each commodity in family consumption, was \$10.11 for December as compared with \$9.81 for November, \$9.30 for October, \$8.13 for December, 1915, and \$7.95 for December, 1914.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose to 204.8 for December as compared with 198.4 for November, 161.1 for December, 1915, 137.6 for December, 1914, and 137.1 for December, 1913.

The accompanying tables and the following notes give more detailed information as to the prices movement. The quotations of retail prices are obtained by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, resident in each locality, from dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen, and are the cash prices for delivered goods. The rentals shown are for houses in those parts of the cities occupied to a considerable extent by workmen.

Retail Prices

Meats showed some slight decreases and a few increases, but later in the month increases became more numerous as prices of cattle rose and the quantities on the market decreased, there hav-

ing been considerable marketing of livestock during the autumn on account of the shortage of feed. Pork products were slightly firmer, especially lard, the wholesale price of which rose above 20c.

Eggs showed some decreases, but prices were somewhat higher than in November in most of the cities. Some further advances in milk occurred. In butter prices were slightly higher than in November, but the steep advance which had appeared each month since July was not apparent and in a few localities where cheese factories closed down prices of dairy butter eased off. Cheese showed many advances of two and three cents per pound.

Bread showed some advances, but there were also declines in three cities. Flour was easier, although few declines occurred. The market was weakened by the drop in wheat and wholesale prices of flour fell over \$1.00 per barrel, but later recovered. Rice and tapioca were upward in several of the cities. Canned tomatoes, peas and corn advanced in several of the cities in some of which prices had not risen in recent months. Beans showed advances again. Prunes were almost unchanged. Sugar was slightly lower in several of the cities following a reduction in wholesale prices. Potatoes were higher in many of the cities, but declines appeared in several localities.

Coal rose to very high prices, being up to \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00 and even \$15.00 per ton in the Maritime Provinces, over \$9.00 per ton in many cities in Ontario, \$12.00 at Windsor, and \$14.50 at Sault Ste. Marie. In Saskatchewan the prices were above \$14.00 per ton for anthracite coal. Bituminous and lignite coal, generally used on the prairie, were not much higher than last winter. East of Winnipeg bituminous coal was very high and difficult to obtain owing to the great demand for iron and steel works, trans-

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Nov., 1916	Dec., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	47.4	46.6	52.2	51.6
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	33.4	32.2	34.2	33.8
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.5	19.8	19.3
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.8	24.3	24.2
Pork, roasting, fresh....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	19.3	19.7	23.4	23.7
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	36.8	36.0	42.6	41.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.5	26.3	30.6	30.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.2	36.2	45.0	47.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	45.1	45.4	50.1	56.7
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	34.5	35.4	41.3	44.9
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.8	52.2	56.4	59.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	53.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	60.0	65.4	82.8*	84.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	34.9	37.4	45.6	49.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	22.1	24.3	28.7	29.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	20.3	22.0	26.9	28.2
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	67.5	66.0	87.0*	91.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	37.0	35.0	54.0	54.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.5	23.5	27.0*	27.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.2	12.2	13.4	13.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	13.4	16.6	22.4*	23.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.2	12.2	13.6	13.8
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.3
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	31.2	30.8	37.6	37.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	14.4	14.2	17.6	17.6
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.7
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	32.0	42.0	61.0	64.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	7.	.8	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.951	\$8.128	\$9.812*	\$10.107
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	54.1	53.0	62.4	63.1
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.2	37.0	44.2	47.3
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.2	41.5	48.5	44.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.1	30.2	32.7	32.2
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.9	23.1
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.880	\$1.847	\$2.140	\$2.102
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.385	\$3.970	\$4.083	\$4.085
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.248	\$13.977	\$16.068	\$16.328

*Revised.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.**

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Nov. 1916	Dec., 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.800	8.239	9.682	9.977
Prince Edward Island	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.894	6.953	8.203	8.294
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.755	8.108	9.662	9.865
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.310	7.760	9.380	9.738
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.742	8.114	10.025	10.269
Manitoba	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.269	8.427	9.295	9.980
Saskatchewan	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.805	8.315	9.825	10.335
Alberta	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.467	8.356	9.753	10.351
British Columbia	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.796	8.649	10.267	10.657

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.552	1.553	1.820	1.955
Prince Edward Island	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.486	1.548	1.829	1.908
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.784	1.788	2.124	2.057
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.793	1.752	1.905	2.057
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.782	1.779	2.133	2.088
Manitoba	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.329	2.228	2.507	2.523
Saskatchewan	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.560	2.394	2.532	2.585
Alberta	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.726	1.706	1.913	1.710
British Columbia	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.367	2.180	2.158	2.179

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.450	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.500	3.545	3.813	3.783
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.042	3.780	3.940	3.957
Manitoba	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.592	5.812	4.870	4.876	4.750
Saskatchewan	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	6.095	5.150	5.313	5.310
Alberta	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	6.130	5.217	5.125	5.125
British Columbia	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	4.725	4.017	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

portation, etc. In British Columbia coal was steady. Wood was also higher in Ontario and Quebec.

Rents were higher at Hull, Que., Brockville and Toronto, Ont., but lower at Brandon, Man., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodder.—Wheat, Manitoba Northern No. 1, had declined in the latter part of November and fell steeply in the early part of December, reports as to peace proposals having considerable effect on some markets. In the second week of the month the prices recovered, but dropped still lower in the third week, from which there was some recovery. The average price for the month was therefore \$1.75 as compared with \$1.95 for November. Ontario winter wheat declined 10c per bushel to \$1.68-1.70 in the first week, and after recovering slightly fell still lower to \$1.60-1.62, after which the price advanced 5c per bushel. Barley also declined 10c in the average, being as low as 94c at Winnipeg. Oats fell to 53c at Winnipeg and to 60c at Toronto. American corn eased off slightly in the first week to \$1.02, but recovered slightly, and toward the end of the month was off the market as there was an embargo on shipments from the United States by the railways owing to freight congestion. Flaxseed rose from \$2.54 at the end of November to \$2.58 in the second week of December and changed little from that level during the month. Peas fell to \$2.40 per bushel and remained steady. Rye had risen to \$1.40-1.42 in November and remained on that level till the middle of December, when the price fell to \$1.34-1.35, and 2c lower the last week. Hay was \$1.00 lower at Toronto at \$12.00-13.00. Bran advanced to \$33.00 per ton and shorts to \$37.00.

Animals and meats.—Cattle were considerably higher than in November, although prices eased off slightly in the last week. At Winnipeg the best butchers rose from \$6.85-7.25 to \$7.85-8.50

per cwt., and at Toronto from \$7.20-8.75 to \$8.50-9.50. Dressed beef advanced from \$12.50-13.50 to \$14.00-16.00 for hindquarters. Forequarters were also \$2.00 per cwt. higher. Plate beef rose to \$25.00-26.00 per bbl. Veal was 50c per cwt. higher at \$9.00-18.00 per cwt. Hogs advanced \$1.00 per cwt., reaching \$11.50 at the end of the month. Bacon remained at the higher level reached in November and dressed hogs were firmer. Lard rose from 20c per pound to 21½-21¾c. Sheep advanced from \$8.50-9.00 per cwt. to \$9.00-9.75. Dressed lamb advanced \$2.00 per cwt. to \$19.00-21.00. Fowl was up to 14-18c per lb. at Montreal as compared with 12-14c last year, and turkeys reached 27-32c as compared with 21-24c last year.

Dairy products.—Butter did not show any further marked advances for the first time since July and eased off in the last two weeks. Finest creamery had risen to 43½-44c at Montreal, but fell off ½c at the middle of the month. Creamery solids at Toronto fell from 44-45c to 42-43c in the last week. Dairy prints rose to 36-43c in the third week, but eased off 2c for the higher figure the next week. Cheese was steady at the level reached at the end of November at Montreal, 25¼-25½c. Milk was higher at many of the cities, the producers raising the prices owing to the high cost of feed, except hay, and other expenses, Farmers who had contracted to deliver milk at certain rates early in the season found it necessary to advance the prices owing to the increased cost of production. At Montreal as high as 28c per gallon prevailed. At Victoria the price rose from 30c to 35c per gallon. Further advances were expected later in some cities. Eggs had risen steeply ever since April, and in November fresh eggs were as high as 60-65c, a level usually reached at Montreal only at the end of December or early in January. The price, however, continued to advance and was up to 70c in the latter part of December. Packed eggs had reached 42-43c at the end of November as compared with 30-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I. Charlottetown	New Brunswick						Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average		Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak . . . lb.	25	23	20	28	24	24.	20	24	28	25	25	25.5	23.5	22	25	25	
2-Beef, round steak . . . "	22	23	20	25	24	22.8	20	22	24	20	23	22.3	23-5	20	25	20	
3-Beef, rib roast prime. "	20	20	15	22	18	19.	18	20	25	16	18	19.7	23	22	25	20	
4-Beef, shoulder roast. "	18	18	15	20	16	17.4	16	16	15	14	16	15.2	18.5	17	18	16	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter . .	15	15	14	15	14.8				14	10	12	12	27.5	15	20	20	
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. "	20	18	15	24	25	20.4	14	25	25	16	17	20.7	25	18		25	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	22	23	20	22	20	21.4	20	22	22	20	20	21	23.5	20	23	22	
8-Pork, fresh, chops. . . "	22	23	18	22	20	21	20	22	24	22	22	22.5	22	22	24	20	
9-Pork, salt, mess. . . . "	23	22	20	18	20	20.6	20	20	20	20	25	21.2	23	20	20	22	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not sli'd "	30	30	25	28	33	29.2	28	30	30	33	32	31.2	27.5	30	32	35	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. . "	11	9	18	8-5	12	11.7	10	8	7.5	8	8	7.9	10	16	12	12	
12-Fish, salt, herrings. . doz.	40	40		30	35	36.2	35	35	30	35	40	35	40	36	30	40	
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	25	20	20	20	20	21	22	25	24	22	25	24	25	21	25	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. "	25	24	25	22	25	24.2	24	24	24	25	25	24.5	24	25	25	24	
15-Eggs, new laid. . . . doz.	55	50	50	55	50	52	42	45	70	55	40	52.5	55	60	60	50	
16-Eggs, packed. "	48	45	45	45		45.7		40	45	45	35	41.2	45	40	45	40	
17-Milk, delivered. qt.	11	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-5	10	8	9	8.9	12	10	9	10	
18-Butter, dairy solids. . lb.	45	40	43	45	42	43	39	42	42.5	37	40	40.4	41	44	42	40	
19- " creamery prints "	50	48	45	50	47	48	45	48	49	48	50	48.8	45	46	50	45	
20-Cheese, old. "					28	28	24		30	28	28	28.7	33	32	30	28	
21-Cheese, new. "	30	28	27	28		28.2	24	30	28	25		27.7	29	28	30	26	
22-Bread, plain white. . . "	9.3	6	6.6	6	6	6.8	4.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.3	4	5	6.6	5	
23-Flour, family. "	5.6	5.6	6	5.8	6	5.8	4.8	5.8	6.2	6	6	6	6	5.8	6.4	5.6	
24-Rolled oats, standard. "	6	5	6	6	5	5.6	5	6	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5	
25-Rice, medium. "	6	7	8	7	8	7.2	6	6	7	8	7	7	8	6	6	5	
26-Rice, Patna. "	9	8	8	10	10	9	8	8	10	12	10	10		8	10	7	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	12	15	12	15	12	13	15	15	10	14	12	13.2	5	13	12.5	12.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	22	20	25	23.4	16	22	21	24	25	23	25	20	20	20	
29-Peas, canned 2's. . . . "	14	15	10	12	15	13.2	12	15	14	12	14	13.7	17	12.5	15	12.5	
30-Corn, canned 2 s. . . . "	18	18	10	18	18	16.4	12	18	15	18	18	17.2	17	15	18	15	
31-Beans, common. . . . lb	12	15	15	13	12	13.4	9	14	12	14	14	13.5	8	13	15	12	
32-Apples, evaporated. . . "	12	13	14	15	13	13.4	12	13	14	14	13	13.5	13	12.5	15	15	
33-Prunes, medium. . . . "	15	13	14	15	13	14	12	12	14	14	15	13.7	12	15	15	15	
34-Sugar, granulated. . . "	10	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	11.7	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9	9	9	10	9.1	
35-Sugar, yellow. "	11.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	12.5	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.2	8	8.3	9.1	8.3	
36-Tea, black, medium. . "	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	30	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium. . "		40	40	40		40	60		55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30	
38-Coffee, medium. . . . "	40	45	45	40	40	42.4	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.	\$1.80	\$1.20	\$1.35	\$1.80	\$1.50	1.53	\$1.13	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$1.80	\$1.40	1.70	\$1.85	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$1.95	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart. . . . .	.10	.10	8	.10	.10	9.6	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	11.2	18	.15	.10	.10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound. . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.10	.10	11	9	.10	.10	.10
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs. . .	15.00		11.00	13.00	12.00	12.75	11.00		12.00	11.00		11.50	9.25	9.00	8.50	8.75	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs. . .	3.60	5.25	6.75	7.25	6.50	5.87	7.00	6.75	7.00	8.00	6.50	7.06	8.25	12.00	13.00	10.00	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).	5.00	5.00	5.50	6.50	6.00	5.60	4.00	5.75	9.50	7.00	5.00	6.81	6.50	8.00	7.50	6.75	
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.70	4.00	3.50	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.37	4.75	4.00	6.00	4.75	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon. . . . .	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	20.4	.22	.20	.21	.18	.20	19.7	.20	.20	.20	.18
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon. . .	18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	30.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month. . .	4 00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25		8.00	12.00	6.00	

a. Millwood.

b. Slabs.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
15	25	25	18	22.3	30	26	26.5	20	26	31	32.5	28	28	25	25	25	28	25	
15	25	20	18	20.8	24	23	22.5	17	25	24	25	25	25	22	22	25	24	23	
12	18	16	17	19.1	24	19	20	17	18	24	23	22	22	20	20	20	23	20	
10	16	13.5	16	15.6	18	16	18	16	16	19	19.5	20	17	16	16	17	18	19	
15	22	15	18	19.1	.....	13	15	15	16	19	23	23	19.5	20	16	20	20.5	23.5
22	20	22	20	21.7	28	.....	24	.....	25	19	33.5	25	20	26	25	20	23.5	18
18	22	24	20	21.6	25	25	25	22	25	23	27	26	28	28	25	25	27	27	
18	20	27	20	21.6	25	24.5	22.5	22	25	24	29	28	28	27	28	25	27	27	
18	20	21	20	20.5	24	20	25	.....	20	.....	23	20	19	16.5	22	25	22	.....
28	25	28	30	29.4	30	30	26.5	35	30	32	32.5	30	30	27	28	28	29	32	
11	17	10	15	12.9	12.5	22	12.5	3	15	12	19	18	17.5	18	17.5	23	18	15	
.....	.....	30	30	34.3	.....	60	30	.....	50	25	.....	.....	35	.....	50	.....	35	12
25	27.5	20	22	23.2	30	22	20	25	30	30	15	30	27	20	30	25	18	28	
22	22	23	23	23.5	25	25	19	24	25	24	23.5	25	25	24	25	21	22	25	
60	50	48	60	55.4	65	55	60	60	60	45	75	60	60	53	65	52.5	55	55	
45	46	42	50	44.2	50	48	45	48	50	40	42	.....	45	50	45	40	45	45
9	9	10	9	9.8	9	8	9	10	9	9	12	10	9.5	9	8	9	8	9	
.....	44	42	48	43	50	48	37.5	45	47	40	45	45	50	49	48	48	47	47	
45	47	48	50	47	52	50	47.5	48	49	42	53	53	50	53	50	50	50	49	
.....	30	30	24	29.6	28	29	28	28	30	30	31	33	30	29	32	30	30	32	
28	25	28	20	26.8	28	29	25	.....	30	27	28	30	28	26	28	25	27	30
5	4	6.6	6.8	5	5.2	6	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	6	6	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	
5.6	5	6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.6	5	5.6	4.8	5	5	5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.8	
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
5	6	7	6	6.1	6	7	5	6	7	7	7-5	6	6	6.2	10	6	7	7	
7	7	9	8	8	8	8	10	7	7	10	8	7-5	10	9.5	10	12	10	9	
12	12	12.5	12	11.4	10	13	12	15	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	12.5	12	15	12.5	15	15	
20	20	20	12	19.6	20	22.5	20	20	23	20	20	20	20	20	25	20	20	28	
15	15	15	10	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	12.5	15	12.5	
15	12	12.5	10	14.3	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	
10	12	12.5	10	11.6	12	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	10	11	12.5	14	13	12.5	13	15	12	
15	15	12.5	10	13.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	15	32
13	15	12.5	10	13.4	12.5	15	11	12.5	15	13	13	12.5	15	15	15	12	12.5	12.5	
8.3	8.6	9	8.3	8.9	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.6	10	10	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.1	9.1	
7.7	8	8	7.7	8.1	8	8.3	7.1	8	8.3	8.3	8	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	45	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	50	45	40	35	
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	40	40	35	40	30	45	30	37.5	35	50	45	40	35	
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	42.5	30	32.5	30	45	40	40	30	
\$1.95	\$1.75	\$2.25	\$2.00	2.00	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.40	\$2.20	\$2.45	\$2.25	\$2.70	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.40	\$2.40	
10	10	15	20	14	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10	
10	8	10	8	9.4	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	8	10	8.3	10	10	
10.25	9.00	8.00	9.00	8.97	8.75	8.00	8.50	8.25	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	8.25	8.50	
6.00	.....	7.00	5.75	8.86	6.25	.....	6.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	7.75	8.50	9.00	7.75	8.75	7.00	.....
7.50	7.00	8.00	5.50	7.09	7.00	.....	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.50	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	9.00	10.50	8.50	8.50
6.25	5.00	65.00	3.00	4.86	4.50	.....	6.00	5.50	3.50	5.00	9.50	.....	.....	6.00	7.50	7.50	5.50	5.50
18	20	20	20	19.5	20	20	15	20	20	17.5	20	20	17	20	18	20	18	20	
15.50	10.00-14.00-12.00-18.00-6.00-12.00-	15.00	15.13	24.00	15.00	14.00-12.00-10.00-	18.00	15.00	14.00	12.00-19.00-13.00-	21.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	
13.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	10.36	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	13.00	

c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

[Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodsbck	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	28	28	26.5	27	25	28	25	30	28	27.5	27.5	27.1	27	25	26.
2-Beef, round steak....."	23.5	25	23.5	25	23	25	22	25	25	22.5	22.5	23.6	24	22	23.
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	20	20	21	18	22	23	19	23	20	20	20	22.4	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	16	18	18	16	19	20	16	20	16	17.5	17.5	17.5	17	17	17.
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	19	18	20	16	22	20	20	25	23	22	22	19.6	18	18	18.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind'q'ter....."	25	23	23.5	.....	25	25	20	25	25	28	28	24.5	25	25	25
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	28	29	25	20	25	30	21	25	25	28	28	25.6	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	27.5	25	23.5	26	28	28	22	25	25	26	26	25.8	25	20	22.5
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	18	27	.....	20	20	20	23	23	23	23.5	21.6	18	.....	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	32	30	28.5	28	32	30	30	32	35	35	35	30.5	35	35	35.
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	14	15	18	18	17	20	12	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	15.4	12.5	20	16.2
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	40	30	30	20	35	20	40	30	50	50	36.6	50	.....	50.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	25	20	25	20	30	30	30	25	23	22.5	25	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	24	25	24	25	24	24	22	25	25	25	25	23.9	25	28	26.5
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	55	54	53	48	45	48	50	70	60	65	65	57.3	65	55	60.
16-Eggs, packed....."	45	46	46	45	.....	45	.....	48	40	45	45	45.4	45	45	45.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	7	9	9	10	12	8	12	11	12	12	9.6	11	10	10.5
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	45	44	50	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45.8	37	42	39.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	50	46	52	48	48	52	47	49	50	50	50	49.5	48	50	49.
20-Cheese, old....."	30	25	.....	32	28	32	28	.....	30	30	30	29.8	35	30	32.5
21-Cheese, new....."	30	22	32	30	28	28	.....	28	25	30	30	28	30	.....	30.
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	6.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
23-Flour, family....."	5.2	5	5.6	5.2	5.4	6	5	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.6
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	5	7	6	5	5	5	7	4.1	5	5	5.3	6	5	5.5
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	7	6	8	7	10	6	8	6.1	6.9	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	11	10	12	10	8	8	9	12.5	9.5	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	13	12.5	13	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	13	7	9.
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	18	20	20	18	20	15	23	15	20	20	19.9	12.5	20	16.2
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	15	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	15	12	15	17.5	14.4	10	12.5	11.2
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	15	13	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	12	15	15	14.6	17	17.5	17.2
31-Beans, common.....lb.	12.5	13	13	12.5	14	10	12	15	10	15	15	12.5	10	10	10.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	12.5	10	14	15	13.1	12	17	14.5
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	13	12.5	18	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	13.5	12	12	12.
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	8.7	9.5	9.1	8.3	10	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.5
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.7	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	7.7	8.3	9.1	9.3	8.3	10	9.1
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	35	50	40	40	35	35	40	39.2	35	40	37.5
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	35	50	40	40	35	30	40	38.1	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	45	40	45	30	30	35	38.4	35	40	37.5
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1/2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.35	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.75	2.33	\$1.60	\$1.50	1.55
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	13	10	11	10.9	10	15	12.5
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	10	8	10	10	9.4	8	10	9.
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	9.50	9.00	\$8.50	12.00	8.50	9.50	14.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.11	11.25	12.00	11.62
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	8.50	8.80	6.50	.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.92	9.00	9.50	9.25
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	.....	8.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.20	6.20	7.70	8.00	8.00	8.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	5.00	45.25	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.00	4.25	4.25	5.60	7.00	7.00	7.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	18	20	17	18	18	18	15	25	18	25	25	19.3	25	25	25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	16.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.83	20.00	20.00	19.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.38	18.00	15.00	15.75

c. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, DURING DECEMBER, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)		
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average					
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.				
32	25	25	32	28.5	24	25	25	26	25.	26	27	28	23	22	25	35	26.6	25.8	1			
23	20	20	25	21.7	19	20	19	24	20.5	22	22	25	21	18	.....	28	22.7	22.5	2		
22	20	18	25	21.2	18	22	20	20	20.	23	18	24	21	17	.....	28	21.9	21.1	3		
16	18	15	25	18.5	15	13	14	19	15.2	15	18	20	14	14	18	20	17	16.9	4			
25	20	17.5	25	21.9	25	17	20	20	20.5	25	26	25	22	25	25	30	25.4	19.3	5			
32	25	28	25	27.5	24	28	25	28	26.2	28	25	30	25	27	28	35	28.3	24.2	6			
25	20	24	25	23.5	19	23	25	24	22.7	25	22.5	25	21	22	25	30	24.4	23.7	7			
28	20	25	25	24.5	25	25	22.5	24	24.1	17.5	20	25	23	25	.....	30	23.4	23.9	8		
17	18	20	20	18.7	18	22	22	.....	20.6	20	19	18	18	20	20	.....	19.2	20.6	9	
40	30	35	35	35	23	30	30	32	28.8	30	35	30	31	28	34	40.45	32.9	30.9	10			
20	17	21	15	18.2	12.5	20	15	19	16.6	18	15	15	18	12.5	10	17.5	15.1	14.4	11			
25	.....	.....	50	37.5	.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.1	12
30	25	25	25	26.2	15	20	30	.....	21.6	25	15	25	10	13	.....	25	18.8	23.4	13	
25	25	25	25	25.	18	25	25	25	23.2	25	25	18	22	22	20.5	25	22.5	23.8	14			
.....	47.5	55	60	54.1	60	60	55	80	63.7	50	75	60	60	60	60	60	60.7	56.7	15			
45	.....	.....	50	47.5	45	50	45	45	46.2	45	50	40	45	39	45	50	44.9	44.9	16	
11	10	10	10	10.2	12.5	10	10	12.5	11.2	15	12.5	11.1	11.1	12.5	11	10	11.9	9.9	17			
45	40	40	45	42.5	.....	40	45	45	43.3	42.5	37.5	45	40	43	40	52.5	42.9	42.1	18		
50	47.5	47.5	45	47.5	50	50	55	55	52.5	45	45	55	49	55	50	.....	49.8	49	19		
30	30	.....	30	30.	30	30	28	35	30.7	.....	30	30	30	32	32	35	31.5	29.9	20	
.....	.....	30	.....	30.	30	25	35	30	30	30	30	.....	30	30	32	.....	30.4	28.2	21
6.6	6.6	8	6.2	6.9	8.3	5.3	5.5	8.3	6.9	7.5	8.3	8	8	8	6.6	8.3	7.8	6.1	22			
5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.5	6	5.5	5.4	23			
7	5	5	6	5.7	5	5	6.2	7	5.8	5	5.8	6	4	6	6	7	5.7	5.4	24			
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	7.5	6	6.2	10	7.4	6	8.3	5	5	7	7	8	6.6	6.8	25			
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	9	10	.....	9.7	.....	.....	.....	12.5	9	.....	.....	10.7	9.4	26
7	12.5	10	12.5	10.5	10	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	10	8.3	10	10	10	.....	10	9.7	11.2	27		
20	20	20	20	20.	17.5	18	20	20	18.9	20	20	15	20	15	.....	25	19.1	20	28		
15	15	15	15	15.	15	12.5	17.5	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	12.5	.....	15	14.1	14.1	29		
20	15	17.5	15	16.9	15	12.5	17.5	15	15	17.5	15	15	18	15	.....	20	16.9	15.8	30		
10	10	10	12.5	19.6	10	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	10	8.3	10	10	9	9	10	9.5	11.9	31			
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.7	13.8	32			
15	12.5	13.5	12.5	13.4	10	12.5	15	15	13.1	15	12.5	12.5	12	12	12.5	12.5	12.7	13.3	33			
8.5	9.5	10	10	9.5	11	10	10	10	10.2	10.3	10	9.1	10	10	10	10	9.9	9.3	34			
10	10	10	11	10.2	12	9.1	10	10	10.3	9	9.1	8.3	8.3	10	9.1	10	9.1	8.8	35			
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.7	40	35.50	40	40	40	35	50	41.1	39.8	36			
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	40	40	40	40	50	44.3	39	37			
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	35	35	40-45	38.1	37.5	30.60	40	40	40	40	50	41.8	39.6	38			
\$ 1.85					\$ 1.30					\$ 1.55					\$ 1.48					\$ 1.76	\$ 1.92	39
15	15	20	15	13.7	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	20	19.3	12.9	40			
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	11.5	10	15	11.7	10	12.5	10	9	10	10	12.5	10.6	10.3	41			
13.50	14.50	14.00	14.25	14.06	f	.....	6.75-8.50	.....	7.65	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.25	10.09	42
8.50	8.50	8.75	8.00	8.44	f	4.00	7.50	4.75	5.29	4.45	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.00	6.00	.....	6.75	7.57	43		
8.00	7.00	8.50	.....	7.83	f	4.00	5.00	7.00	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.12	44
5.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	6.62	f	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.83	7.50	7.00	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.65	5.15	45	
25	25	30	30	27.5	40	30	35	30	33.7	40	50	30	30	30	30	40	35.7	23.1	46			
25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.34	47			
8.00-12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.87	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.35	48		

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Per 100 lb.sack. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

31c a year before. By the middle of December, however, the price fell 2c.

Fish.—The markets for dry fish continued good except in Porto Rico where the market was overloaded with small fish, of which there was a large proportion in the catch. Larger fish were scarce and in strong demand. Dry haddock rose to 6c per pound, salt mackerel to 9c and salt herring to 3c. Salmon trout was up to 12-12½c at Toronto and whitefish to 11½-12c for frozen stock. Canned salmon continued high as most of the pack had been sold out and exported.

Fruits and vegetables.—Winter apples rose to \$7.00 for the best, and good varieties were up to \$5.00 per barrel. Bananas were easier at \$2.50 per bunch. Messina lemons came on at \$3.75-4.25 as compared with \$3.50-3.75 a year ago. Navel oranges also came on at \$3.50-3.75 as compared with \$4.50-4.75 last year. Evaporated apples rose to 11½-12c per pound. Currants were up to 23c and California prunes to 12c and raisins to 10½c. Potatoes were fairly steady at Montreal, but Quebec varieties rose from \$1.60 to \$1.65 in the second week. At Toronto, New Brunswick potatoes were down to \$2.25 per bag and Ontario stock to \$2.15, and British Columbia stock at \$2.10-2.15. Beans advanced to \$7.00 per bushel for hand-picked and Japanese beans were on the market. Onions rose to 4½c per pound at Montreal, but turnips eased off to 75-85c. Canned corn was firmer at \$1.50-1.60 per dozen, while canned tomatoes rose to \$2.25-2.40.

Miscellaneous foods.—Flour declined considerably as a result of the break in the wheat market. Manitoba patents

declined at Montreal from \$10.50 per barrel to \$9.30, and winter wheat flour was also lower. Later prices advanced again as the wheat market strengthened. Oatmeal and rolled oats were slightly firmer. Rice, Patna, was slightly lower, but Rangoon rice was steady. Tapioca was ½c higher at 10½c-11c. Tea was higher by about 2c on the principal markets. Coffee was somewhat firmer on the primary markets as a result of the peace reports. Sugar declined 30c per cwt. Molasses, Barbados, advanced 1c per gallon to 63c. Honey was 1c higher at 12¼-13c, and maple sugar rose 1c to 15-16c per pound. Baking soda was ¼c per pound higher.

Textiles.—Prices of wool were steady and some lines of woollen goods advanced. A line of underwear advanced \$1.50 per dozen. Yarn was up 5c per lb., but beaver cloth declined. Raw cotton declined from 20c per pound to 18.60c. Prints averaged lower, but coloured cottons and grey cottons higher. Raw silk was higher and no supplies were for sale in America. Japanese silk declined but recovered. Jute and hesians advanced steeply as there was a large volume of business transacted. Flax products continued at the high levels reached.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—Beef hides rose to 25c per pound at Toronto and calfskins rose to 45c per pound. Horsehides reached \$10.00 each. Sole leather rose 7c per pound, being up to 70c. No further general advances in boots occurred, but manufacturers were refusing to take orders at any prices owing to the possibility of the leather market advancing still higher.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1916, NOVEMBER, 1916,
AND DECEMBER, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Dec., 1916	Nov., 1916	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	276.2	285.6	184.2	189.6	142.7
Grains, Western.....	4	241.1	263.9	165.0	162.3	116.0
Fodder.....	5	193.3	186.6	166.9	178.1	159.1
All.....	15	239.2	246.7	173.3	178.5	141.0
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	229.6	210.7	203.6	213.3	219.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	230.8	220.3	175.2	154.1	174.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	213.5	204.0	172.1	147.3	150.2
Poultry.....	2	264.1	233.9	206.3	158.1	195.1
All.....	17	231.3	215.6	188.3	174.2	188.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	9	245.7	227.8	189.6	180.1	185.5
IV.—FISH:—						
Prepared fish.....	6	181.1	167.7	151.8	160.7	151.7
Fresh fish.....	2	178.7	178.6	162.0	158.7	168.1
All.....	9	180.3	171.3	155.2	160.0	157.2
V.—OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	220.6	216.4	169.3	103.5	141.1
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	114.5	113.5	100.7	93.7	100.5
Dried fruits.....	4	195.4	197.7	163.6	115.9	116.9
Fresh vegetables.....	5	346.2	317.5	211.1	135.1	179.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	178.3	176.0	108.1	101.2	95.9
All.....	16	227.0	217.3	156.6	114.2	130.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	194.4	207.5	140.2	146.5	122.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	134.2	133.4	121.9	123.5	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	181.6	179.2	147.5	126.0	107.7
Condiments.....	5	149.1	145.9	132.3	118.3	96.4
All.....	25	172.6	176.6	137.4	132.2	111.9
VI.—TEXTILES:—						
Woolens.....	5	238.9	237.6	200.7	151.1	138.6
Cottons.....	4	182.3	183.1	141.9	119.1	147.9
Silks.....	3	115.8	111.4	96.1	85.2	96.3
Jutes.....	2	351.4	330.1	250.9	147.8	243.5
Flax products.....	4	243.3	243.2	166.9	126.7	115.5
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	118.7	101.1	104.7
All.....	20	214.3	209.4	163.3	124.6	136.6
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—						
Hides and tallow.....	4	433.8	335.7	207.4	202.2	189.0
Leather.....	4	232.7	226.8	174.3	161.8	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	220.7	220.7	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	302.5	264.7	183.1	175.6	166.2
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—						
Iron and steel.....	11	171.7	157.3	120.2	99.9	101.4
Other metals.....	12	222.7	230.4	207.0	124.8	128.4
Implements.....	10	150.9	148.7	114.8	108.2	106.9
All.....	33	189.3	181.3	150.1	111.9	113.3
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	191.4	181.8	129.9	120.3	129.2
Lighting.....	4	93.3	93.3	94.7	92.4	92.2
All.....	10	152.2	145.6	115.6	109.1	114.4
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	185.3	184.1	174.5	182.1	184.2
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	180.4	167.3	123.9	108.6	112.8
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	210.8	206.6	169.7	142.9	140.0
All.....	48	190.7	183.7	152.0	139.3	141.7
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	177.0	177.0	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	209.0	209.0	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	87.1	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	149.0	144.9	129.3	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	166.8	165.7	140.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	230.1	231.8	228.1	134.9	111.5
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	350.9	342.7	279.1	96.1	236.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	165.9	165.0	134.0	138.3	134.6
Sundries.....	7	153.6	149.9	123.5	111.5	110.7
All.....	17	244.6	200.6	163.8	117.3	148.8
All commodities.....	262*	204.8	198.4	161.1	137.6	137.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

rose to \$28.00 per ton for No. 1 foundry and some lines were up to \$40 and \$45. Black sheets rose to \$5.20 per cwt., and galvanized sheets to \$8.30. Scrap iron, No. 1, wrought, advanced to \$17.00 per ton. Steel billets advanced to \$55.00 per ton, and steel bar to 4c per pound. Aluminum was easier at 64-65c per pound. Brass advanced to 48c per pound. Copper was higher at 37½-39c per pound. Lead was higher at 9¾c. Silver was up to 75c per ounce. Solder was 1c higher at 29½c. Tin was 1c higher at 48c per pound. Crowbars rose to 6c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Bituminous coal advanced to \$4.69 at Montreal for contracted supplies, spot prices being very high owing to great shortage. At Toronto, \$10.00 was quoted. Prices averaged higher on Vancouver Island. Coke was still higher than in November, as high as \$8.50 being paid at Connellsville for furnace and \$9.00 for foundry. Gasoline advanced 1c per gallon and coal oil ½c.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals advanced \$1.00 per M. to \$20.00, and shingles rose for the first time in months owing to a better demand from the United States, to \$2.65-3.10. British Columbia lumber also rose \$1.00 per M. for rough lumber and shiplap and \$5.00 for flooring, owing to the higher price of logs and of mill supplies. Pine box boards advanced \$1.00 per M. to \$20.00 at Ottawa. Common building bricks rose to \$12.50 per M. and fire bricks to \$35.00-60.00. Iron pipe, lead pipe, nails, sash weights, sash cord, iron wire, copper wire, wire cloth and barb wire advanced. White lead and turpentine were higher, but linseed oil was

slightly weaker. Prepared paints advanced 25c per gallon. Shellac rose 15c per gallon and putty was up 20c per cwt.

House furnishings.—Sad irons advanced from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per set.

Drugs and chemicals.—Opium and quinine were firmer, but soda ash declined ½c.

Miscellaneous.—In raw furs, mink advanced 50c per skin. A line of whiskey advanced 10c per gallon. Ontario Burley raw leaf tobacco brought as high as 16½c per pound as compared with 13½c last year. Unfavourable weather reduced the crop considerably. Pulp and paper markets continued high and some further advances occurred. Wrapping paper was up 50c per cwt. and ground pulp reached \$45.00 per ton. Manilla rope reached 25½c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom the general level of food prices was reported by the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* to be about 3 per cent higher at the beginning of December than a month before. There was a considerable seasonal increase in eggs, while cheese, flour, bread, potatoes and butter advanced appreciably, and bacon, margarine and milk were up slightly.

Prices in Germany showed a slight reduction at Berlin for October as compared with September, due to reductions in the maximum prices, imposed by regulation, of war bread, rye flour, potatoes and beef. A reduction in coffee was due to the selection of a lower grade, containing only 25 per cent of genuine coffee. The average level was therefore

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 31 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910 ..	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911 ..	7.14						115	983			90
1912 ..	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913 ..	7.34		1106				114	1037	108		98
1914 ..	7.73		1155				116	1098	114		101
1915 ..	7.86		1428				142	1201	115		100
1914											
Jan.	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July.	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	109	103
1915											
Jan.	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	115	101
April	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	125	97
July.	7.80	132½	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	130	99
Oct.	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	134	103
1916											
Jan.	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	139	106
Feb.	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162		104
Mar.	8.36	148	1566	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168		105
April	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	141	107
May	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	126.2	164	1269	185		107
June	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	197		109
July.	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		151	109
Aug.	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	173	1281			112
Sept.	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	179	1264			116
Oct.	9.30	168			209.4						119
Nov.	9.81*	178									
Dec.	10.11	184									

a. January-March, 1914 b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121. *Revised.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.			AUSTRALIA.		
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
	271	44	45	25 ^b	96	200	22 ^b		92 92
1890	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 c	894
1905	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
1914									1085
Jan.	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	53.2	1337	1113
April	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1185
July.	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1229
October..	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	
1915									
Jan.	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1387*
April	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1660*
July.	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1822*
October..	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1544*
1916									
Jan.	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
Feb.	173.7	182.2	127.0	153.12	11.1415	142.280	63.2	1706	1327
Mar.	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1313
April	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1298
May	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3	1865	1315
June	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8	1860	1326
July.	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1332
Aug.	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862	1318
Sept.	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	152.018	73.4	1927	
October..	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2		
Nov.	198.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1		
Dec.	204.8		154.3	208.04	13.6805		85.1		

. July of each year. b. Foods c. 1901=1000. * Quarter beginning that month.

4.6 per cent less than in September according to the calculation published in the British *Labour Gazette* from quotations published in the official journal, *Statistische Korrespondenz*, the supplies available at the prices quoted being subject to a strict system of rationing.

In Sweden prices were higher in September than in August in all the classes of foods and in fuel and light as shown in the journal of the Labour Office. In dairy products prices were 58 per cent higher than in July, 1914, in bread, flour, etc., 27 per cent; meat, 89 per cent; fish, 84 per cent; in fuel and light, 91 per cent. The average advance was 68 per cent as compared with 62 per cent for the quarter ending in September, and 29 per cent in the same quarter of 1915.

In Norway the index number of food,

groceries, fuel and light for October was 182.3 as compared with 169 for June and 100 for July, 1914.

In France, the index number of wholesale prices of the Statistical Office stood at 216.2 for September as compared with 211.5 for August, 210.6 for July and 160.0 for the third quarter of 1915, and 115.3 for the third quarter of 1914.

In the United States wholesale prices reached still higher levels in December as shown by Bradstreet's index number for December 1, advances appearing in nearly all lines, but some tendency downward appeared in wheat, corn, flour and hog products. Later in the month the general upward movement in prices appeared to have ceased temporarily, for the first time in weeks.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1916

THE Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to five fair wage contracts, four of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. Each of these contracts contained a fair wage clause. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Clauses

The fair wages clauses given below were inserted in the contracts immediately following.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic,

labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dredging, St. Peter's Narrows, N.S.

Name of contractor, The Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, November 29, 1916. Contract price: Class "B," 28 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

Post office fittings, Quebec, Que.

Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December 20, 1916. Amount, \$6,215.

Construction of drainage system to public building, Roberval, Que. Name of contractor, P. A. Potvin, Roberval, Que. Date of contract, December 1, 1916. Amount, \$1,850.

Furnishing and placing, where directed, stone filling under proposed shed at Pier No. 1, Berth No. 16, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, J. E. Kane and W. T. Ring, St. John, N.B. Date

of contract, December 22, 1916. Unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of a steel coal and ash handling plant, including bins, columns, conveyor supports, etc., in connection with the shop of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited. Date of contract, December 7, 1916. Contract price: \$0.0938 per pound

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of November, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making rubber stamps.....	\$ 35 00
Supplying stamping ink.....	652 50
Supplying mail bags.....	978 68
Repairing mail bags.....	177 72
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,764 00
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	31 12
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	2,425 55
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	18 95

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

DURING December there were 97 workpeople killed or fatally injured and 325 seriously injured during the course of their respective employments, according to the Department of Labour industrial accidents record for that month. The November record was 74 killed and 388 injured, while that for December, 1915, was 74 killed and 523 injured. There were, it may be noted, 23 more workers killed in December than in November and the figures for December, 1916, compared with December, 1915, shows there were 23 more workers killed in 1916. As regards the non-fatal accidents, it will be seen there were 63 fewer workers injured in December than in November and 198 fewer injured in December, 1916, than in December, 1915. The fatality record for December was considerably increased owing to the occurrence at Peterborough, Ont., of a catastrophe affecting the plant of the Quaker Oats Company, Limited, cereal manufacturers. On December 11 an ex-

plosion followed by fire occurred in the drying room of the plant, as the result of which 22 employees lost their lives and 12 were seriously injured.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	2	6	8
Lumbering.....	4	5	9
Mining.....	6	14	20
Railway, Canal and Harbour Construction.....	18	3	21
Building Trades.....	1	3	4
Metal Trades.....	6	104	110
Woolworking Trades.....	2	7	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....		2	2
Clothing.....		1	1
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	23	18	41
Leather.....	1	1	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service...	23	113	136
Electric Railway Service.....		2	2
Miscellaneous.....	2	12	14
Public Employees.....		6	6
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	24	28
Unskilled Labour.....	5	4	9
Total.....	97	325	422

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Dungannon, Ont.....	Dec. 11	1	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Aylwin, Que.....	" ..	1	Mangled by gasoline engine.
Lumbering—				
Logger.....	Fernie Inlet, B.C.....	" 1	1	Crushed by a rolling log.
Chopper.....	(In Gatineau District).....	" 17	1	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Fernie Inlet, B.C.....	" 23	1	Crushed by falling tree.
Sawmill worker.....	St. Francis, Que.....	" 27	1	Struck by a plank thrown from saw.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING DECEMBER, 1916—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of fatality.
<i>Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries—</i>				
Coal miner, (Col. No. 12).....	New Waterford, N.S.	Dec. 16	1	Struck by a cage.
Miner.....	Michipicoten, Ont.	" 29	1	Fell down shaft of mine.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.	" 27	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 18	1	Struck by mine car.
Miners.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 8	2	By explosion of blasting charge.
<i>Railway, Canal and Harbour Construction—</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	1	Crushed by falling rail.
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	1	Fell from roof of building.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Power house electrician.....	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 16	1	Electrocuted.
Power house electrician.....	Sydney, N.S.	" 5	1	Electrocuted.
Engineer.....	Brockville, Ont.	" 27	1	Struck by shafting of machine.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.	" 1	1	By a fall.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	" 27	1	Run over by locomotive.
Lineman.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5	1	Fell from a pole.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>				
Employee (furniture factory).....	Warton, Ont.	" 23	1	Burned in fire which destroyed factory.
Woodworker.....	Brantford, Ont.	" 22	1	Struck by a board thrown from machine.
<i>Food, Liquor and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Packing house employee.....	Montreal, Que.	" 16	1	By a fall.
Employees cereal m'f'g. plant.....	Peterborough, Ont.	" 11	22	Burned in fire which destroyed plant.
<i>Leather—</i>				
Tannery employee.....	Kingston, Ont.	" 10	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Steam Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor.....	St. Polycarpe, Que.	" 27	1	Rear-end collision.
Conductor.....	Lewvan, Sask.	" 6	1	Run over by cars.
Engineer.....	Poplar Point, Man.	" 21	1	Fell from locomotive.
Fireman.....	Runnymede, Ont.	" 17	1	Run over by locomotive
Brakeman.....	St. John, N. B.	" 16	1	Crushed by cars.
Brakeman.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" 26	1	Struck and run over by a train.
Brakeman.....	Farnham, Que.	" 27	1	Struck and run over by a train.
Brakeman.....	Wolsley, Sask.	" 4	1	Crushed between cars.
Yardman.....	Edmonton, Alta.	" 4	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Bridgewater, N.S.	" 19	1	Struck by moving cars.
Yardman.....	Lampton, Ont.	" 17	1	Run over by a train.
Car repairer.....	Newcastle, N.B.	" 8	1	Crushed under a car while repairing same.
Car repairer.....	Montreal, Que.	" 6	1	Run over by cars.
Sectionman.....	M.P. 100 T. & N.O. Ry.	" 2	1	Struck by a train.
Sectionmen.....	Lindbrook, Alta.	" 26	3	Hand-car struck by a train.
Employee.....	Richmond, Que.	" 23	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Wiper.....	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Express messenger.....	Chin, Alta.	" 9	1	Collision of trains.
Employee.....	Kenora, Ont.	" 12	1	By a fall.
Porter.....	Routherville, Que.	" 17	1	Deraiment of train.
Sectionman.....	Eganville, Ont.	" 22	1	Hand-car struck by train.
<i>Miscellaneous transport—</i>				
Driver.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	1	By a fall.
Coal Dock Worker.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 5	1	Struck by a locomotive.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Hostler.....	Galt, Ont.	" 17	1	Kicked by a horse.
Night watchman.....	East Angus, Que.	" 11	1	Struck by a train.
Night watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	1	Struck by a street car.
Night watchman.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	" 27	1	Struck by a locomotive.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Laborer.....	Oakville, Ont.	" 6	1	Electrocuted.
Laborer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	1	Crushed by falling piles.
Laborer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	1	Mangled in coal handling apparatus.
Laborers.....	Montreal, Que.	" 4	2	Crushed under fall of coal.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	CAUSES.																											Total.			
	Machinery.	Falling and rolling material.	Fall.	Flying material.	Burned and scalded.	Struck, crushed and run over by locomotives and cars.	Handling material.	Tools.	Explosions.	Collision of locomotives and cars.	Deraiment of locomotives and cars.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Mine cars and mine machinery.	Farm machinery and implements.	Getting on and off locomotives and cars.	Cut by glass.	Hand trucks.	Stepping on and otherwise injured by nails and sharp objects.	Collision of vehicles and street cars.	Collision of horse and motor driven vehicles.	Kicked by a horse.	In gear of locomotives.	By hoisting apparatus.	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.	Vehicles struck by a train.	Struck by revolving brake handle.	Sudden application of brakes on locomotives and cars.		In lever of switch stand.	Struck by a motor car.	
Agriculture.....			1																							1				6	
Lumbering.....	5																													5	
Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries.....		4	1	2									6																	14	
Railway, Canal and Harbour Construction.....						2																								3	
Building Trades.....		1																												3	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	36	18	13	10	10	1	8	5				1				2														104	
Woodworking.....	6			1																										7	
Printing.....	2																													2	
Clothing.....	1																													1	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....			1		4												1													1	
Leather.....																														1	
Steam Railway Service.....	8	10	11	6	3	16	8	8					6			4		3	2				2							113	
Electric Railway Service.....																														1	
Miscellaneous Transport.....																														2	
Public and Civic Employees.....		1																												12	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....		1																												6	
Miscellaneous Unskilled Labour.....	11	6	4	1															1											24	
Total.....	70	44	34	20	19	19	18	14	13	12	12	7	6	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	325

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

An assistant operator in a power house, while engaged in the performance of his duties, received a shock from a high tension line, from the effects of which he lost his left arm below the elbow and seriously and permanently injured his right hand to such an extent that his earning capacity, it was claimed, would be decreased by at least 80 per cent for the rest of his life. He held the company responsible for his injuries and sought compensation, claiming, in addition to an annual rent, the sum of \$5,000 for inexcusable fault on the part of the company. The judge, while dismissing the claim for additional damages, held the plaintiff was entitled to an annual rent of \$265 a year. The defence argued that because the injured workman—a man of good education—could by acting as a private tutor earn as much as he had received while following the occupation in which he was injured, he was not entitled to recover an annuity in compensation for injuries. It was held, however, that the plaintiff had suffered a diminution in his physical capacity for work by 80 per cent, and the judge stated he could give no consideration to the plea that the plaintiff could earn money as a tutor. "It might just as well be maintained," stated the judge, "that if a workman who lost his two arms, possessed a good voice, he might sing at café concerts and earn a salary in that way, and that the court ought to take that into consideration in deciding if the workman was entitled to compensation for the loss of his arms. It might also be urged that the court should take into consideration the fact that the man might sing in the streets, where charitable persons would give him a few cents. Can anyone pretend that because a workman whose earning capacity has been considerably diminished while fol-

lowing his trade, happened to be, say, a member of Parliament, the emolument he would receive as such ought to be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of his compensation for the accident he had suffered. One might give an infinite number of examples to demonstrate that the principle that is now invoked cannot be sustained."

Judgment was accordingly given to plaintiff for the amount stated above. (*Quebec—Savoie v. Canadian Light and Power Company.*)

A Russian workman employed by a cement company was killed as the result of an accident, and the guardian of his illegitimate children sued the company, asking the court to condemn the defendants to pay \$2,000 to the children for their father's death. The judge before whom the case was tried stated that under the law compensation was payable to legitimate or illegitimate children acknowledged before the accident, to assist them to provide for themselves until they reached the full age of 16 years; that while the statute was silent as to how illegitimate children were to be acknowledged or how proof thereof was to be made in an action on their behalf against the employer of a victim of an accident, and while counsel for the defendant company had submitted that as the Act was based on acknowledgment of parentage the plaintiff was obliged to establish the paternity in the same way as if the children were between a tutor to the children and the alleged father, the statute gave the right of action to illegitimate children acknowledged before the accident, not to the legitimate children who could establish judicially their claim to paternity. It had been established, the judge held, that the deceased

Illegitimate children of deceased workman entitled to compensation under Quebec Act

had maintained the children from birth to his death, that they openly enjoyed the reputation and status of being his children, with his knowledge, consent and approval, that he had brought the priest of his denomination to his domicile and had the children baptized as his, and at his request and demand the priest entered him as the father in a private book kept by the priest. There was no concealment of the relationship of the children, and while this written entry was not an official or authentic document, it constituted the commencement

of proof in writing if such a commencement were considered necessary under the circumstances of the case. The judge consequently held that the presumptions and indications resulting from all the facts and circumstances and the evidence proved within the meaning of the Act an acknowledgment by the deceased before the accident that he was the father of the children, and directed that the plaintiff should receive judgment for \$2,000 and costs of the action. (*Quebec—Hauchuk v. Canada Cement Company.*)

REVIEWS

United States.—Dressmaking as a Trade for Women in Massachusetts. May Allinson, Ph.D. Bulletin of the United States Department of Labour Statistics. Whole Number 183. September, 1916; 180 pp.

This report presents the results of a study begun in the fall of 1909 when the author was a fellow in the Department of Research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

Dressmaking as a Trade for Women

The Boston Trade School for Girls co-operated in the investigation. The women's clothing trade is one of the few present-day industries which shows all stages of industrial evolution. The different systems of production which typify five different stages of evolution may be called: (1) the family system, observed in home dressmaking; (2) the help or hire system, seen in the dressmaker who goes out by the day to the home of the customer; (3) the custom system, as seen in the "mistress dressmaker" who conducts a shop to which her customers come to have their work done; (4) the commercialized system, exemplified in women's furnishing stores, which combine a sales and a custom dressmaking department, and (5) the manufacturing system for retail and for wholesale trade. After following this evolution briefly through the three centuries of American history the report considers the dressmaking trade of to-

day. The present-day trade is developing along three diverging lines: (1) in the increasing growth of the large wholesale manufacturers at the expense of the custom trade; (2) in the development of the large custom shop and decline of the small; and (3) paradoxically, in the comparatively large place occupied by the home dressmaker and day worker. The report presents data based on the United States census of 1900 showing the development of wholesale manufacturing and custom dressmaking during the decades 1890-1900 and 1899-1909. In the first decade while the manufacturing branch of the women's clothing trade showed increases in the number of establishments, in the average number of wage earners, in the cost of materials and in the value of the product, custom dressmaking decreased in all these phases of the trade. Custom dressmaking is being increasingly limited to the high-class, exclusive product. The evolution of the large establishment in custom as in factory dressmaking has undoubtedly continued during the first decade of the twentieth century. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the small shop to compete with the large custom establishments and with the wholesale manufacturing establishments, and many who formerly conducted shops find it more profitable to work on a salary or going out by the day.

Custom dressmaking, like the factory branch, shows a tendency to concentrate in cities where large demands necessitate business and industrial organization, and here seven distinct systems of economic production are seen in: (1) the family dressmaker who sews for herself and family, (2) the dressmaker who goes out by the day. This worker has an advantage over the home dressmaker in that she secures her materials from the retail stores at a discount of ten per cent provided that she pays her accounts within thirty days. (3) The private dressmaker, who is an employer, in that she hires help in the busy seasons. As new customers are secured through original customers she does not seek public custom and therefore does not require show rooms. Her rooms are frequently in her own house or in sections of the city where rent is not exorbitant. The wage scale commonly ranges from \$3 to \$9 a week; the young learner usually earns from \$3 to \$5 a week and the old from \$6 to \$9. (4) The dressmaker of the transition stage. The journeyman dressmaker in this stage becomes distinctly the employer catering to public patronage. She may have from six to sixteen workers and among these some must take the responsibilities of supervision while the proprietress is engaged in securing orders, buying materials and designing. Here appears therefore the more highly paid employee, the normal wage range being from \$5 to \$15 per week. In this stage the problems of credit and capital become pressing. (5) The dressmaker of the shop of specialized workers. The shop of this stage assumes increasingly the appearance of a business establishment with a separate workroom for each division of production. Even at this stage women predominate, but men are frequently found. (6) The commercial dressmaker. The commercial dressmaking shop is usually owned and conducted by a man, by a partnership of a clever woman dressmaker and a business man, or by an incorporated company. The shop usually presents all the characteristics of a large mercantile establishment. It is often

located on a street floor in the shopping section of the city and requires spacious salesrooms and a force of saleswomen. The working force shows still greater division of labour than prevails in the large custom shop. In the commercial shop the custom department after reaching a certain size yields a loss rather than a profit. Often the customer who orders a custom-made gown may not be pleased with the garment when it is near completion and then it frequently must be so altered that the contract price is greatly exceeded. This situation tends to bring about either the total abandonment of manufacture by the firm except for the alteration department or the production of ready-to-wear for a wider and more general market. The commercialized shop which had abandoned custom production usually retains an alteration department for altering gowns to fit the buyer. (7) The manufacturing dressmaker. The merchant dressmaker may often fill orders by mail or by salesmen who sell directly to the customers in other cities. This state is one of highly centralized capitalistic production. Factory production of the best class of dresses is almost negligible in Boston because of the competition of New York City. The small shop employing from six to twenty workers is the characteristic type in New York.

At present the labour problem is one of the great difficulties of custom dressmaking, both for the employer, because she cannot secure the requisite skilled labour, and for the worker, because she has small opportunity to equip herself to meet the demands of the trade. As the large shop is more and more controlling the field the young worker must look forward to it, and the tendency of the large shop is to develop the specialized worker. She will need training and experience to enable her to advance to the higher positions. The dressmaking trade provides better working conditions and more opportunities for advancement than are found in most other large women-employing industries, for the trade is still primarily monopolized by women, so that the young workers work

with women for women and do not have to face the competition of men. The work itself has certain advantages and the nine-hour day is in some shops frequently and in some never exceeded. While the wages may not meet the standard to be desired, comparison with other industries shows them in a favourable light. The nominal income, however, is reduced by short absences and seasonal fluctuations.

Quebec.—General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1916. Quebec, 1916; 146 pp.

This report deals with the construction and maintenance of Government build-

**Provincial
Employment
Bureaus in
Quebec**

ings, railways, inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings, the carrying out of the Trade Disputes Act, the building of iron bridges, provincial employment bureaus, inspection of hotels, and the administration of the Stationary Engineers' Act. By Order-in-Council dated June 27, 1893, the province was divided into three divisions for the purposes of factory inspection—the Quebec division, the Eastern Townships division, and the Montreal division. The factory inspection service was organized in 1888. The inspectors reported an increase in industrial accidents during the year, due mainly to the new conditions in industry brought about by the war. Many

new processes were introduced in which Canadian workpeople were wholly inexperienced, and in shell factories work had to be done with machinery which had been hastily installed. Several serious explosions occurred in explosive factories, causing considerable loss of life; it is reported that the number of powder factories more than doubled in the past two years. In the Montreal district alone the number of accidents reported during the year was 656 as compared with 480 in the previous year, an increase of 176; of these accidents, 28 were fatal. In reporting the work of the provincial employment bureaus for the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke, a scarcity of labour during the year is noted, due, it is held, to the stoppage of immigration and to enrolments for military service. Many industries were unable to meet demands, owing to the inadequacy of the labour supply, and a dearth of farm labour was reported from many localities.

The following table summarizes the work of the three employment bureaus for the year ending June 30, 1916:

Bureaus.	Persons called for	Applicants % for Employment	Persons placed
Montreal	7,157	4,032	4,350
Quebec	1,542	2,120	824
Sherbrooke	1,740	1,099

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Volume 17

FEBRUARY, 1917.

Number 2

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Except in such seasonal occupations as building, agriculture and fishing and in a few lines of manufacture affected by seasonal changes, industry was active during January. At some points a number of manufacturing establishments were adversely affected by delays in the receipt of coal and raw material, and the railways, which were handicapped by insufficient rolling stock and a shortage of labour, were obliged to curtail the passenger service in an attempt to meet the situation. There were seven new strikes during January, five of which were settled. Three of the strikes carried over from last month were also settled, leaving six still standing at the end of the month. Prices continued to advance, the Department's index number of wholesale prices standing at 208.1 for January, as compared with 204.8 for the previous month and 170.2 for January, 1916. The weekly budget of staple foods averaged \$10.27 in January, as compared with \$10.11 in December. The usual summaries of the labour market, strikes, prices, wages changes and trade and finance appear in the General Review. Special articles deal with industrial disputes and building permits in the calendar year 1916 and with the British system of labour exchanges. The usual quarterly articles on changes in wages and hours and unemployment among trade unionists also appear.

Two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month. In one case a Board was requested to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Express Company and about 100 employees west of North

Bay, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. An application was also received from various employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Both of these applications were under consideration by the Minister of Labour at the end of the month. A Board was established in the case of the Canadian Northern Express Company and its employees, but further procedure under the Act was withheld to permit of direct negotiation between the parties. A new schedule was arranged between the Pere Marquette Railway and its maintenance-of-way employees without the necessity of proceedings under the Board which was established in December.

* * *

A preliminary statement has recently been issued of the results of the Postal Census of Manufactures in Canada, taken during 1916 by the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The investigation covered operations during the calendar year

**Census of
Manufactures
in Canada**

1915 or the nearest business year, a record being obtained from every concern known to be in operation irrespective of number of employees or value of output. The returns for the Census of 1911, the latest preceding inquiry of this character, were compiled only for establishments employing five persons or over; comparison with the figures of 1911 is, therefore, not feasible as yet, but is reserved for the final report. It is stated, however, that all groups of industries show a substantial growth, the most notable exceptions being establishments for the manufacture of building materials and fruit and vegetable canneries. The following statement compares the returns with those of the Postal Census of 1906, which like that of 1916 include all establishments.

Items	1905	1915	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent
Establishments...	No. 15,796	No. 21,291	No. 5,495	34.80
Capital	\$346,585,023	1,984,991,427	1,138,406,404	134.47
Salaries	\$ 30,724,086	60,143,704	29,419,618	95.75
Wages	\$134,375,925	227,508,800	93,132,875	69.31
Value of Products.	\$718,352,603	1,392,506,953	674,154,350	93.85

With regard to the number of employees which is shown by the 1916 Census as 511,859, it should be noted that this figure is for the date December 15, 1915, whereas the figure for 1906, namely, 392,530, is an average for the whole year. In order to measure the extent of war trade during 1915, each manufacturer was asked to separate in his return such products of his establishment as were destined for war purposes from those entering into general trade. Compilation of the war trade returns indicates that the total value of goods manufactured for war purposes actually completed and delivered during 1915 amounted to \$130,466,307, a total which is likely to be increased by several millions in the final return. Of this total some \$34,000,000 was reported from manufacturers of iron and steel products, \$23,000,000 from textile manufacturers, \$16,000,000 from firms manufacturing vehicles for land transportation,

\$13,000,000 from firms working in leather and its finished products, and \$12,000,000 from miscellaneous industries.

* * *

On January 16 the Prime Minister met the annual labour deputation from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The representatives of the Cabinet present with Sir Robert Borden were

Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour. The deputation presented a number of resolutions selected from the list published in the annual report of the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress. Vice-President of the Congress James Simpson dealt with a resolution calling for the elimination of the land speculator in the allotment of farm land to homesteaders and other settlers and for the taxation of unimproved land held by individuals, companies and corporations, on the basis of used land. The resolution also proposed the sale of unapportioned land to settlers only. Mr. Simpson also introduced a resolution in favour of civil, political and religious rights being accorded the Jewish people in the various countries engaged in the present war, and suggesting that a guarantee of these rights be made a part of the terms of the settlement reached at the close of the war. Mr. J. W. Bruce, representing the Plumbers and Steamfitters, urged assistance to settlers in the form of agricultural credits. Mr. Bruce also introduced a resolution favouring the making of election day a statutory holiday, and requesting in the event of such legislation not being introduced, that the hours of voting should be extended so that workmen might have better opportunity to exercise the franchise. Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell, of the Boot and Shoe Workers, presented a resolution in favour of widows' pensions, and Mr. W. B. Bush, of the Garment Workers, urged legislation to enable trade unions to register their union labels. Mr. J. C. Watters, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, urged the

repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, following the vote of the Toronto convention of the Congress in favour of repeal, and Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Congress, urged the enactment of an eight-hour law for all Canadian industries. A request for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day for letter carriers was presented by Mr. W. H. Hoop, of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, and Mr. J. H. Kennedy, of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association, asked for information as to the conditions under which certain war supplies were being manufactured. Mr. J. A. McClelland, Vice-President of the Machinists' International Association, inquired as to the intention of the Government with regard to industrial conscription. In replying, Sir Robert Borden stated that the introduction of industrial conscription had not been considered and that the matter of wage increases for the letter carriers would be brought to the attention of the Postmaster General. With reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Prime Minister held that the cases cited by Mr. Watters as indicating weaknesses in the Act were really in support of that measure. He promised consideration with regard to the registration of union labels, widows' pensions, and the making of election day a holiday. The question of land settlement and agricultural credits was being taken up with the provincial governments and the taxing of unimproved land was also under consideration. The Prime Minister also stated that he would do all in his power in the interest of the political, religious and civil rights of the Jewish people.

* * *

The seventh annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held at Revelstoke, B.C., January 29 to February 1, with 37 delegates in attendance. President McVety's address referred to the improved industrial conditions and to the upward tendency of

wages in the province. In reference to the new Workmen's Compensation Act the Federation is urged to protest against any amendment that would permit insurance companies to again enter the field. The President discussed the Federal National Service measure at some length and deplored the fact that labour had no representatives in the provincial legislature and but few in the municipal councils of the province. The report of the Executive Committee enumerated the legislative measures approved at the last convention and brought to the attention of the Government, and recommended the establishment of a provincial Department of Labour. Proportional Representation is included among a number of recommendations dealing with electoral reform. The convention approved a long list of resolutions which included, among other proposals, free school supplies and textbooks, the provision of improved medical aid at mining and logging camps, provincial government appointments on the merit basis only, fair wage regulations in all government contracts, that Asiatics should not be employed in coal mines, and the establishment of a provincial Department of Labour to gather labour statistics, data on the cost of living, extent of unemployment, nationalities of persons employed in the various industries, etc.

Thirty-five delegates were present at the fourth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held in Edmonton, Alta., January 15 to 17. The President, Mr. Alex. Ross, stated that Alberta was one of the few provinces without a modern compensation act, but he informed the convention that the Premier had pledged himself to such a measure. He urged that the convention should press for a new factories' act in the province and outlined the progress of the movement to secure a technological institute for the province and the steps which had been taken in this work at Calgary. The President also referred to the work of the Provincial Hospitals Commission and dealt at some length with the question of National Service.

**Annual Labour
Conventions
in British
Columbia and
Alberta**

conditions and to the upward tendency of

The Secretary-Treasurer's report enumerated measures taken to alleviate unemployment, to bring men engaged in mine rescue work under the Compensation Act, and to secure an act governing electrical construction and a new Factories Act. The convention dealt with resolutions with regard to National Service, favouring the selling of light wines and beers in the province, endorsing the New Zealand system of advances to settlers as being best adapted to conditions in Western Canada, regulating barber shops, favouring free school supplies and textbooks and the printing of such by the provincial government, the appointment of one or more parliamentary representatives of the Federation, the setting aside of a government fund to be expended on public works during times of depression, the better enforcement of the fair wage clause in provincial government contracts, urging increased wages for letter carriers, and better inspection of boarding cars on railways and of railway construction camps.

* * *

The results of the thirteenth Economic Essay Contest conducted by the Chicago tailoring firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx (*Labour Gazette*, May, 1916, page 1162) were announced under date of January 13. The contestants were divided into two classes; Class B included only those who at the time the papers were sent in were undergraduates of an American university. Class A included any other Americans without restriction. The first prize of \$1,000 was awarded to Duncan A. MacGibbon, M.A., of McMaster University, Toronto, and Ph.D. of the University of Chicago, 1915, for a paper entitled "Railway Rates and the Canadian Railway Commission." While Dr. MacGibbon, who is now a professor in Brandon College, is the third Can-

adian to take premier honours in this contest, it is understood he is the first to win the award when dealing with a purely Canadian subject. The committee of judges was composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago; Professor John Bates Clark, Columbia University; Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan, and Professor Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard University.

* * *

The American Uniform Boiler Code Congress, convened under the auspices of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, was held at Washington, D. C., December 4 and 5, 1916. There were pres-

ent 34 official delegates representing 21 states, as well as a number of unofficial delegates representing boiler manufacturers, boiler insurers and other interested organizations. The importance of the boiler as a cause of accident was evidenced by statistics showing that there occurred yearly in the United States between 400 and 500 deaths and from 1,000 to 2,000 injuries resulting from boiler accidents. It was urged that this danger could be minimized by better regulations as to boiler construction and inspection. Uniformity throughout the states was especially desirable; some states have high standards, while others have no public regulation whatever and a boiler condemned as unsafe in one state may be shipped to a state with less stringent laws and there put into full use. The Congress adopted unanimously a resolution approving the boiler code prepared by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the result of several years' labour on the part of the society through a special committee, in consultation with technical experts. The proceedings of the Congress, it is understood, will be published by the Ohio Industrial Commission.

**Hart, Schaffner
and Marx
Economy
Essay Contest**

Under a Royal decree dated September 21, 1916, there has been established at the Hague since October 1 an Employment Department, the functions of which are defined as embracing (a) unemployment insurance, (b) labour exchanges, and (c) other matters connected with the prevention and combatting of unemployment or the mitigation of its consequences. The Director holds his appointment from the Crown, and takes his instructions from the Minister of Public Works (Waterstaat). The duties to be performed by the new department under (a) consist in "promoting unemployment insurance by furnishing monetary support to unemployment funds and otherwise," and in "preparing and carrying out legislation concerning unemployment insurance." The duties under (b) consist in (1) "promoting, by means of monetary grants and otherwise, the growth of the labour exchange system, including its development along

inter-urban and international lines"; (2) "the management of inter-urban employment clearing houses and other central exchanges, whether for particular trades or for employment generally"; (3) "preparing and carrying out legislation concerning the system of employment exchanges."

On page 1839 of the December issue (page 1993 of the French edition), in

Erratum

referring to the chairmanship of the Board of Conciliation in the matter of the dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its employees, it was stated in error that the chairman was appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members. The chairman was, in fact, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of Messrs. J. L. Perron, K.C., and Hector Laferté, the Board members nominated by the employer and employees respectively.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Industry was generally active during January and a number of lines which had shown some slackening during the holiday season were again in full operation. In a number of instances, however, manufacturers were adversely affected by coal shortage and delay in the delivery of materials, owing largely to lack of motive power and a labour shortage on the railways; a large number of passenger trains were discontinued in an attempt to relieve the situation. Activity prevailed at the Atlantic winter ports and longshoremen were well employed. Metal mining showed no diminution

from the active conditions of the previous month, but in coal mining outputs were considerably reduced owing to labour troubles in the Crow's Nest Pass district, and while output was well maintained in Nova Scotia mines, collieries were not able to fill their orders. Building operations for the season were well maintained and there was activity at a number of points in the construction of factory extensions and commercial buildings. Lumbering was active, an abundance of snow in most districts improving haulage. Agriculture and fishing remained seasonally quiet. The removal of snow by municipalities, and ice cutting, engaged a considerable body

**The Labour
Market**

of unskilled labour, but in many places men for this work were secured with difficulty.

There were 14 strikes in existence during January, involving 40 firms and 10,424 employees. Seven

Strikes

strikes, involving 21 employers and 9,856 work-people, began during the month, while seven strikes, involving 19 employers and 568 employees, commenced prior to January 1. Five of the strikes occurring in January terminated during the month, while three of the strikes commencing during 1916 were also settled, leaving six unsettled strikes on record at the end of January. Strikes of miners in the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal fields and of clothing workers in Montreal were responsible for the large number of workers involved in the January disputes, there being respectively approximately 6,000 miners and 3,000 clothing workers affected in these two strikes. There were also three strikes reported as affecting the metal trades and one affecting workpeople classified under food, tobacco and liquor preparation.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 208.1 for January as compared with 204.8 for December and 170.2 for January, 1916,

Prices

138.9 for the same month in 1915, and 136.5 for January, 1914. For the month the chief increases were in the groups Animals and Meats, Miscellaneous Foods, Metals, Drugs and Chemicals, and Raw Furs, but there was a considerable decrease in hides and some declines occurred in dairy products. In grains there was a steep decline late in the month. In retail prices of foods there were slight advances in most lines of staples, but flour and sugar averaged slightly lower than a month before by a small fraction. Meats for the first time in some months showed appreciable advances. In fuel, coal and wood were again higher. There were some slight changes in rent in Ontario. The cost of

a list of 29 staple foods, weighted according to family consumption, averaged \$10.27 for 60 cities in Canada, as compared with \$10.11 for December, \$8.28 for January, 1916, \$7.97 for January, 1915, and \$7.73 for January, 1914.

Fifteen changes in wages and hours were reported to the Department during

Changes in Wages and Hours

January, affecting approximately 4,676 employees. On January 10, ship caulkers at Montreal had their working hours reduced from nine to eight per day. Two printing establishments in Windsor, Ont., advanced the rate paid to machine operators, job and case men, \$2 per week. The majority of compositors in Halifax were granted an increase of \$1 per week. Fifteen hundred longshoremen at St. John, N.B., secured an increase of 5 cents per hour on January 1, making the new rate 35 cents per hour, day work, and 40 cents per hour, night work.

The American Express Company at Hamilton, Ont., on January 1, granted a month's bonus to its clerks, drivers, etc., 20 employees being affected. Wages of motormen and conductors employed by the Halifax Tramway Company were voluntarily advanced 10 per cent on January 1. On January 20 the British Car-bide Company, of Parry Sound, increased the rate of wages of 1,000 carpenters by 10 cents per hour. Seventeen sergeants and police constables employed by the City of Kingston had their salaries advanced \$100 per year, dating from January 1. Seventy-nine snow-plow men and carters of Maisonneuve, Que., received a substantial increase on January 1. Labourers employed by the Works Department of Niagara Falls had their wages advanced by 25 cents per day on January 1, and other civic employees also obtained an increase. Police sergeants and detectives at Hamilton, Ont., also received increases; police constables were also given a five per cent increase. Certain civic employees at Saskatoon were granted an increase, and salaries of men employed by the Parks' Board

of the City of Vancouver were granted an increase. About 2,000 deep-sea fishermen secured an increase for their catch of halibut and cod.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for December, 1916, amounted to \$68,014,567, compared with \$72,690,791 in November, 1916, and \$45,690,721 in December, 1915, an increase of \$22,323,846. Domestic exports of merchandise for December, 1916, amounted to \$130,037,174 compared with \$109,558,950 in November, 1916, and \$92,171,402

in December, 1915. For the 12 months ended December 31, 1916, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$766,757,491 as compared with \$452,761,111 in 1915, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$1,091,706,403 and \$614,129,846 respectively. Increases in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise were shown, while a decrease was shown in agriculture. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadians imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS

	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September	October	November	December	Total (12 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	91,382,443	105,534,477	111,046,230	37,946,311	38,083,134	38,177,116	422,173,711
" 1915.....	63,891,687	57,105,342	67,250,222	22,801,957	26,079,686	24,805,899	261,934,793
Free Goods, 1916.....	72,477,795	80,711,003	93,699,633	33,250,241	34,607,657	29,837,451	344,583,780
" 1915.....	42,732,804	43,122,522	48,235,110	16,713,187	19,139,873	20,884,822	190,826,318
Total imports, 1916.....	163,860,238	186,245,480	204,745,863	71,196,552	72,690,791	68,014,567	766,757,491
Total imports, 1915.....	106,624,491	100,227,864	115,485,332	39,515,144	45,217,559	45,690,721	452,761,111

EXPORTS

	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September	October	November	December	Total (12 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mines, 1916.....	17,555,684	17,746,165	23,197,250	7,299,082	7,026,024	8,457,039	81,281,244
" 1915.....	12,780,405	12,501,191	17,595,339	6,669,776	6,634,887	5,632,984	61,814,582
The Fisheries, 1916.....	6,274,279	3,576,132	6,753,736	2,515,518	2,600,021	2,630,149	24,349,835
" 1915.....	5,569,717	2,705,331	6,727,742	2,527,616	2,075,787	2,067,132	21,673,415
The Forest, 1916.....	9,086,471	12,308,649	18,944,902	5,450,202	5,172,272	4,262,423	55,224,919
" 1915.....	7,594,580	10,320,695	16,251,306	5,503,343	4,556,502	3,553,083	47,779,509
Animals and their products, 1916.....	24,322,847	19,873,505	33,509,381	13,718,592	13,603,193	12,882,235	117,909,753
" 1915.....	15,954,031	14,608,675	30,325,155	12,081,545	12,113,520	9,430,534	94,513,460
Agriculture, 1916.....	47,154,258	107,484,254	98,657,072	27,306,934	36,789,632	47,213,553	364,605,703
" 1915.....	28,137,127	33,634,918	25,712,065	39,833,353	53,936,837	49,389,763	230,644,063
Manufactures, 1916.....	122,635,729	81,569,002	109,263,238	28,637,814	44,119,094	51,391,266	440,477,143
" 1915.....	32,262,575	39,099,953	32,376,866	12,880,731	13,231,023	21,810,607	151,661,844
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	3,047,322	3,462,328	1,014,900	354,033	248,714	330,500	8,487,806
" 1915.....	207,363	707,458	1,825,454	542,218	383,271	237,209	3,952,973
Total exports, 1916.....	230,076,590	245,381,035	291,340,479	85,312,175	109,558,959	130,037,174	1,031,736,493
Total exports, 1915.....	102,595,793	113,578,221	132,813,927	80,030,582	92,931,916	92,171,402	614,129,846
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+66,216,352	+59,135,555	+86,590,616	+14,115,623	+36,863,159	+62,022,607	+324,948,912
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1915.....	- 4,028,693	+13,359,357	+17,328,595	+40,523,438	+47,714,357	+48,489,681	+161,858,731

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in January, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$1,054,346,988 in December to \$908,957,957

in January, a decrease of \$145,389,031 or 6.25 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, increases were shown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while the remaining provinces showed a de-

crease as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$163,811,146 or 5.54 per cent, the total for January, 1916, being \$745,146,811. As compared with January of last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed decided increases as compared with the same period of last year.

The bank statement for December, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,346,966, as compared with \$113,305,244 for the month of November, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for December amounted to \$458,208,417, as compared

with \$459,277,454 for November, 1916. Notes in circulation for December amounted to \$148,785,287, as compared with \$148,197,971. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts amounted to \$24,056,797 as compared with \$32,945,963 during November, 1916.

Canadian revenue for the month of December, 1916, amounted to \$21,943,775.30, as compared with \$17,271,516.63 for the same month of the preceding year, an increase of \$4,672,258.67. The expenditure on capital account for December, 1916, amounted to \$26,314,586.16, which comprised \$23,702,217.94 for war purposes, and \$2,612,368.08 for public works, including railways and canals.

BANK CLEARINGS IN 16 CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1917.

CITIES.	December, 1916	January, 1917	January, 1916	January, 1917, compared with December, 1916.		January, 1917, compared with January, 1916	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Nova Scotia.....	11,935,055	12,992,959	12,039,418	+	1,057,904	+	953,541
Halifax.....	11,935,055	12,992,959	12,039,418	+	1,057,904	+	953,541
New Brunswick.....	9,025,354	9,102,643	6,725,023	+	77,289	+	2,377,620
St. John.....	9,025,354	9,102,643	6,725,023	+	77,289	+	2,377,620
Quebec.....	382,343,224	336,796,812	275,475,032	-	45,546,406	-	61,321,785
Montreal.....	363,303,310	320,446,690	261,581,500	-	42,856,620	-	58,865,190
Quebec.....	19,039,914	16,350,128	13,893,532	-	2,689,786	-	2,456,596
Ontario.....	315,562,575	298,042,674	238,018,516	-	17,519,901	-	62,024,158
Hamilton.....	20,561,092	20,068,534	14,839,201	-	494,558	-	5,227,333
London.....	9,654,810	9,537,107	7,860,806	-	117,703	-	1,676,301
Ottawa.....	25,207,027	21,974,359	18,354,205	-	3,232,668	-	3,620,154
Toronto.....	260,139,646	246,464,674	194,964,304	-	13,674,972	-	51,500,370
Manitoba.....	227,761,152	160,752,399	145,723,005	-	66,948,753	-	15,029,394
Winnipeg.....	227,761,152	160,752,399	145,723,005	-	66,948,753	-	15,029,394
Saskatchewan.....	29,667,358	24,095,690	17,640,888	-	5,661,676	-	6,354,792
Moose Jaw.....	6,120,755	5,176,519	3,992,525	-	944,236	-	1,183,994
Regina.....	14,897,533	12,127,929	8,857,690	-	2,769,404	-	3,270,239
Saskatoon.....	8,649,268	6,701,232	4,790,673	-	1,948,036	-	1,910,559
Alberta.....	39,822,847	32,256,373	23,870,697	-	7,556,474	-	8,395,678
Calgary.....	27,481,680	21,066,862	15,296,712	-	6,414,818	-	5,770,150
Edmonton.....	12,401,167	11,199,511	8,573,985	-	1,201,656	-	2,626,520
British Columbia.....	38,229,425	34,998,411	27,654,232	-	3,231,014	-	7,344,179
Vancouver.....	30,021,584	28,757,111	21,924,554	-	1,264,473	-	6,832,557
Victoria.....	8,207,841	6,241,300	5,720,678	-	1,966,541	-	511,622
Total (16 cities).....	1,054,346,988	908,957,957	745,146,811	-	145,389,031	-	163,811,146

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, Machinery and conveyances.

—Metal manufacturing continued active, though at some points establishments were affected by a shortage of coal. At Sydney the steel industry was active and all departments with the exception of rails were

Manufacturing well employed; the output of pig iron, steel plates, bolts, bars and

wire was about the same as last month.

Halifax reported rolling mills and manufacturers of nuts, bolts, skates and other metal products active and all help employed regularly on full time. Manufacturers of boilers and shipbuilding plants were also busy, some of the larger jobs running day and night. Firms engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces also reported all available help employed. Westville reported the plants of the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Albion Machine Company running full time. Amherst reported activity in foundries. Fire at one plant threw about 50 men out of employment for a time. At St. John iron workers were busy on structural steel for bridges. Stove and furnace plants at Sackville were running steadily and at Fredericton foundries and machine shops were active. Quebec reported activity in iron shipbuilding and repairs, but the laying off of about 1,600 men in the Ross rifle factory diminished employment for machinists. Sherbrooke reported the metals group active, and at St. Hyacinthe most of the iron industries were busy. At Three Rivers iron workers had full staffs employed and the Quebec Steel Foundry Company began work on the foundations of a new foundry. St. Johns reported the Singer Manufacturing Company brisk, and at Sorel the various machine shops, including those of the government shipyards, were very active. Toronto reported manufacturers of structural steel quiet owing to a shortage of material, but shipbuilding and automobile industries were active. The new plant

of the Canada Cycle Works at Weston was put into operation, with about 300 men employed. Hamilton reported the various metal working establishments very active, moulders, blacksmiths and labourers being in demand at a number of plants. Manufacturers of agricultural implements were active, with a demand for labour. At Niagara Falls the Pollard machine shops were advertising for skilled labour and other metal establishments were busy. St. Catharines reported manufacturers of electrical apparatus active and other metal manufacturing plants well employed. At Brockville manufacturers of boilers and of motor boats were fairly busy; the Canada Carriage Company at the same place was unable to secure sufficient help in several departments. Kingston reported activity in the shipyards, chiefly on repairs; the locomotive shops were also busy. Belleville reported metal manufacturing exceptionally brisk for the season, while at Peterborough there was a strong demand for toolmakers, machinists and fitters. At Galt the metal group was active, and at Brantford, while manufacturers of steam engines were running steadily and stove foundries and machine shops were busy, the demand for help had fallen off except where women help was required. Kitchener reported plants working on engines, boilers and threshers working full time and foundries and machine shops were busy. At Guelph all metal and machinery plants were active, many outside workmen finding employment in foundries and factories. Woodstock reported a demand for skilled workmen for work on wagons and sleighs and in stove and furnace foundries. The London rolling mills had all furnaces working; and the McClary Company, which was busy in all departments, was erecting a large addition to its plant. At St. Thomas the Michigan Central Railway shops were busy building freight cars and the Canada Iron Corporation was

active, though difficulty in securing coke and the scarcity of labour hampered operations. Chatham reported engine works and foundries busy and factories working on motor cars, carriages and wagons active. At Windsor structural steel works were somewhat quiet, but automobile manufacturers were active. Orillia metal factories were hampered by a shortage of coal, and at Owen Sound the Malleable Iron Works was forced to close for a couple of weeks owing to delay in receipt of materials. The large steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie were fully employed. The Western Drydock Company at Port Arthur was working a short day on account of delay in receiving material.

Winnipeg reported manufacturers of metal products steadily employed, and at Brandon moulders and machinists were busy. Medicine Hat reported metal manufacturers active, with sufficient help, but at Lethbridge employment in the metal trades was reported uncertain and employees were kept on short time. At Calgary the metal group was fairly brisk. At Vancouver shipbuilding was active and it was expected that about 1,000 men would be kept employed during the next three months; there was also considerable employment on wooden shipbuilding and a scarcity of shipwrights was reported. New Westminster reported shipbuilding and repair yards working at full capacity, and at Victoria about 250 men were employed in the construction of wooden schooners.

Food, Liquors and Tobacco.—Halifax reported an active demand for workers among the large baking and confectionery houses, but aerated waters and soft drink establishments were very quiet, and breweries had discharged practically all help. Westville reported flour and feed mills busy, but aerated waters and soft drink establishments were operating on a reduced scale. Sugar refineries at St. John were working day and night. Baking and confectionery establishments reported business good, but dairies were quieter on account of the rise in the price of milk; aerated waters and soft drink establishments were brisk and

breweries were fairly busy. At Moncton the Marvin Biscuit Company, which for a time was running on a reduced scale during stock-taking and repairs, resumed operations on a normal basis and was employing about 100 hands. Newcastle reported flour mills busy and at Fredericton meat packing houses were active. At Quebec baking and confectionery plants had a quiet month, but Sherbrooke reported meat packing houses, baking and confectionery and tobacco factories active, while breweries were fairly well engaged. At St. Hyacinthe bakers and confectioners were busy and aerated water and soft drink establishments fairly busy; distilleries were active and cigar factories fully employed. The Matthews-Blackwell meat packing plant at Hull reported conditions somewhat quieter than during the previous month. Toronto reported all the provision trades steadily employed but cigarmakers and brewery workers. The large candy factories were busy and a number of additional employees were taken on. At Hamilton meat packing houses were busy and bakers and confectioners were well employed. Canning companies were very brisk. The Royal Distillery was busy on export orders; aerated water and soft drink establishments were fairly busy, and tobacco and cigar factories active. Niagara Falls reported the shredded wheat factory and bakeries and dairies busy. At St. Catharines, flour mills, meat packing houses, dairies and soft drink establishments were active. Brockville reported flour and feed mills active and cigar factories fairly busy. At Belleville the Graham Evaporator Company was running day and night. Peterborough reported flour and oatmeal mills working day and night and meat packers were active. At Kitchener the Doerr Biscuit Company was short of woman help; cigar factories reported trade fair and a few jobs open; the Seagram distillery at Waterloo was very busy. Woodstock reported a constant demand for girls in confectioneries. At London the Perrin and McCormick biscuit and confectionery factories were active. St. Thomas reported meat pack-

ing houses fairly busy and the candy company well employed. Meat packing houses at Chatham were very active, but tobacco workers were quiet. Other points in Ontario reported most of the provision trades busy, but in some localities cigar factories and breweries were dull.

Winnipeg reported flour, feed and cereal mills active; employment was steady in packing and confectionery establishments; vegetable canning factories were working full time, and in confectionery works chocolate dippers were in demand. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were fairly well engaged, but tobacco factories showed a decline as compared with the previous month, and extra help secured late in November was dispensed with; breweries were steadily employed. Brandon reported flour mills active and cigar factories and breweries dull. At Regina flour and feed mills were fairly busy, abattoirs and meat packing houses were working full time, but aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet. At Medicine Hat flour mills were working shorter time; the Lake of the Woods new flour mill was completed and was working 15 hours per day. Flour and feed mills at Lethbridge were active, and at Calgary were running day and night shifts; abattoirs and packing houses were fully employed. The Burns meat-packing plant at Edmonton reported an increase of 25 per cent in the amount of labour employed over the same period a year before. At Vancouver the sugar refinery and meat packing houses were fairly busy. A fish curing and packing company advertised for 50 woman workers, increasing the demand for woman labour in an industry where hitherto few had been employed. New Westminster reported meat packing plants busy and vegetable evaporating plants at Ladner and New Westminster working double shifts. Cigar factories worked full time and there was some shortage of labour in a few establishments.

Textiles, Carpets and Cordage. —

Halifax reported employment at the cotton factory good, but some machines

were idle as weavers were not available. Amherst reported woollen mills very active and the two cotton mills at St. John were steadily employed. Moncton also reported woollen mills in steady operation and one underwear company was running day and night shifts. At Fredericton the cotton mill was steadily employed and there were openings for more hands. Cotton mills at Quebec were working to full capacity. St. Hyacinthe reported the Penman Company running day and night and installing new machines to increase the output, about 800 employees being at work. The Wabasso cotton mills at Three Rivers were running day and night. The Smart-Woods Company at Hull was busy. Textile workers at Toronto were well employed; all knitting mills were busy, with night work in some departments. Joseph Simpson Sons, Limited, where 450 female hands were employed, reported that no experienced help was available and that there was also a lack of unskilled labour; the Toronto Carpet Company reported an improvement in the supply of labour, some 400 women and girls being employed. At Hamilton the large cotton companies were active, with a demand for weavers. Hosiery, underwear and knitting factories were also busy. St. Catharines reported manufacturers of silks, knitted goods and underwear active, and at Kingston cotton and hosiery mills were well employed. Cotton and woollen mills at Galt were very active, especially in the manufacture of underwear and knitted goods. Brantford reported manufacturers of underwear very busy and short of woman help. Kitchener reported the hosiery factory busy and underwear factories short of help; felt and twine factories were busy. Carpet mills, woollen mills and cotton spinning mills at Guelph were working overtime. Woollen, hosiery and knitting factories at Stratford were brisk, and Woodstock reported a demand for girls on knitted goods. Hosiery companies at London were also active. St. Thomas reported the Monarch Knitting Company busy, and some other points in Ontario reported active conditions in the

various branches of the textile group. At Winnipeg the textile industries were only fairly well employed, quiet prevailing in some branches; inability to get raw materials caused a reduction in the staffs of bag factories. The tents and awnings line was seasonably quiet throughout the country, although some activity was reported from Hamilton.

Clothing and Laundering.—Halifax reported a brisk demand; with a shortage of woman help in clothing factories and laundries. At St. John ready-made clothing establishments were well employed and steam laundries active. At Moncton the Maritime Hat and Cap factory was steadily employed and the three steam laundries of the city were very active. At Fredericton garment workers had rather a slack month, and Quebec reported ready-made clothing and whitewear factories busy, but steam laundries quiet. At Sherbrooke all branches of the clothing and laundering group were active and at St. Hyacinthe operatives for ready-made clothing establishments were in demand; shirt factories and laundries were active. At Three Rivers whitewear and clothing factories were well engaged, and St. Johns, Que., reported the Cluett-Peabody Company, manufacturers of shirts and collars, very active, with a heavy demand for woman labour. Toronto reported hat and cap workers well employed and whitewear factories generally busy; the Eclipse Whitewear Company was behind with orders because of a shortage of labour and material, and the Ideal Whitewear Company had a number of machines idle through lack of hands; work in laundries was hampered by a shortage of woman workers, many of whom were attracted by the higher wages offered in other lines; manufacturers of clothing were active. At Hamilton ready-made clothing factories were busy, and shirt manufacturers active, with a demand for woman help; factories working on caps and whitewear were also active. Niagara Falls reported underwear and suspender factories active, the latter advertising for woman help. At Brockville one manufacturer

of gloves and mitts was active, but another factory was closed down. Brantford reported overalls and shirt factories steadily employed. At Kitchener the robe and clothing factory was rather slack on clothing and nearly all tailors were transferred to the gauntlet department, which was very busy; shirt and collar factories were short of woman help; button factories were active, with some labour required; clothing factories were all busy, but fur departments were only fair; whitewear factories were short of operatives. At Guelph one company started a new establishment for the manufacture of men's trousers, employing 30 or 40 hands. At Stratford ready-made clothing factories were busy, and London reported ready-made clothing factories and shirt factories busy. Button and shirt factories at Windsor were well employed.

Winnipeg reported ready-made clothing factories very quiet, some working with half staffs; shirt factories were also working with reduced forces; dyeing and cleaning establishments were quiet, but did not reduce staffs; the fur trade continued busy; hat and cap establishments were employing their usual staffs and there was some demand for experienced cap makers; steam laundries were working full staffs and full time. Medicine Hat reported laundries somewhat quieter since the beginning of the year. Calgary reported steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments busy. At Vancouver women garment workers were fully employed, difficulty being experienced in securing skilled operatives for power machines; in the overalls and shirt industry the same condition was present, although less marked. Laundries were well employed and occasionally working overtime.

Pulp, Paper and Fibre—Manufacturers of pulp and paper were very active, and a number of new plants were under construction. St. John reported that the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company of New York, formerly the Partingdon Pulp Company, were erecting a large building, and Newcastle reported pulp and paper makers very busy, with full

crews employed. The new mill at Millerton was progressing favourably and it was expected that two new pulp mills would be built on the Miramichi during the summer. Sherbrooke reported the pulp mills brisk, and at Three Rivers the Wayagnack Pulp and Paper Company was busy. Hull and Ottawa pulp and paper plants were steadily employed. The large pulp and paper mills near St. Catharines reported a good month, and the paper mill at Belleville, which had been idle for some time, commenced work on craft paper and heavy carpet paper. Vancouver reported pulp mills on the coast very busy.

Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.—In most localities the printing and publishing group was reported active, with a falling off in a few instances of work in job printing establishments; paper box factories were very busy. Most points in the Maritime provinces reported newspaper offices active and paper box factories running at full capacity, with a shortage of help in a number of instances. In Quebec the printing and publishing trade was fair, and box factories were well engaged. Printing and publishing was active at Toronto, and in many instances experienced operatives were required. The Dominion Paper Box Company reported an increase in the number of applicants for positions, but were still short of help; Warwick Brothers and Rutter needed 40 more operatives. Hamilton reported newspaper and job offices busy; also paper box factories. The paper box factory at Kitchener was short of woman help and one printing establishment required more hands. Other points throughout Ontario reported activity in this group and at a number of places the price of newspapers was advanced.

Winnipeg reported employment for newspaper and job printers steady and binderies were very active towards the end of the month. At Regina there was a demand for men in newspaper and job printing establishments and bookbinders were busy. A new job plant was opened at Medicine Hat. Lethbridge

reported considerable overtime, owing to a shortage of help, and Edmonton also reported overtime in some establishments. Printing and publishing at Vancouver was active, and at New Westminster fairly busy.

Woodworking and Furniture.—In the woodworking and furniture group activity continued, except in some sash, door and planing mills affected by the cessation of building operations. At Halifax, sash, door and planing mills were working full time, but manufacturers of wooden boxes and coopers were quiet. At Westville, woodworking plants, though not so busy as in the previous month, were fairly well employed; one mill at St. John was working overtime, and the box company at the same place advertised for choppers to cut box-wood; broom and brush factories were working overtime. Other points in the Maritime Provinces reported woodworking and cooperage factories busy, and in some parts of Quebec these mills were steadily employed.

Toronto reported furniture factories and piano factories steadily engaged and wooden box factories busy. Hamilton and St. Catharines reported all branches of the woodworking group active, but at Niagara Falls planing mills were quieter. At Kitchener, sash, door and planing mills were busy and some furniture factories were short of cabinet makers, upholsterers and machine hands; the cooperage trade was reported fair, and piano and organ factories were working full time. Skilled mechanics for furniture factories were in demand at Woodstock. Windsor reported branches of the woodworking group dull and the piano factory was working with a reduced staff. Sash, door and planing mills were only fairly well employed at Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw and Lethbridge, but were active at Brandon, Medicine Hat and Calgary. Vancouver reported all branches of woodworking busy, but at New Westminster these industries were quiet and a number of men were laid off.

Leather, Boots and Shoes, Rubber.—Halifax reported an active demand, and

all available leather workers steadily employed. The tannery and shoe factory at St. John was busy, and at Fredericton leather workers and boot and shoe workers had an active month. Quebec also reported tanneries and shoe factories busy, and conditions at Sherbrooke in shoe factories were fair. The tannery at St. Hyacinthe was working some overtime, and Three Rivers reported shoe factories fully employed, with large orders ahead. Toronto reported boot and shoe workers steadily employed, with a good demand for skilled help; trunk, bag and leather firms were busy, but suffering from lack of experienced help. Hamilton also reported boot and shoe manufacturers active, with help scarce, and manufacturers of trunks, bags, harness and horse goods busy. Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Brockville reported active conditions in the manufacture of leather goods. At Kitchener the large tanneries were very busy and all boot and shoe factories were brisk; trunks and bag factories were working full time and the large rubber companies were working overtime, positions being open in both factories. The tannery at London was very busy and shoe factories fairly active. Shoe factories at St. Thomas reported activity, with good shoe workers in demand. Tanners and manufacturers of harness were active at Winnipeg, and Calgary reported leather workers fairly well employed. The boot and shoe factory at Vancouver was steadily employed.

Clay, Glass and Stone.—This group was reported quiet in most of the localities affected. Sherbrooke reported cut stone, brick, tile and sewer pipe works fairly busy, and St. Hyacinthe reported stone cutters on monuments very active. Hamilton reported the sewer pipe company brisk and in need of expert clay workers; brick manufacturers were only fairly busy, with the exception of Frid Brothers, who were very active. Brockville reported brickyards quiet. At London cut stone yards were busy, but the Hobbs Plate Glass Company was working shorter hours. At Chatham, cement, tile and sewer pipe plants were

active, but at Owen Sound these lines were quiet. Moose Jaw reported brick and tile yards closed until spring.

Paints, Oils, Chemicals and Explosives.—Halifax reported paint and varnish works steadily employed and soap manufacturers were busy. At Sherbrooke manufacturers of acids and extracts were busy, and Three Rivers reported the paint mills at St. Malo steadily employed, despite the scarcity and high price of coal. At Hamilton the Grasselli Chemical Company was busy and required some hands; manufacturers of drugs and extracts were active. Starch and varnish factories were busy at Brantford, and oil and grease companies at Kitchener reported trade fair. Paint and varnish works at Windsor were quiet. At Regina the Imperial Oil Company's plant was running full time with a staff of over 300 employees; the soap works was quiet. Linseed oil mills at Medicine Hat reported business fair, but were expected to close down for a time on account of railway embargo on their product.

Water, Light and Power.—The usual repairs and maintenance work furnished most of the employment in waterworks departments during the month, but light and power companies continued active. Halifax reported that the gas company had a number of men at work laying new mains, and other light and power plants in the Maritime Provinces reported normal conditions. St. Hyacinthe reported light and power companies active on repairs and extensions. At Hamilton there was a shortage of natural gas and mixed manufactured and natural gas was being supplied at increased price. Niagara Falls reported that the right-of-way for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's canal from Montrose to Queenston was being cleared. At London the civic waterworks and the gas company laid off most of their outside workers until spring. Other points in Ontario reported conditions normal for the season. In the western provinces little was being done other than maintenance work. At Lethbridge, owing to weather conditions, work was

stopped on the city's new filtration plant.

Active conditions prevailed on railways during January, though operations

Transportation were hampered by heavy snowfalls and labour shortage. To meet the need for more rolling stock and motive power to handle freight a number of passenger trains were cancelled on various divisions and the rolling stock and train crews thus released transferred to the freight service. Despite these efforts there was at the end of the month a considerable congestion of freight in many parts of Eastern Canada. In the Maritime Provinces freight traffic was reported heavy, but owing to a pronounced scarcity of coal and to facilitate the movement of freight, several passenger trains were taken off. Throughout Quebec and Ontario there was also a large curtailment of passenger trains, and Toronto reported rail transportation greatly handicapped by a car and labour shortage, resulting in large quantities of Pennsylvania coal being greatly delayed in shipments. Stratford reported the large Grand Trunk shops at that place busy, and at St. Thomas the large shops of the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette were active, with an increase of overtime for trainmen on account of the scarcity of men. The Wabash railway was obliged to suspend business for a few days on account of a blockade of ice at Windsor; firemen on this road found employment with the Michigan Central.

Winnipeg reported railway crews well employed and freight shipments very active. Regina reported railways busy, with a reduced passenger service on several lines. Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat reported railway traffic brisk, and at Edmonton railway shops were running full time. New Westminster reported railway shops at Port Mann working full time and installing new machinery. The winter ports of Halifax and St. John were active, about 1,200 longshoremen and 300 coal handlers being regularly

employed at Halifax. At St. John, also, longshoremen were actively engaged.

Mining Sherbrooke reported iron, copper and asbestos mining active. At Port Colborne about 600 men were engaged in the construction of the new nickel refinery at that place. Orillia reported the smelter had one electric furnace in operation making pig iron. Reports from Cobalt and Porcupine indicated a continuation of activity, and the work of increasing the capacity of the Hollinger mill at Timmins was continued. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp for January were 24 cars, containing 1,707,281 pounds of ore, and bullion shipments for the same period were 429 bars, containing 483,093.90 fine ounces, valued at \$367,100.03. Sault Ste. Marie reported that work on the Goudreau mine on the Algoma Central Railway was progressing rapidly. Nelson reported active conditions in metal mining. The Tye smelter at Ladysmith, which had been closed down for some time, was being altered and extended prior to the re-opening of the plant. Coast smelters were reported very active.

Coal mining was active, except in the Crow's Nest Pass district, where operations were delayed for some time pending an adjustment of labour troubles. Westville reported the Intercolonial Coal Company working full time and steadily increasing its output at the old Acadia mines; the Acadia Coal Company's mines were working steadily; these companies were unable to fill more than two-thirds of their orders. Amherst also reported a shortage in the output of coal from mines in the district. Sydney reported the coal trade very active, with the output slightly heavier than last month, and there was still a scarcity of labour for the coal mines. Coal mines at Minto, N.B., were turning out a larger supply than usual, but were not working to capacity owing to the shortage of labour. Fernie reported very unsettled conditions in the coal mines, resulting in a seriously reduced production. Coke ovens were not so badly affected and

were fairly active for part of the month. Nanaimo reported coal mines working full time.

The construction of dwellings throughout the Maritime Provinces continued fair for the season and

Building and Construction

building tradesmen were fairly well employed. In Quebec building operations, owing to the severity of the weather, were quiet, though Sherbrooke reported some activity. Toronto and Hamilton reported building fairly active for the season and indoor trades were generally well employed. There was some building activity at Lindsay, but at other Ontario points building was fairly quiet. Winnipeg reported building very dull, but at Brandon building tradesmen were well employed. Other points in the western provinces reported building very quiet, except in the Medicine Hat district, where considerable work was being done for farmers. Building was reported quiet at Vancouver and at New Westminster.

Railway construction was comparatively quiet. Halifax reported that construction in connection with the new harbour piers was finished to a point which enabled the railways to supply freight to the steamers loading at the piers and some labourers were still employed in grading work. Construction work on the piers for the ocean terminals was continued, a force of men being employed day and night. Work on the Furness-Withy pier was continued. Construction work on the Valley Railway in New Brunswick was continued. Edmonton reported that a new bridge was under construction at Peace River on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; some 28 men were employed and more hands were wanted.

In lumbering, operations in the woods were brisk, snowfalls greatly assisting hauling operations. Westville reported all logging camps and mills busy, but at St. John saw and shingle mills were closed down for the winter.

Newcastle reported operations in the woods active, but hampered somewhat by excessive snowfalls. Fredericton reported a good month in the woods and the cut was expected to be fairly large. Quebec reported improved haulage conditions, and in Ontario lumbering districts activity prevailed. At Prince Albert lumber companies were getting out as large a cut as possible in anticipation of a big spring demand; the Prince Albert Lumber Company had over 4,000 men in the woods and there were other smaller camps taking out timber. Fernie reported tie, post and pole camps very active; some mills were closed down, but lumber shipments were regarded as satisfactory for the time of year. Nelson reported lumbering more active than for some time past and all available men employed. At Vancouver lumbering was brisk, and at New Westminster saw and shingle mills were working at full capacity, some mills running double shifts. At Nanaimo logging camps were working as actively as the weather would permit and sawmills were running steadily. Victoria reported the lumber and timber industry on the Island brisk; large orders from the East were received, which, with the export trade, were keeping all mills working to their capacity.

According to the provincial forestry returns, 133,759,168 feet of timber were scaled in British Columbia during December; 1,793,393 feet of sawlogs were scaled for export, and of timber other than sawlogs, 452,644 feet.

Agriculture was in the main seasonally quiet. In the Maritime Provinces

most of the labour usually employed in farming

was at work in the lumber woods. In Quebec and Ontario districts farming was quiet as usual at this season, although at Hamilton there was an active demand for farm help, with few applicants offering. Brandon reported activity in dairy and stock-farming, but farmers experienced difficulty in securing men for the work despite the high wages offered. Saskatoon reported an active demand for farm labour

at from \$5 to \$10 per month above the rate usually offered. Vancouver reported that unfavourable weather was bringing numbers of farm labourers to the city, some of whom remained unemployed. New Westminster reported ranch work quiet, though dairy farms were employing some help.

Halifax reported supplies of fresh cod coming in slowly, weather conditions preventing the boats from going out regularly. Lobster fishermen, while realizing good prices for live fish

for shipment to the United States, suffered heavy losses in traps and gear from severe storms. Newcastle reported a large number of men and boys employed in the fishing of smelts, tom-cods and flounders in the Miramichi district; fish were fairly plentiful and prices were about 25 per cent above those of the previous year; small catches of tom-cods were taken at Three Rivers. New Westminster reported fishing at a standstill, only a few steelheads being caught and not many boats going out. Nanaimo reported the herring season nearly over.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

At Halifax the Starr Manufacturing Company, manufacturing nuts, bolts, skates, etc., reported business active; the volume of orders received was ahead of the previous years; all hands were kept regularly employed on full time; boilermakers were well employed on marine repair work; all plants working on boat and ship repairs were very busy as several steamers were damaged during heavy storms in December; some of the larger jobs were kept going night and day; stoves and furnaces were well employed. In foods the Acadia Sugar Refinery was employing day and night shifts; bread and biscuit bakers reported business good, all available men being employed; in confectionery, Moir's Limited reported business very active; aerated water and soft drink establishments continued quiet; breweries were practically idle and most of the help has been discharged. The local cotton factory was busy, although some machines were idle as weavers were not available; rope and twine manufacturers were active, and, owing to difficulty obtaining raw material, prices again advanced. Ready-made clothing manufacturers were active with female help in demand. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments continued busy. Manufacturers

of felt and tarred paper were fairly busy for the season. In printing, newspapers were quiet as advertising fell off, but job printing offices were busy. Paper box factories were running to full capacity, with female help in demand. Wooden box and cooperage work was quiet; numbers of employees in the woods getting out lumber for next season. In boot and shoe factories all available help was steadily employed. In the chemicals group, paints and varnishes were active, and manufacturers of laundry soaps reported business good. In municipal employment the waterworks department had a few men engaged laying new mains in the suburbs and regular hands were employed on repair work; the gas company had about 50 men at work laying new street mains. The railways have discontinued several passenger services to release equipment for the moving of freight. About 1,300 longshoremen and 300 coal handlers were regularly employed. House building continued active for the season and building tradesmen were fairly well employed; work continued on the new plant of the Imperial Oil Company; about 300 men were employed preparing the ground for a refinery and piers. Railway construction in connection with the new harbour terminals was sufficiently advanced to enable the railway

to supply freight to steamers at the piers; some labourers were still employed on grading work; construction work on the piers for the ocean terminals proceeded with men employed night and day. In fishing, dealers reported supplies of fresh cod coming in slowly and retail prices advanced; weather conditions have been unfavourable and lobster fishermen, while securing good prices, have sustained heavy losses in traps and gear; the West Indian market for dried fish has been weak and prospects for improvement were not encouraging.

Sydney reported the large industries and works very busy, with skilled labour still in demand. The steel industry was active, and all departments with the exception of rails were well employed; the output of pig iron, steel, plates, bolts, bars and wire was about the same as last month. Metal roofing and other sheet metal establishments had the same number of men employed as during December. In aerated water and soft drink establishments the output was smaller and fewer men were employed than during last month. Sash, door and planing mills were also less active; two small factories have closed down for the winter, but the larger mills were fairly busy. Railway freights were very heavy, but water freights were reduced to a minimum owing to ice conditions in the harbour. About the twentieth of the month the ferry service was discontinued owing to ice and a local railway service was put on to do the work. 'Longshoremen were quiet. The coal trade was very active, with the output slightly heavier than last month; there was still a scarcity of labour for the coal mines. Quarrying at Marble Mountain was somewhat reduced and a number of the men were distributed at the Sydney steel plant until spring, when quarrying will be resumed. There was little change in the output of coke; both the Sydney and Sydney Mines plants were rapidly pushing work on a large number of new ovens. Building and construction was quiet. Municipal employ-

ment in the district has been reduced to a minimum.

Westville reported a great demand for mechanics, especially in the carpentering and plumbing trades. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Albion Machine Company's plants resumed operations at the beginning of the year and ran full time. Flour and feed mills were busy. The Francis Drake Company, manufacturing soft drinks, were operating on a reduced scale. Woodworking plants, while not so busy as during December, reported a fair month's business. The Standard Clay and Products Company worked full time. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company was working the old Acadia Mine at Westville and was steadily increasing its output; about 700 tons per day were raised during January. The Acadia Coal Company's mines worked steadily during the month, raising 1,500 tons per day; the companies, however, were unable to fill more than two-thirds of their orders. Lumbering was very active, snowfalls during the latter part of the month assisting this industry materially; all logging camps and mills were busy.

Amherst reported active conditions in foundries, especially in malleable castings. Fire during the month destroyed the boiler room of the International Engineering works and threw 50 men out of employment; a new building was being constructed, which was expected to be finished within a few weeks. The woollen mills were very active. Rhodes Curry and Victor woodworking factories were working overtime. Owing to labour shortage, coal mines were meeting the heavy demand from factories with great difficulty.

Truro reported all industries operating steadily. The woollen goods factory of Stanfields, Limited, had a very busy month. Railway operations were exceedingly brisk. Carpenters and painters were well employed at inside work.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported a shortage of coal resulted in some important changes in the running of trains. The new can factory was in operation, with about 20 hands employed. Pork packing concerns were somewhat quiet. Tanneries were dull, but lumber mills were busy. The transfer of the winter steamers to the port of Georgetown made conditions dull along the water front; considerable freight, however, was moving on the Prince Edward Island Railway. Fishing was generally quiet, although fairly large catches of smelts were coming into the local market.

New Brunswick

St. John reported the iron works producing quantities of structural iron for bridges. The St. John Milling Company was busy; the sugar refinery, employing about 250 hands, was working day and night; baking and confectionery establishments reported business good, but dairies reported a falling off in business because of the rise in the price of milk; aerated water and soft drink establishments were brisk; business continued good with the two breweries and the output was large for the season. The two cotton mills were steadily employed, and ready-made clothing establishments were busy; steam laundries were active. The Washwaak Pulp and Paper Company of New York (formerly the Partington pulp mill) are erecting a two-storey brick building with concrete foundation. Newspaper and job printing continued good and binderies reported business brisk. Paper box factories were active. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, one mill working overtime; the Wilson Box Company, Limited, reported business good and was advertising for choppers to cut box wood; broom and brush factories were working overtime. The Peters tannery continued busy; Humphrey's boot and shoe factory was active. The waterworks department and the gas and electric light company were busy. In transportation, business on steam railways

was above normal, and longshoremen were well employed, as heavy cargoes were being handled at the port. All the saw and shingle mills were closed down for the winter.

Moncton reported the Fawcett foundry and the Enterprise foundry plants at Sackville active. In foods, the Fawcett Milling Company was busy and the J. A. Morin Biscuit Company, which for a time was running on reduced staff, was operating with about 100 employees. The work of remodelling the large factory purchased from the Dominion Textile Company was progressing rapidly and will be ready for occupancy in the spring; Humphrey's woollen mill was in steady operation and the Atlantic Underwear Company's plant, employing about 300 operatives, was operating night and day. The Maritime Hat and Cap factory was steadily employed and the three steam laundries were very busy. The Paul Lea woodworking factory was operating steadily and employing about 60 hands and the Acadia Cooperage was also busy with about 30 hands. The Canadian Government Railway shops were very busy, especially in the boiler shop, where much repair work was under way; in the construction shop and in the general repair shop, where a large amount of repair and rebuilding work was on hand, more than 2,000 men were employed. In transportation, regular train crews and a number of special crews were kept steadily at work; a number of passenger services were discontinued.

Newcastle reported carriage builders busy. Flour mills were active on western wheat. Pulp and paper makers were very busy, and full crews were employed; the new mill at Millerton was progressing rapidly, and it was expected that at least two new pulp mills would be built on the Miramichi during the coming summer. At sash and door factories full staffs were employed. Harness and horse goods were slacker than usual. In transportation a number of trains were discontinued, but railway employees were not affected. The large crews employed in the lumber woods

were very busy, but were hampered somewhat by snow. In municipal employment a number of labourers were employed on snow removal. More than 2,000 men and boys were employed in the district fishing for smelts, tomcods and flounders. Fish were fairly plentiful and prices paid were about 25 per cent in advance of those of last year.

Fredericton reported one foundry working day and night with a large number of hands; other machine shops were working full time. Meat packing houses were busy, and bakers and confectioners working full time; aerated water and soft drink establishments reported business fully up to that of January of the previous year. At the cotton mill there was employment for more hands than were available. Garment workers had rather a slack month as usual at this season. Newspaper offices and binderies reported a large volume of work. The sash, door and planing mills, which usually close down for a few weeks at this season, continued active. Leather and boot and shoe workers had an active month. Stone cutters were quiet, and brick makers were merely shipping last season's product. Railway traffic was active, with a considerable shortage of labour. The output of the coal mines at Minto is larger than usual and would be still heavier if more labour were available. The building trades were very quiet. Construction on the Valley Railroad was continued and a number of men were employed. Lumbermen had a good month in the woods and the cut is likely to be large.

Quebec

Montreal reported that general foundrymen were not very busy in January owing to a shortage of soft coal and coke; some mills and foundries closed down temporarily because of the scarcity. Extreme prices asked for bars, nails and nearly all lines of metal goods slackened the demand, country buyers especially holding back from large orders. Labour conditions were reported unsettled by asbestos companies, and la-

bour supply uncertain. The congested condition of ocean freights prevented milling companies working to capacity; European buyers were anxious for the product and some orders were accepted for February delivery. The 737 union cigarmakers in the city were all reported to be at work and non-union workers were also employed. All textile mills were fully employed, but the shortage of cars, raw materials and labour operated here also. Belding-Paul-Corticelli, Limited, reported the largest earnings in their history for 1916. Pulp and paper companies with offices at Montreal reported their mills fully employed, more than 80 per cent of the product being sent to the United States; other mills were being built in the province. All printers in the city were well employed. Tanners were doing well at advancing prices, though the demand was not brisk throughout the month. Employment in boot and shoe factories fluctuated to a marked degree throughout the month. Montreal was affected with other places by the reduction of passenger trains in order that the railways might catch up with the freight traffic. The cartage agencies connected with the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways increased the rates on less than carload lots from 4 to 4½ cents a hundred pounds, the minimum charge being raised from 20 to 23 cents to go into effect March 1; a temporary embargo was placed on local freight because of the congestion. The Grand Trunk Railway Company's embargo, which went into effect January 24, covered everything but munitions, perishable freight and the necessities of life, including coal and coke. Local paint and color men were more actively employed than usual. The president of the Builders' Exchange recently stated that there was a growing demand for new houses; vacant houses were filling up rapidly. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has given contracts for the construction of the new station on Lagauchetiere street and for excavating the site for the main station and the tracks coming from the mountain.

The tunnel work was finished and workmen were laying the double track through it. Nearly 3,000 men and from 700 to 800 sleighs were engaged at times removing snow from the streets.

Quebec reported some slackening of activity in the metals and machinery group, one large plant laying off some 1,600 men; iron shipbuilding and repairing continued brisk. The baking and confectionery trades were quiet. The cotton mills were working to full capacity, and ready-made clothing and white-wear factories were also busy; steam laundries were slack. The printing trade was brisk, and paper and cardboard box factories reported a good month. Activity was also reported from planing mills and box factories. Employment continued good in tanneries and boot and shoe factories. Gas and electric light plants were somewhat busier because of the short period of daylight. In transportation the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern and Lake St. John railways discontinued a number of passenger trains; the street railway was busy on snow removal. In building the number of permits issued was small, but a number of buildings was under construction. Snowfalls improved haulage conditions in lumbering camps. In municipal employment contractors found it difficult to secure carters for snow removal.

Sherbrooke reported activity in the metals group, and in all the foods group activity was general except in breweries and distilleries. The textiles group and the pulp and paper mills were well employed. A small paper box factory commenced operations during the month. Boot and shoe factories were only fair and cut stone and granite works and brick, tile and sewer pipe works were seasonally quiet. Activity in iron, copper and asbestos mining was well maintained.

At St. Hyacinthe, machine shops, engine and boiler works and farm implement factories worked full time. Bakery workers formed a co-operative association and started the erection of a bakery

shop with a capacity of 1,800 loaves per day; the distillery and the tobacco factories were active. In textiles, the Penman Manufacturing Company worked day and night shifts and new machinery was installed; the company was advertising for additional hands. The clothing industry was active, with labour in constant demand. All hands in paper box factories were well employed. Sash and door factories and planing mills, as well as wooden box factories, were brisk, and the chair factory had an active month. At the tannery some overtime was worked. Municipal employment was quiet, only a small gang being kept at work on urgent repairs. The gas company was busy on new lines and on repairs. Railway employees were very active; shipping was heavy in spite of a shortage of cars. No new building was started during the month, but the work under way kept building tradesmen fairly well employed. Men were in demand for lumber camps, wages of \$30 to \$35 per month, with board, being offered.

At Three Rivers the Quebec Steel Foundry began work on its new foundry; the Canada Iron Foundries kept all hands steadily employed. The Wabasso Cotton Company's mills were still running day and night. The Diamond Whitewear factory was running full time and the three glove factories were busy with orders ahead. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was brisk. Sash, door and planing mills had plenty of work and the chair factory was active. Boot and shoe factories worked full time, with large orders ahead. The paint mills of St. Malo were steadily employed. The building trades had a good month, several large buildings and a large garage being in course of construction.

At Hull the Matthews-Blackwell abattoirs reported some quietness towards the end of the month. The Smart-Woods Company, Limited, continued brisk. The E. B. Eddy Company will soon commence the erection of a new paper factory. The heavy fall of snow

provided a considerable volume of employment for unskilled labour.

St. John's and Iberville reported the Singer sewing machine works busy, and at the Cluett-Peabody collar and shirt factory women and girls were in great demand. All the other industries worked full time with full staffs.

Sorel reported a thousand men employed at the Government shipyard, and the yards of the Canada Steamships line and the Sincennes-McNaughton lines were also busy. Building tradesmen were well employed for the season.

Ontario

Toronto reported structural steel work rather quiet owing to a shortage of material, but the shipbuilding and automobile industries were active; the new plant of the Canada Cycle works at Weston, employing about 300 men, was put into operation; agricultural implement workers, electricians, sheet metal workers and brass workers were active. The provision trades were steady; baking and confectionery firms had a busy month; the largest candy factory reported a busy season ahead, an average of 20 employees a week having been taken on since Christmas. The Imperial Extract Company was employing 50 women and girls and expected to require 50 more for the two months' orange season. The United Drug Company was rather quiet but had not laid off help. The William Davis Company, Limited, was very busy with some night work, which is taken alternatively with day work in fortnightly turns; about 300 women were employed. Cigar-makers and brewery workers were quiet. Soap factories were employed steadily, overtime being worked in glycerine departments. All knitting mills were busy with night work in some departments; the Joseph Simpson firm, where 450 girls and women were employed, reported that no experienced help in such work was available and that there was a lack of unskilled help. The Canadian Bag Company, Limited, was working on meat and flour bags,

but there was no night work. The Toronto Carpet Company reported an improvement in the supply of labour, but the employment of unskilled women on machines has been the cause of many minor accidents; 400 women and girls were employed. Clothing firms were active; the Eclipse Whitewear Company was behind on orders because of shortage of help and materials, and the Ideal Whitewear Company also required hands. Hat, cap and fur workers were active; laundries were hampered by a serious shortage of woman workers, numbers being attracted by the higher wages offered in other factories. Printing, publishing and paper goods firms were active, with experienced operatives in demand. The Toronto Lithographing Company was quieter, their busy season being from October to December. Warwick Brothers and Rutter, where 100 are employed, needed 40 more operatives. The Dominion Toy Manufacturing Company was busy, but no night work has been necessary as before the Christmas season. Furniture workers, cabinet makers and piano makers were well employed and wooden box makers were busy. Harness and leather workers were active; boot and shoe makers fair. Trunk, bag and leather firms were busy with a lack of experienced help; the Julian Sale Company reported a limited output because of difficulty in production. For saleswomen, January was a quiet month, although department stores were strengthening staffs from the help engaged for the Christmas season; the Robert Simpson Company engaged about 25, many of their first class saleswomen having gone into other work. Railway transportation was handicapped by car and labour shortage, and coal from the Pennsylvania mines was delayed in delivery, causing some scarcity, especially of soft coal; a number of passenger trains were cancelled to set free the locomotives for freight service; at the close of the month the supply of anthracite coal was better, but the shortage of soft coal was likely to force the closing down of several plants. Building was fairly active for the season and the

indoor trades were generally well employed.

Hamilton reported that manufacturers of metals and machinery continued active; the steel plant and rolling mills were still working night and day with labour in demand; the Hamilton Bridge Company was busy on an electric smelter, a large factory and a number of structural steel extensions; National Steel Car Company was very active; the Dominion Steel Foundry Company was very busy, with a demand for labourers, blacksmiths and moulders; the Hamilton Car Wheel Company was active; stove manufacturers were fairly busy and moulders were in demand; the Canadian Westinghouse Company was very brisk; the International Harvester Company, the Sawyer Massey Company and the Oliver Chilled Plough Works were active with a demand for labour; the Laidlaw Bale Tie Company was active and required expert wire-machine men. In foods, abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy, and bakers and confectioners were all employed; Wagstaffe, Limited, the largest canning company in the city, was busy on export orders of jam; the Aylmer Canning Company and the Canadian Preserving Company and Fretz Company were active; the Royal Distillery was busy on export orders, but aerated waters and soft drink establishments were only fairly active; the Dominion Vinegar Company was brisk; tobacco and cigar factories were busy. In textiles the Imperial Cotton Company, the Hamilton Cotton Company and the Canadian Cotton Company were active, with a demand for weavers, and hosiery, underwear and knitting factories were well employed. The Van Allen Shirt Company and Regal Shirt Company were active, with a demand for female help, and caps and whitewear lines were steady. The Bird Roofing Company and Hamilton Tar Distilling Company, manufacturers of roofing felt, reported business good, and newspapers and job-printing offices had a good month. All plants in the woodwork and furniture group were well employed, and in lea-

ther shoeworkers were in demand. In clay, glass and stone, the Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company was calling for hands, but brick manufacturers were only fairly busy, except Frid Brothers, who were very brisk. In water, light and power, the Ontario Pipe Line, which controls the gas companies of the city, reported a shortage of natural gas and was supplying mixed manufactured and natural gases at an increased price. Female help has been much employed in places customarily filled by men; banks were employing women as ledger-keepers, discount clerks and stenographers; the Canadian Westinghouse Company was employing a number of woman workers, and women were also employed as coremakers in the International Harvester Company and other large foundries. The building trade was good for the season of the year. The severe cold weather has hastened the ice cutting season and about 600 men were employed in this work. In municipal employment about 285 men were employed in snow removal and on the Undermount overflow sewer, which is being built by day labour.

At Niagara Falls the Pollard machinery shops were very busy and advertising for skilled labour; the carriage mountings, Dominion Chain and silver-plating plants were active. The shredded wheat factory reported a good month. Ice packers were in heavy demand for a time. Hat, corset, neckwear and suspender factories were active, the latter advertising for female labour. Printing offices and the corrugated paper and box factory were busy, but planing mills were quieter. The shoe parts factory was busy. On January 26 fire caused heavy damage to the American Cyanamid Company's plant, which has been running to full capacity for some months and was being enlarged. The right-of-way for the Ontario Electric Power Commission's proposed power canal from Montrose to Queenston was being cleared. In transportation, congestion of freight was somewhat relieved and a maximum number of train crews was being employed. The weather was

unfavourable to building, and at Port Colborne 600 men were working at the construction of the new nickel refinery; at Bridgeburg a large addition was being made to the structural iron works and a site was purchased for an engine factory. Preliminary work was commenced on the rebuilding of the Michigan Central Railway cantilever bridge over the Niagara gorge. The reconstruction was expected to take eight months.

The Plymouth Cordage Company's factory at Welland was closed down temporarily owing to shortage of coal and oil.

At St. Catharines manufacturers of boilers and of electrical apparatus were active; the Canadian Crocker Wheeler Company, the McKinnon Dash Company and the various branches of metal manufacturing were well employed; flour mills and other establishments in the foods group were active, except fruit and vegetable canneries and breweries. Textiles continued brisk and pulp and paper mills and manufacturers of beaver board and other pulp products reported a good month. In woodwork and leather goods a high level of employment was maintained. Building and construction and municipal employment were dull.

Brockville reported boiler and motor boat works fair; the Canada Briscoe Motor Car Company was also fairly active, and the Canada Carriage Company was unable to secure sufficient help for several departments; the James Smart Manufacturing Company was active on stoves and furnaces and on many lines of hardware. In foods, flour and feed mills were active; aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet; cigar factories were only fair. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was active, running full time; one factory manufacturing gloves and mitts was active, and another factory which manufactured gloves, mitts, suspenders and ties was closed down. Newspaper and job printing offices were active; the price of local papers was increased from 1 cent to 2 cents. Sash, door and planing mills were well employed and wooden

box factories were fair. Water, light and power plants were busy. In transportation several passenger trains have been discontinued in order to relieve the congestion of freight; railway help was in demand. Building was quiet.

At Kingston the locomotive works were very active and there was a considerable volume of employment in shipyards on repair work in preparation for the coming season. The textiles and printing groups reported activity, but woodwork and furniture was only fair. In leather a good month was reported and employment for unskilled labour was being afforded in ice harvesting.

Belleville concerns in metals and machinery reported business exceptionally brisk for the season; at the rolling mills day and night shifts were working, and the Marsh and Henthorne foundry was also working day and night. The Wilson Company completed the erection of a large brick building to be used in making grist mill machinery. In foods the Graham Company's evaporator was running night and day. The Deacon Shirt Company reported business brisk and a large number of women were employed. The paper mill near the city which has been idle for some time is again operating, manufacturing coarse paper and heavy carpet paper. The Canada Cement Company was running day and night.

At Peterborough the Canadian General Electric Company was very busy on electrical machinery; all other metal and machinery plants were active and there was a good demand for toolmakers, machinists and fitters. Flour and oatmeal mills were working night and day and meat cutters and packers were active. In textiles the woollen mills were working overtime and the carpet factory was busy. All the woodworking plants and planing mills reported a good month. Railroads were active, about 100 cars of grain per day passing on the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railroad. Lumbering operations were not so extensive as in former years; very little lumber was being cut, although a number of jobbers were getting out

pulp wood; labour in this line was in demand. At Lindsay employment in the building trades was good. Horn Brothers Woollen Company was enlarging its plant and installing new machinery.

Galt reported manufacturers of metal products very active, with help in demand; engines and boiler makers were very busy, and stove and furnace foundries had a good month and many plants in the metals group worked overtime. Cotton and woollen mills were very active, especially in the manufacture of underwear and knitted goods. Newspaper and job printers and the paper box factory were busy.

At Brantford the Steam and Gas Engine Company was still running steadily; the carriage works and stove foundry were both busy and all small machine shops were active. The demand for help had declined in nearly all branches except those in which female help was employed. In food, flour mills, baking and confectionery establishments were steadily employed, but fruit and vegetable canning was only fair; creameries and dairies were busy, but reported a shortage of cream and milk; soft drink establishments and breweries were quiet. The Watson Manufacturing Company, making underwear and hosiery, and the Niagara Silk Company were very busy and short of women workers. The Bedford Cordage Company was also active, and garment workers had a good month. Sash, door and planing mills, wooden box factories, and the piano case company were active. The Brandon Shoe Company was brisk. In the chemicals group, manufacturers of starch and varnish were busy. Building was quiet.

Kitchener reported the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, makers of portable and stationary engines and threshers, and the Paquegnat Bicycle Company working full time; electrical manufacturers reported trade fair; the Canada Buffalo Forge Company, as well as all other foundries, were brisk. In foods, flour mills were busy, and packing houses were active; biscuit and candy factories were busy and short of

help; creameries were busy, with a better supply of milk and cream than last month; cigar factories reported trade fair and a few jobs open; breweries reported trade good and the Seagram distillery at Waterloo was very busy. The hosiery factory was busy and the underwear factory short of help; the felt factory was very active and robe and twine factories were brisk; the Robe and Clothing Company was slack on clothing and almost all tailors were transferred to the gauntlet department, which was very busy. Shirt, collar and button factories were active with women workers in demand. Glove factories were brisk and whitewear factories were short of operatives. The paper box factory was busy, with places open for girls. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills were only fair, but box factories were busy; chair factories and other furniture factories working on boxes were busy; cabinet makers, upholsterers and machine hands were wanted; broom shops reported trade fair. The cooperage works at Waterloo reported trade good and the piano and organ factory was working full time. Tanneries were very busy and all boot and shoe factories were working full time; the Dominion Tire factory was busy, employing about 400 men; both the Merchant Rubber Company and the Kaufman Rubber Company were working overtime in some departments and jobs were open in both factories. In transportation, three passenger trains on the Grand Trunk main line were discontinued; freight traffic continued heavy. In building, some inside work was under way; outside work on the addition to the Canadian Buffalo Forge works and the Pollock Manufacturing Company's plant was completed; the large addition to the Kaimel Felt Company was almost completed and the new factory of the De Luxe Upholstering Company was finished.

Guelph reported all metal and machinery plants active and many extra workers found employment in factories and foundries. Establishments in the foods group were active except cigar

factories and breweries. The textile trades were very brisk, and the carpet mills, woollen mills and cotton spinning mills were still working overtime. The Tolton Manufacturing Company bought the premises formerly occupied by the Colonial Knitting Company and has installed machinery for the manufacture of men's trousers. Printers and bookbinders were busy and the paper box factory was working to capacity. Planing mills were slack and many of the hands have found temporary employment in other factories. Municipal employment was confined to snow shovelling and repair works. Ice harvesting was active, but there was a great scarcity of labourers for this class of work.

At Stratford the Bridge Company was busy. Flour mills were working day and night and the Whyte Packing Company was brisk. Cigarmakers were quiet and brewery workers dull. Woollen, hosiery and knitting factories were very busy. Ready-made clothing workers were busy and steam laundries reported trade good. In printing, newspaper offices were active, but job printers and binders were quiet. In woodwork, furniture and chair factories reported a shortage of help, and broom makers, stave factory and cooperage workers were brisk. Tannery workers were well employed and the harness factory had a good month.

At Woodstock there was a demand for skilled workmen for the manufacture of wagons and sleighs, and in stove and furnace foundries skilled men, especially moulders and polishers, were required. There was a constant demand for girls for confectionery work and for female help on knitted goods. Job printers and pressmen were required, and there was also a scarcity in skilled mechanics in furniture, organ and piano factories.

London reported a great shortage of coal, both for factory and domestic use. The London rolling mills were busy, with all furnaces working; the McClary Manufacturing Company was active, both on stoves and furnaces and in the tinware department; a new three-storey

building was being erected for the japanned work department. Both the Perrin Manufacturing Company and the McCormick Manufacturing Company were busy in candy and biscuit departments. Owing to the settlement of the strike in the Tuckett cigar factory, all cigarmakers resumed work and trade was good. The Carling Brewing and Malt-ing Company and Labatt's Brewery had a good month. The Greene-Swift ready-made clothing factory and the Marshall Fur Company were busy; the Helena Costume Company, manufacturers of men's and women's garments, were constantly employing more help; the Peerless Hosiery and the Holeproof Hosiery Company were also brisk. Job printing was busy and much overtime was worked; lithograph firms and paper box manufacturers were active. Sash, door and planing mills were only fairly busy, but the London Wooden Box Company was active. Hyman's tannery continued extremely busy and boot and shoe factories were fairly active. The A. and E. Nobbs cut-stone yard has been busy all winter. The Hobbs Plate Glass Company reported business somewhat quieter and reduced working hours from ten to nine a day. In municipal employment the civic waterworks and the London Gas Company have laid off most of their outside workers until spring. Railroad work was exceptionally busy. There was little building work other than the Industrial and Art School and the addition to the McClary plant.

St. Thomas reported the Michigan Central car workers were busy, particularly those employed in building freight cars. The Canada Iron Corporation was very busy, but adversely affected by shortage of coke and the scarcity of labour. The St. Thomas Packing Company reported business fair; at Nobility Chocolate Company the number of hands employed was not as large as during December. The Monarch Knitting Company was brisk. The Nursery Shoe Company was active, with orders ahead for some months; the "Just Wright Shoe Company" gave the same report; good shoe workers were in demand.

Local railroad traffic was brisk and there was a decided scarcity of men physically fit for service; much overtime was worked; the Wabash Railway suspended operations for a few days owing to ice in the river at Windsor; firemen from this road found employment with the Michigan Central during this period. Building was slack during January, although there was a small volume of inside work.

Chatham reported stationary and portable engine works active; foundries were especially busy; the Pittsburg Steel Company has taken over the Western Bridge Company's plant and will continue to manufacture structural iron; the Gray Dort automobile factory was very active, and skilled mechanics were in demand; carriage and wagon factories were also brisk; the International Harvester Company shipped 21 cars during the month, 17 cars more than in January, 1916. In foods, abattoirs and packing plants were very active, but tobacco workers were quiet, only a few having regular employment. The woolen mill ran overtime throughout the month. Cement, tile and sewer pipe factories were active. The heavy freight continued on the Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, but the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Electric Railway was very quiet and reduced the number of trips per day. Building was good for the season. Street work was done only where absolutely necessary, but labourers found ample employment harvesting ice.

Windsor reported architectural and structural iron and steel quiet, but preparations were under way for the construction of a large bridge over the Michigan Central Railway tracks. Automobile plants were reported active, and the stove works were brisk. The flour mills were working steadily and the cereal company was fairly busy; the salt industry was running to capacity, but was affected by a shortage of coal. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were active and cigar factories were calling for female help. Button and shirt factories were active and the over-

all and shirt factory was advertising for women workers. Steam laundries and dry cleaning establishments were running steadily; a new dry cleaning works was opened during the month. Paper box factories were dull, and sash and door factories, wooden box and broom factories were slack. The piano factory was working with a reduced staff. Building was seasonally quiet. Seedmen were working overtime preparing for spring business.

Owen Sound reported foundries and machine shops generally active; the Malleable Iron Works were forced to close down for a couple of weeks owing to delays in receiving materials; the Northern Bolt, Screw and Wire Works had sufficient orders to keep them running night and day, but this firm was also having difficulty in securing raw material; the Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company have made an assignment and the company was being reorganized; the plant in the meantime is being run by the receiver. Establishments in the foods and textiles group were active. A scarcity of paper caused a rise in the price of newspapers and job work generally. Sash and door factories were quiet, but furniture factories were running full time and the toy factory was busy. The tannery was running full time. Building was quiet, but sawmills were brisk.

Orillia reported that the smelter had one furnace in operation reducing shell scrap to pig iron. The new factory of the Orillia Worsted Company had some machines ready to begin operations. Several industrial establishments were handicapped by a scarcity of coal.

Cobalt reported that the production of the mines was maintained both at Cobalt and in other camps of the district. In Cobalt the mine employees again participated in the 25 cents per day bonus as silver was well within the average of 70 cents per ounce during the month. Workers for cutting cordwood were in demand. Building was generally quiet, although at Kirkland Lake and Porcupine, houses, schools and additions to mining plants were being

pushed; the work of increasing the capacity of the Hollinger mill at Timmins continued.

At Port Arthur and Fort William work on the new elevators was practically completed. The Western Dry Docks was operating with a large gang of men, but were working a nine-hour day owing to delay in getting material. At the Northern Engineering Works at Fort William and Messrs. Woodside Brothers at Port Arthur, employment was well maintained. The printing trades were quiet after the Christmas season. In lumbering difficulty has been experienced in securing men for the camps, and better conditions were being obtained by these workers. Building was slack, although some 20 men were engaged on a new building in Port Arthur.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported manufacturers of rolling mill products fairly well employed, and in metal working establishments the output was about normal. Flour, feed and cereal mills were active, 61,208 barrels of flour and 12,799 barrels of oatmeal were produced in Winnipeg in December; employment was steady at abattoirs and outputs satisfactory. The vegetable canning industry was working full time. There was no unusual activity in baking and confectioners were rather quiet, though experienced chocolate dippers were in demand. Creameries and dairies were busy. Aerated water and soft drink establishments reported business fairly good for the season. Cigarmaking showed a decline over the previous month and extra help secured late in November was dispensed with; regular staffs were fairly well employed. Employment in breweries continued satisfactory. Clothing establishments and laundries were fairly active. Ready-made clothing factories were very quiet, some being only half-staffed; staffs in shirt factories remained reduced. Dyeing and cleaning establishments were quiet. Glove factories were calling for experienced help

and fur workers continued busy. There was also some demand for experienced cap makers. Newspaper and job printing employees had steady employment and binderies were very brisk towards the end of the month. Experienced girls were in demand in the publishing houses. Paper box factories were somewhat quiet. Sash, door and planing mills were somewhat slack. In the telephone offices 48 girls were taken on during the month. Teachers were all well employed and a shortage had to be met by issuing permits. Nurses were not so busy as last month, the waiting list numbering 24. The supply of domestic help was somewhat increased. Employment on all railways was well maintained and freight shipments were very heavy. During December the number of passengers carried on the street railway was 4,739,624. The building trades were very dull.

At Brandon machinists and moulders were busy. In foods, flour mills, bakers and confectioners were active; creameries were busy, but cigar factories and breweries were dull. Sash and door factories had a good month and tanneries were brisk.

Saskatchewan

At Regina flour mills were fairly busy and abattoirs and meat packing plants were working full time. Men were in demand in newspaper and job printing establishments and book binderies were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were quiet, with reduced staffs. The oil works was brisk with a staff of over 200 employees; the soap works was dull. Building and construction was quiet and a number of mechanics and builders' labourers were out of work.

At Moose Jaw the flour mill was working full 24 hours, but abattoirs were quiet; the output of creameries was curtailed by a falling off in the supply of milk; soft drink establishments report an increase in business since the abolition of liquor stores. Railway traffic was brisk.

Prince Albert reported flour mills

were running steadily. Bakers were busy owing to a scarcity of help, but aerated waters and brewery employees and workers in laundries were not well employed and planing mills were also quiet. All railway employees were busy and men were in demand. Building and railroad construction was seasonally quiet. The lumber camps were very brisk; the Prince Albert Lumber Company had over 4,000 men in the woods and there were other smaller camps. Lumber companies were making the cut as large as possible, anticipating a brisk demand during the coming season. Fishing at the lakes, usually brisk at this season, was very quiet, owing chiefly to lack of men willing to engage in the work under the adverse weather conditions.

Saskatoon reported an active demand for farm labour at from \$5 to \$10 above the rates usually offered.

Alberta

Medicine Hat reported metal and machinery industries active with sufficient help. Flour mills were working shorter time on account of the embargo on their produce; the new Lake of the Woods flour mill was completed and was working 15 hours per day; aerated water and soft drink establishments reported business improving, but still rather quiet; the Medicine Hat brewery was slack. Laundries and cleaning establishments report business somewhat quieter since the beginning of the new year. Printing offices were fairly busy; a new job plant was opened during the month. The planing mills reported business brisk on doors and sash for farmers and on boxes. The Clay Products Company and the Medalta Stoneware Company reported business fair. The linseed oil mills were only fairly busy and were expected to close down on account of the embargo on their product. While building was quiet in the city there was some activity in the farming districts during favourable weather. While skilled labour was fairly well employed, some

unemployment of unskilled labourers was apparent.

At Lethbridge employment in the metals group was uncertain and employees were on short time. Flour and feed mills were active. Manufacturers of soft drinks and breweries reported a good demand from outside points. Employment in printing and publishing was good and overtime was worked owing to shortage of help. The sash and door factory shut down soon after the New Year when the demand for storm sash and doors fell off. In municipal employment work on the new filtration plant was discontinued owing to weather conditions. Railways were busy with the movement of grain. Coal mining was very brisk. Building and construction was seasonally dull.

At Calgary, sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters were fairly well employed, chiefly on repair work. The cigar factory was active; flour mills were still running day and night shifts, and abattoirs and meat packing houses were fully employed. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a good month. Sash, door and planing mills were brisk. The locomotive shops at Ogden were still working to capacity. There was still a demand for labour for lumber camps and railroad work.

Edmonton reported some demand for help in meat packing houses; the Burns packing plant reported an increase of 25 per cent in their help over the same period a year ago. Garment factories continued very busy and women workers were in demand. Printing and publishing continued active, especially in the news printing establishments, where overtime was worked. The four railroad shops were running full time. In municipal work some 450 men were employed in the various departments, a reduction as compared with last month. A new bridge was under construction at Peace River on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, with some 28 men employed. The Edmonton Public School Board granted an increase to some 70 people, mostly women; the increase

amounts to 10 per cent for those receiving \$750.00 per year and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for those receiving \$875 per year. The Edmonton Power Company had 25 men engaged clearing land for the building of their new hydro-electric system.

British Columbia

Fernie reported quietness at the brewery and in sash, door and planing mills. Unsettled labour conditions resulted in seriously reduced production in the coal mines. Tie, post and pole camps were extremely active.

Nelson reported most of the mines running steadily. Lumbering was more active than for some time past and every available man was employed.

Vancouver reported that during the next three months steel ship building would employ 1,000 men, contracts having been closed by one yard for \$3,500,000 worth of work on three steamers for Norwegian interests. These contracts have involved the enlarging of the plant, which afforded much employment. Wooden shipbuilding was also very active and shipwrights were in demand. There was a demand for woman labour for the machine shops of the Vancouver Engineering Works; the firm contemplates a system of three shifts of eight hours each, and if the women prove satisfactory about 150 will be employed. The American Can Company factory was running to capacity and working some overtime. In the baking and confectionery trade the normal staffs were well employed and a number of girls were employed in packing tea and spices. The Stettler cigar factory had some 40 or 50 girls at work and the International Fish Curing and Packing Company advertised for 50 women workers. Ladies' garment workers were fully employed, with skilled operators in demand. In steam laundries some overtime was worked. The paper box industry was less active than in December. Boot and shoe workers were all fully employed. Saleswomen and stenographers in department stores were fully occupied, but the demand for stenograph-

ers in offices was poor and the salaries offered low. The British Columbia Telephone Company increased its staff of telephone operators. The demand for domestic help continued and parties of women were being brought out from England by passenger agents for the various railway companies acting in conjunction with the British Women's Emigration League.

At New Westminster the shipbuilding and repair yards were still working at full capacity. The meat packing plant was busy and the vegetable evaporating plants at Ladner and New Westminster were working double shifts. Cigar factories were working full time and a shortage of men were still apparent in some shops. The printing trade was fairly active. Sash and door factories were quiet, several hands having been laid off since the first of the year. There was considerable improvement in the street and electric railway business; passenger travel increased, possibly due to the bad weather retarding the 'jitney' business; freight business also was busy. Railway repair shops at Port Mann were working full time and installing new machinery. Building tradesmen were nearly all unemployed; there were a few repair jobs under way, but no new work. Sawmills and shingle mills were working to capacity, some mills running double shifts. The car shortage was somewhat relieved. Box factories were very busy. Fishing was quiet, only a few steelheads being caught. Retail trade was unusually active for the season.

At Nanaimo the coal mines were working full time and smelters on the Island had much work ahead. Logging camps were working as steadily as the weather would permit, and sawmills were well employed.

At Victoria shipbuilding continued active, one yard employing some 250 men. Garment and shirt factories were busy with a fair amount of work in sight. The pulp and paper mill being built at Quatsimo on the west coast of Vancouver Island was nearing completion and the work of installing the

machinery had commenced. The Tyee smelter at Ladysmith, which had been closed for some time, was to be reopened as soon as alterations and additions to the plant were completed. The lumber and timber industry continued active; large orders from the East and export trade were keeping all mills on Vancouver Island working to capacity.

The run of herring on the west coast of the Island has been heavy this season; several thousand cases were put up for export. New canneries were being built and old ones repaired at several points on the west coast of the Island in expectation of a heavy run of salmon during the coming season.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING JANUARY, 1917

AN application was received in the Department of Labour on January 27 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its employees west of North Bay, Ont., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The dispute was stated in the application to have grown out of the company's refusal to discuss a proposed schedule of rules and rates with a committee of the employees. Mention was also made of the alleged dismissal of certain employees on account of their union membership. The number directly concerned was given as 100. The application was before the Minister of Labour at the end of the month.

An application was also received on February 3 for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance of way service, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. This application grew out of the exception taken on the applicants' part to the alleged wrongful suspension from duty of one of the com-

pany's engineers and refusal on the company's part to pay him for time lost. The number of workmen directly affected was given in the application as 19,000. This application was under consideration at the time of writing.

Establishment of Board

Reference was made in the January number of the *Labour Gazette** to an application received from the employees of the Canadian Northern Express Company, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute which had grown out of the employees' demand for a schedule of rules and rates of pay, and which was also stated to have involved certain alleged discriminations against union members. A Board was established in this matter on January 9, Messrs. D. Campbell and J. T. Haig, both of Winnipeg, being appointed members thereof on behalf of the applicants and of the the employing company respectively. Mr. Haig's appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Canadian Northern Express Company. Further procedure under the Act was withheld at this point on the joint request of the employees and the employing company

*See January, 1917, *Labour Gazette*, p. 38.

concerned to permit of an effort being made to settle the dispute by direct negotiation.

Settlement Effected

Reference was made in the December number of the *Labour Gazette** to an application for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Division of the Pere Marquette Railroad and maintenance of way employees, affecting 121 workmen directly and 500 others indirectly. A Board was established on December 11, Mr. G. D. Robertson being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees. Further procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was, however, withheld in accordance with the desire both of the employees and the employing company, and a new schedule was agreed upon as a result of negotiations, effective from December 15, 1916. The new schedule in question as furnished to the Department of Labour was in the terms following:

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rates of Pay—Section foremen and section men in Canada. Effective December 15, 1916.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

In computing time, one hour will be allowed for 30 to 60 minutes; for less than 30 minutes, no allowance will be made.

Schedule of section men—Canadian Division:

All section foremen will receive \$67.50 per month, except at points as shown below:

	Foremen
Walkerville (LE.1)	\$72.50
Leamington (LE.5)	70.00
Blenheim (LE.8)	70.00
Blenheim (LE.9)	72.50
Blenheim (E&H.1)	70.00
St. Thomas (LE.14)	82.50
Chatham (E&H.2)	72.50
Chatham (E&H.3)	72.50
Wallaceburg (E&H.5)	70.00
Sarnia (E&H.8)	72.50
Windsor Yard	70.00

All section labourers will receive 19 cents per hour.

Overtime will be paid at same rate per hour as rate shown in regular schedule. Regular rate is to be paid going and returning from wrecks.

While working at wrecks outside of regular working hours, rate of time and one-half will be paid.

Holidays—Christmas, New Year's, Dominion and Thanksgiving—day's pay will be time and one-half for labourers.

Sunday rate, time and one-half, except Sunday forenoon where section is patrolled, when regular schedule rate will apply to labourers. Foreman will receive no extra compensation for patrolling track on Sunday and holidays, but no deduction will be made from monthly rate for these holidays.

*See December, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1830.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1917

DURING January there were 14 strikes in existence, involving 40 firms and approximately 10,424 workers. Seven of these strikes, involving 21 employers and 9,856 workpeople, commenced during the month, while seven strikes involving 19 employers and 568 employees were carried over from December. The time losses resulting from the 14 strikes were estimated at 101,557 working days, 93,723 of which were chargeable to the seven strikes commencing in January. Eight strikes terminated during the month, three of these being disputes

commencing before January 1. These three strikes were settled through negotiation, the workers in each case obtaining their demands, while three of the new strikes of January were settled through mediation, two through negotiation, and one as the result of the worker objected to leaving the establishment. Six strikes remained unsettled at the end of January.

NEW DISPUTES IN JANUARY, 1917.—The table following shows the trades affected by the strikes occurring in January:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms	No. of employees
Mining	2	2	6,090
Clothing	1	13	3,000
Food, Tobacco & Liquor Preparation	1	3	350
Metal Trades	3	3	316
Total	7	21	9,856

Disputes beginning prior to January

CIGARMAKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—On November 16, 1916, about 268 cigarmakers employed by four cigar manufacturing establishments, namely, the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, Harper-Presnail Cigar Company, Limited, Hilda Cigar Company and the Schrader Cigar Company, went on strike for an advance in wages of \$1 per thousand on ten-cent cigars, 50 cents per thousand on five-cent cigars, and 15 cents per thousand for packing cigars. The strike was settled on January 11, following negotiations resulting in the demands of the cigarmakers being granted in full.

CIGARMAKERS, LONDON, ONT.—On November 16, cigarmakers to the number of 106 employed by the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, went on strike for increase in wages of \$1 per thousand for making ten-cent cigars, and 50 cents per thousand for making five-cent cigars. A settlement was effected through negotiation by which the cigarmakers were granted the increased scale demanded.

CIGARMAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—One hundred and seventy-two cigarmakers employed by the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, at Montreal, Que., went on strike for an increased scale of prices, namely, \$1 per thousand for making ten-cent cigars, and 50 cents per thousand

for five-cent cigars. The strike was settled on January 11 through negotiation, the employers granting in full the increased scale of prices demanded.

Disputes beginning during January

MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES, GALT, ONT.—On January 4, 1917, machinists and apprentices employed by the Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, at Galt, Ont., to the number of 37, ceased work on account of their objection to the employment at machine work of a certain employee known as a "handyman." The apprentices took exception to the employment of this individual, alleging he was learning the trade under better terms than they were, and the conditions not being remedied at their request they ceased work, the machinists also striking in sympathy. The strike was terminated on January 6 as the result of the workman objected to leaving the establishment.

GAS ENGINE OPERATORS, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—On January 6, about 244 employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie ceased work owing to their objection to working a 12-hour shift in an alleged improperly ventilated engine house. They demanded an eight-hour shift, to which the company would not accede. The dispute was settled through the intermediary offices of the Mayor of Sault Ste. Marie, which settlement resulted in the company adopting a nine-hour shift and work being resumed on January 9.

FORGEMEN, HAMILTON, ONT.—About 35 forgemen employed by the Dominion Steel Foundry Company at Hamilton went on strike on January 12 in protest of the action of the company in reducing the rate of bonus which had been in

effect for sometime. The strike was settled on January 15, following negotiations, the company agreeing to restore the former rate.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—Approximately 3,000 clothing workers employed in 13 establishments at Montreal, Que., went on strike January 12, demanding increased wages and recognition of the union. The strike was in progress at the end of January.

COAL MINERS, CROW'S NEST PASS AND ALBERTA COAL DISTRICTS.—On January 16 the coal miners and coke oven employees at Fernie, B.C., in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company went on strike for increased wages, or war bonus, on account of the increased cost of living. The action of the Fernie miners was followed the same day by those at Frank, Alta., and on subsequent dates by the miners at Michel, B.C., Hillcrest, Blairmore, Bellevue, Coalhurst, Lethbridge, Carbondale, Chinook and Taber, Alta. The strike was settled on January 29 through the intervention of the Minister of Labour, the miners returning to work with the promise of a 91½ per cent increase in wages or war bonus to take effect from November 16, 1916.

It is perhaps desirable briefly here to recapitulate the conditions that have obtained in this important coal mining district since March 31, 1915, the date of the lapse of the agreement under which work had been for some years proceeding. A new agreement was effected as from April 1, 1915, and continuing until March 31, 1917. In June, 1916, the miners represented that the large increase in the cost of living justified them in calling for a wage increase of ten per cent, the increase to be granted as in the nature of a war bonus. Negotiations followed, and on August 14, 1916, a supplementary agreement was effected en-

tailoring wage increases of about seven and a half per cent. In November, 1916, representations were again made by the miners that further large increases in the cost of living justified them in requesting additional wage increases to the extent of twenty-five per cent. No arrangement being immediately reached, work ceased for a few days during November, but was resumed as a result of efforts made by the Minister of Labour, it being arranged that a special investigation into the cost of living increase should be made by Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department, who was appointed a special commissioner for that purpose, as set forth in the preceding (January) issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Work continued until January 16, 1917, when, the wage dispute being still unadjusted, the miners began going out. The difficulty terminated in the manner indicated above and at the close of the month work was proceeding in the district.

COAL MINERS, DOMINION, N.S.—On January 17 about 90 coal miners in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company at Dominion, N.S., went on strike, alleging unfair dismissal of miners and discrimination obtaining in working conditions in the mines. The dispute was satisfactorily settled and the men returned to work on January 19.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—About 450 butchers and meat cutters, abattoir and packing-house employees in the employ of three firms, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Limited, Gallagher, Holman and Lafrance, and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike January 29 owing to the alleged dismissal by the above firms of certain employees on account of their connection with the union. The strike was unsettled at the end of January.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JANUARY, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				

DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO JANUARY, 1917.

Building Trades— Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	14	41	June 1....	.....	Unsettled	
Metal Trades— Machinists....	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a 9-hour day....	....	3	June 12....	.....	Unsettled	
Clothing Trades— Clothing workers	Montreal, Que...	Recognition of union ..	1	177	Dec. 20....	.....	Unsettled	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation— Cigar makers..	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	185	Nov. 16....	Jan. 11....	Negotiation	In favour of employees
Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	" "	1	62	" 16....	" 11....	Negotiation	In favour of employees
Cigar makers..	Montreal, Que...	" "	1	97	" 16....	" 11....	Negotiation	In favour of employees
Transportation— Machinists, blacksmiths & carmen (T.H. and B. Rly.)	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	1	3	May 20....	.....	Unsettled	

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING JANUARY.

Mining— Coal miners....	Crow's Nest Pass District	War bonus	1	6000	Jan. 16....	Jan. 31....	Mediation.....	In favour of employees
Coalminers....	Dominion, N.S...	Alleged dismissal of workers and discrimination in the matter of working conditions	1	90	" 17....	" 19....	Mediation.....	Compromise
Metal Trades— Machinists and apprentices	Galt, Ont.....	Apprentices objected to "handyman" being given machine work	1	37	" 4....	" 6....	Workman objected to quit work	In favour of employees
Gas-engine operators	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	Demand for reduced shift owing to improper ventilation	1	244	" 6....	" 9....	Mediation	In favour of employees
Forgemen....	Hamilton, Ont...	Reduction of wages....	1	35	" 12....	" 15....	Negotiation	In favour of employees
Clothing Trades— Clothing workers	Montreal, Que...	Increased wages and recognition of the union	13	3000	" 12....	.....	Unsettled	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation— Butchers and meat cutters	Winnipeg, Man..	Alleged dismissal of union workmen	3	450	" 29....	.....	Unsettled	

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1916

A REVIEW of the strikes in existence in Canada during 1916 recorded by the Department of Labour is given herewith, accompanied by statistical tables, the large table at the conclusion of the article showing in detail the strikes recorded during the year. There were 75 strikes, involving 271 employers and 21,157 workpeople, with resultant time losses to the latter estimated at 208,277 working days. This is an increase of 32 strikes over the record of 1915, for which period only 43 strikes were recorded, the lowest in the history of the Department. A further comparison of the 1916 and 1915 statistics shows there was an increase in 1916 over 1915 of 175 in the number of employers and of 12,017 in the number of employees involved. The increase in time losses caused by strikes in existence in 1916 over 1915 was 102,128 working days. Seventy-four strikes involving 270 employers and 21,057 workpeople with an estimated loss of time amounting to 207,577 working days were recorded as having actually commenced during 1916, leaving one strike, that of boiler makers and iron shipbuilders at Esquimalt, B.C., carried over from 1915.

The industry most affected by strikes during 1916 was Transportation, 19 strikes, involving 33 concerns and 2,340 workers, whose time losses were esti-

mated at 27,288 working days, being recorded. Fifteen strikes affecting 44 employers and 2,883 workers with time losses reckoned at 33,133 working days were reported as affecting the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding trades. Ten strikes involving the greatest number of workers (11,814) and occasioning the greatest loss of time (88,634 days) occurred in the Mining industry. Eleven strikes, involving 11 employers and 1,176 workers in the clothing and garment-making industry, were reported. A feature of the strike situation in 1916 may be noted with regard to the duration of strikes. The Building trades were those most affected by prolonged disputes; the aggregate duration in working days of disputes under this heading was 351 days, although there were only seven strikes affecting these trades recorded by the Department. The settlement of five of these strikes resulted in favour of the workers.

The majority of the strikes, also those causing the greatest loss of time, occurred in localities in Ontario, in which province 33 strikes, causing time losses estimated at 62,686 working days were reported. Quebec comes next with 13 strikes, British Columbia follows with 10 strikes affecting 9,835 workers, more than double the number affected in any other province, due to the large number

of miners involved in the strikes occurring in the Crow's Nest Pass district. There were seven strikes in Manitoba, six in Saskatchewan, four in Alberta, and two in Nova Scotia.

The following table shows the yearly

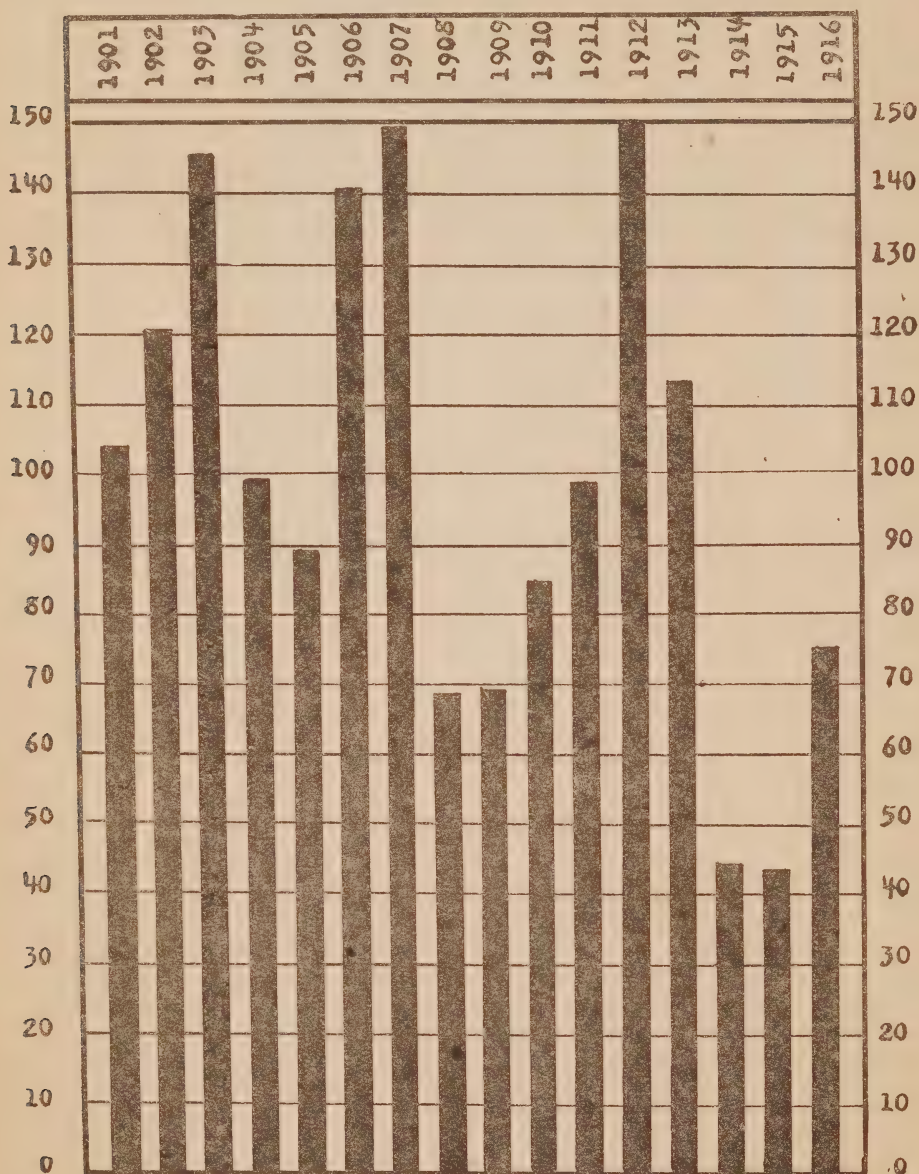
record of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada from 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The number of disputes shown in the table are illustrated in chart form on the following page and may assist the reader in more easily following the yearly trend of industrial disputes.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA, 1901-1916.

Year.	Number of Disputes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working-days
		Employers	Employees	
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	98	475	30,094	2,018,740
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	271	21,157	208,277

Strikes and Lockouts, 1901-1916

CHART SHOWING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1916,
INCLUSIVE



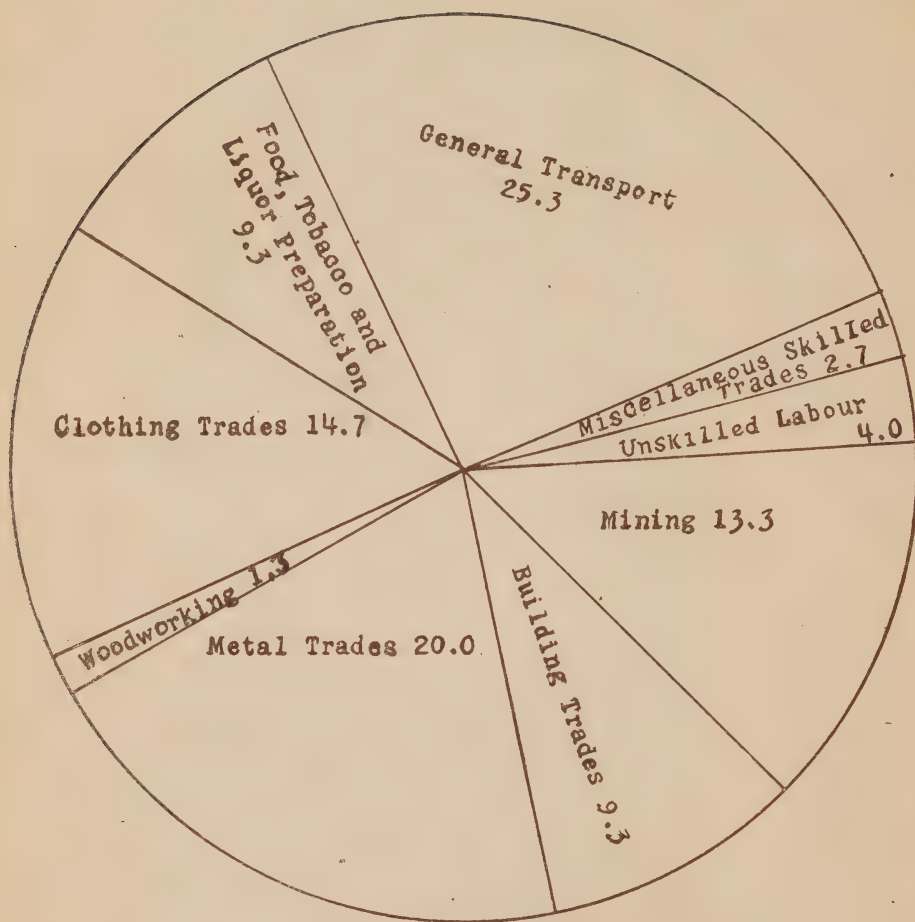
Industries Affected by Strikes

During 1916 the strikes recorded under the heading of General Transport, which group includes steam and electric railways and teamsters, drivers, etc., were more numerous than those reported under any other group, 19 strikes involving 33 concerns and 2,340 workers were in existence. The time losses resulting from these 19 strikes amounted to 27,288 working days. Of these strikes nine directly affected four railway companies and 718 of their employees, whose time losses amounted to 6,858 working days. One strike involving a street railway company affected 55 of its employees to the extent of a loss of time amounting to 1,155 days. Nine other strikes affected 1,567 grain shovellers, teamsters and drivers, and caused time losses to these workers of 19,275 days. Workers in the clothing and garment-working trades were involved in 11

strikes as a result of which they lost 19,341 days. The mining industry was the most affected from the standpoint of magnitude both as to the number of workmen involved and the time losses sustained, there being 11,814 workmen affected, whose total estimated time losses amounted to 88,634 working days. 1,201 workpeople engaged in food, tobacco and liquor preparation were involved in seven strikes with 19 of their employers as a result of which they lost 22,977 working days. In the building trades, seven strikes affected 42 employers and 210 workmen, who altogether lost 4,124 days. Three strikes were reported under the heading of unskilled labour; two under miscellaneous skilled trades and one in the wood-working trades. A classified table of the industries affected by strikes during 1916 is given below, followed by a diagram on the next page.

STRIKES IN CANADA DURING 1916.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Trade or Industry.	Number of disputes	Number of employers involved	Number of employees involved	Estimated time losses in working days
Mining.....	10	14	11,814	88,634
Building trades.....	7	42	210	4,124
Metal trades.....	15	44	2,883	33,133
Woodworking trades.....	1	1	375	1,875
Clothing trades.....	11	11	1,176	19,341
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....	7	19	1,201	22,977
General transport.....	19	33	2,340	27,288
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	2	104	353	3,245
Unskilled labour.....	3	3	805	7,660
Total.....	75	271	21,157	208,277



TIME LOSSES BY OCCUPATIONS

Diagram showing percentages of working days lost through strikes in the different industries affected by strikes during 1916

Magnitude of Trade Disputes

During 1916 the number of work-people involved in the 75 strikes was 21,157. In one strike, that of miners in the Crow's Nest Pass District, B.C., 5,000 men were affected; 3,630 miners were also affected by an earlier strike in the coal mines of the same district, while 1,188 men were involved in a strike of miners at Stellarton, N.S. In each of these strikes respectively 20,000, 21,620 and 20,196 working days were lost. Four strikes affected between 500 and 1,000 men; in 12 other strikes between 250 and 500 men employees were involved; 22 strikes affected between 100 and 250 workers; between 50 and 100 workers were involved in each of 10 strikes. In

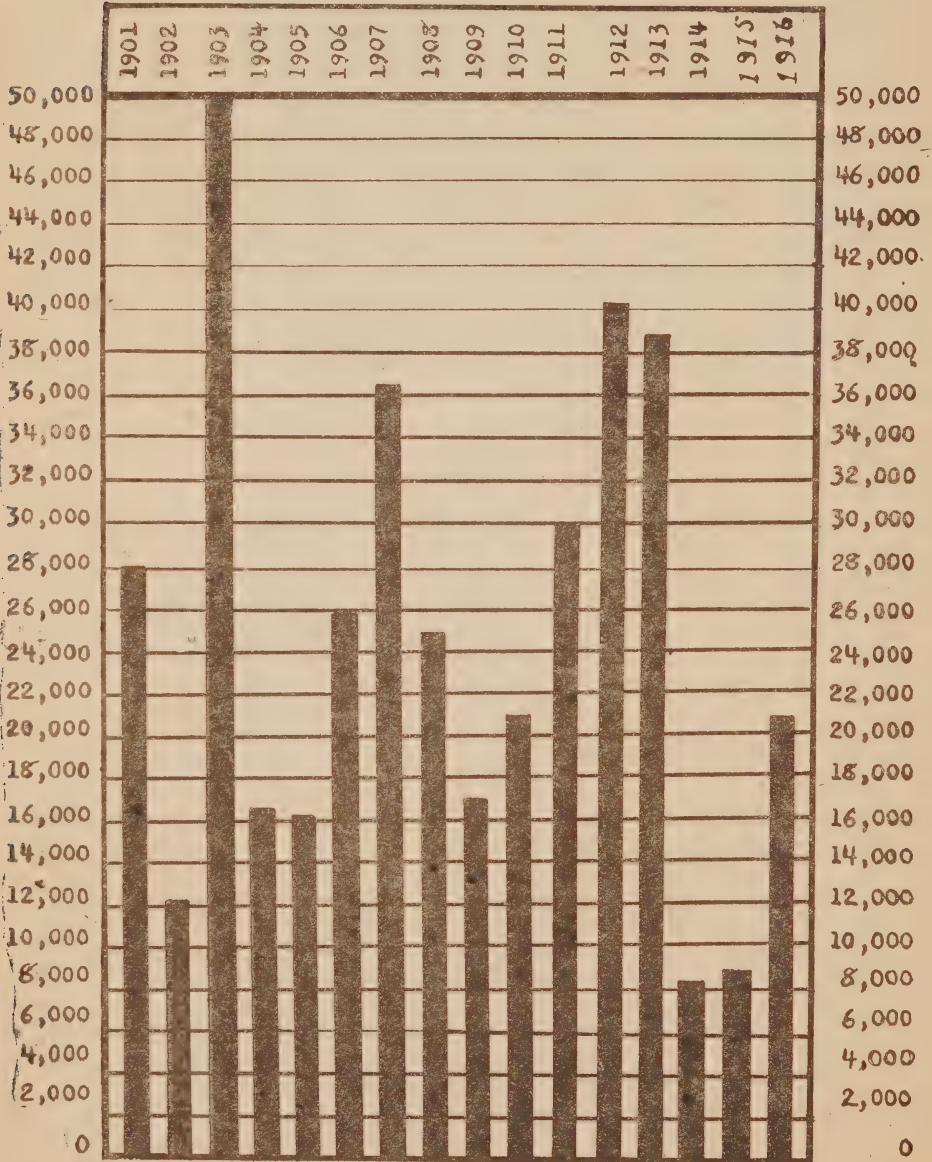
15 other strikes between 25 and 50 persons were involved. The 250-500 group suffered the heaviest time losses, namely, 48,488 working days, although there were only 12 strikes affecting the 3,961 employees. The next heaviest loss of time was incurred by the workers in the 100-250 group, the time losses being estimated at 45,053 working days. Workers in the 500-1,000 group lost 38,166 working days as the result of four strikes. A classification of the groups referred to above is shown in a table below, while a chart on the following page covering the period 1901-1916 illustrates the magnitude, according to workpeople affected, of the yearly record of strikes.

STRIKES IN CANADA DURING 1916.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.

	Number of disputes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
5,000 employees.....	1	1	5,000	20,000
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	1	1	3,630	21,620
1,000 and under 2,500 ".....	1	1	1,188	20,196
500 and under 1,000 ".....	4	38	2,800	38,166
250 and under 500 ".....	12	121	3,961	48,488
100 and under 250 ".....	22	28	3,318	45,053
50 and under 100 ".....	10	21	625	6,048
25 and under 50 ".....	15	51	491	7,441
Under 25 employees.....	9	9	144	1,265
Total.....	75	271	21,157	208,277

Number of Employees

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN CANADA, 1901-1916



Time Losses in Working-days

The time losses resulting from strikes reflects to a great extent the magnitude of the disputes, and this is noticeable in the case of the 15,000-25,000 day group shown in the following table where four strikes were responsible for a loss of time amounting to 77,116 working days, the total number of workers affected to this extent being 10,718. The next

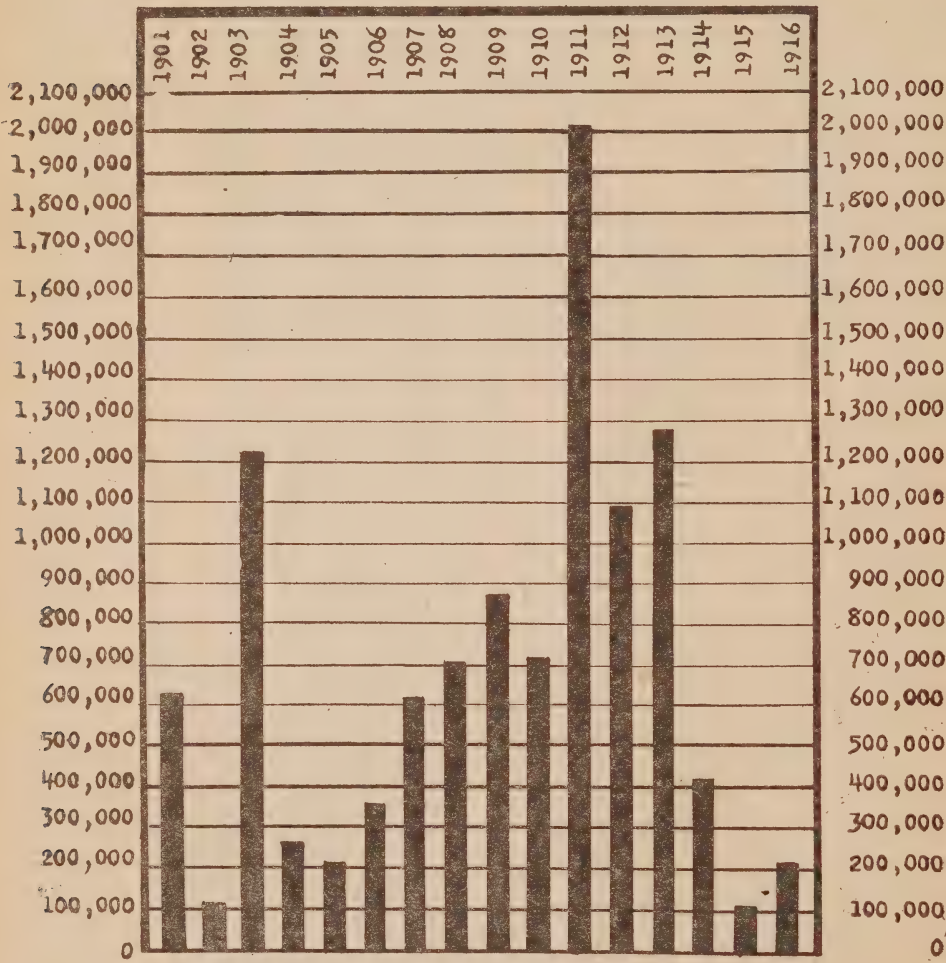
greatest number of days lost is in the 2,500-5,000 day group, where 44,741 days were lost by 2,726 workpeople through 12 strikes. In the 5,000-10,000 day group 28,209 working days were lost by 1,368 workers in four strikes, and 24,126 days were lost by 1,170 employees in two strikes in the 10,000-15,000 day group. The yearly loss of time through industrial disputes for the period 1901-1916 is illustrated in chart form on the following page.

STRIKES IN CANADA DURING 1916.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE OF TIME LOSSES.

	Number of disputes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
15,000 and under 25,000 days.....	4	8	10,718	77,116
10,000 and under 15,000 "	2	31	1,170	24,126
5,000 and under 10,000 "	4	10	1,368	28,209
2,500 and under 5,000 "	12	15	2,726	44,741
1,500 and under 2,500 "	5	117	1,212	9,504
1,000 and under 1,500 "	7	27	833	8,370
500 and under 1,000 "	14	23	2,037	10,319
250 and under 500 "	11	23	668	3,796
100 and under 250 "	11	12	347	1,874
Under 100 days.....	4	4	53	222
Strike in which no time was lost by employees....	1	1	25	.....
Total.....	75	271	21,157	208,277

Time Losses

CHART SHOWING THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS CAUSED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1916



TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1916.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

Alleged cause or object of dispute.	5 days or less			6-10 days.			11-15 days.			16-20 days.			21-30 days.			Over 30 days.			Unsettled.			Total.											
	Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.			Estimated time losses in working days.											
	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved									
Increased wages.	15	15	6708	26968	9	17	4975	28648	7	17	1514	18450	5	9	2660	45986	3	3	199	4954	3	18	385	14186	5	21	712	20677	47	100	17153	159869	
Increased wages and other changes.	1	1	200	800	4	9	265	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	55	1155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	573	5325	
For shorter hours. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	300	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	325	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	.....
Reduction in wages.	1	2	40	200	1	1	27	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recognition of Union.	1	1	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employment of particular persons. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	130	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of employees.	1	1	10	50	1	1	100	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employment of non-unionist. .	1	1	260	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	67	589	.....	.....	4	7	300	2321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	20	21	7368	29098	19	134	5834	34786	11	24	1814	20771	8	12	3365	55486	5	5	624	16469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trade or Industry.	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days.			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Unsettled			Total		
	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	Employers	Number involved	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mining.....	4	4 5482	21378	2	2 3644	21760	1	1 200	2800	3	7 2488	42696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14 11814	88634
Building.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5 54	512	2	8 55	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	42 210	4124
Metal, engineering and ship- building.....	4	4 710	2830	5	5 447	3229	2	2 412	4944	1	1 325	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	44 2883	33133
Woodworking.....	1	1 375	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 375	1875
Clothing.....	3	3 194	956	2	2 95	595	2	2 62	805	2	2 278	5032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11 1176	19341
Food, tobacco and liquor pre- paration.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11 420	1910	.....	.....	.....	1	1 130	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6 546	15737
General Transport.....	9	10 778	2914	4	11 307	1416	2	6 853	10089	1	1 22	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 125	3874
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100 300	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	104 353	3245
Unskilled labour.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 600	3600	.....	.....	.....	1	1 150	2850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 805	7660
Total.....	21	22 7539	29953	19	137 5867	34822	9	19 1582	19348	5	5 624	16469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	52 1689	36036
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	271 21157	208277

Localities Affected by Strikes

Most of the strikes occurring during 1916 were reported from localities in the province of Ontario, 33 strikes or 44 per cent of the total being recorded from this province. In these 33 strikes, 105 employers and 4,619 workers were involved, the latter incurring time losses amounting to 62,686 working days. Thirteen strikes were recorded as having begun in localities throughout Quebec as

the result of which 117 employers and 3,605 employees were affected and a loss of time of 52,770 days occasioned. Ten strikes were reported from British Columbia, 13 employers and 9,835 workers being involved, the latter losing 48,615 days in lost time. Seven strikes were reported from Manitoba, six strikes from Saskatchewan, four strikes from Alberta and two strikes from Nova Scotia. A classification of the 1916 strikes by provinces is given below.

STRIKES IN CANADA DURING 1916.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province	Number of disputes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
Nova Scotia.....	2	2	1,388	22,996
Quebec.....	13	117	3,605	52,770
Ontario.....	33	105	4,619	62,686
Manitoba.....	7	14	775	10,361
Saskatchewan.....	6	13	441	1,875
Alberta.....	4	7	494	8,974
British Columbia.....	10	13	9,835	48,615
Total.....	75	271	21,157	208,277

Strikes by Months

It may be noticed in the first of the following tables, that dealing with strikes which commenced during 1916, that industrial disturbances as the result of strikes were more numerous in November than in any previous month; the number of employees involved (6,419) and the number of working days lost (42,493) was also greatest in this month. During May twelve strikes

were reported with 1,917 workers involved and 26,231 working days lost. Nine strikes commenced during July, as the result of which 4,051 workpeople were affected and 27,578 days lost. Eight strikes began in August, six each in February and April; five each in March and June; three each in September, October and December, and one in January.

With reference to the strikes in existence during each month of 1916, in each of the months of May, July and No-

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND THE TIME LOSSES OCCASIONED THROUGH STRIKES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1916.

MONTH	Number of disputes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
January.....	1	1	27	324
February.....	6	9	937	14,671
March.....	5	8	706	11,744
April.....	6	10	1,953	26,636
May.....	12	40	1,917	26,231
June.....	5	47	1,582	28,847
July.....	9	14	4,051	27,578
August.....	8	16	2,371	23,120
September.....	3	102	352	1,989
October.....	3	3	115	751
November.....	13	17	6,419	42,493
December.....	3	3	627	3,193
Total.....	74	270	21,057	207,577

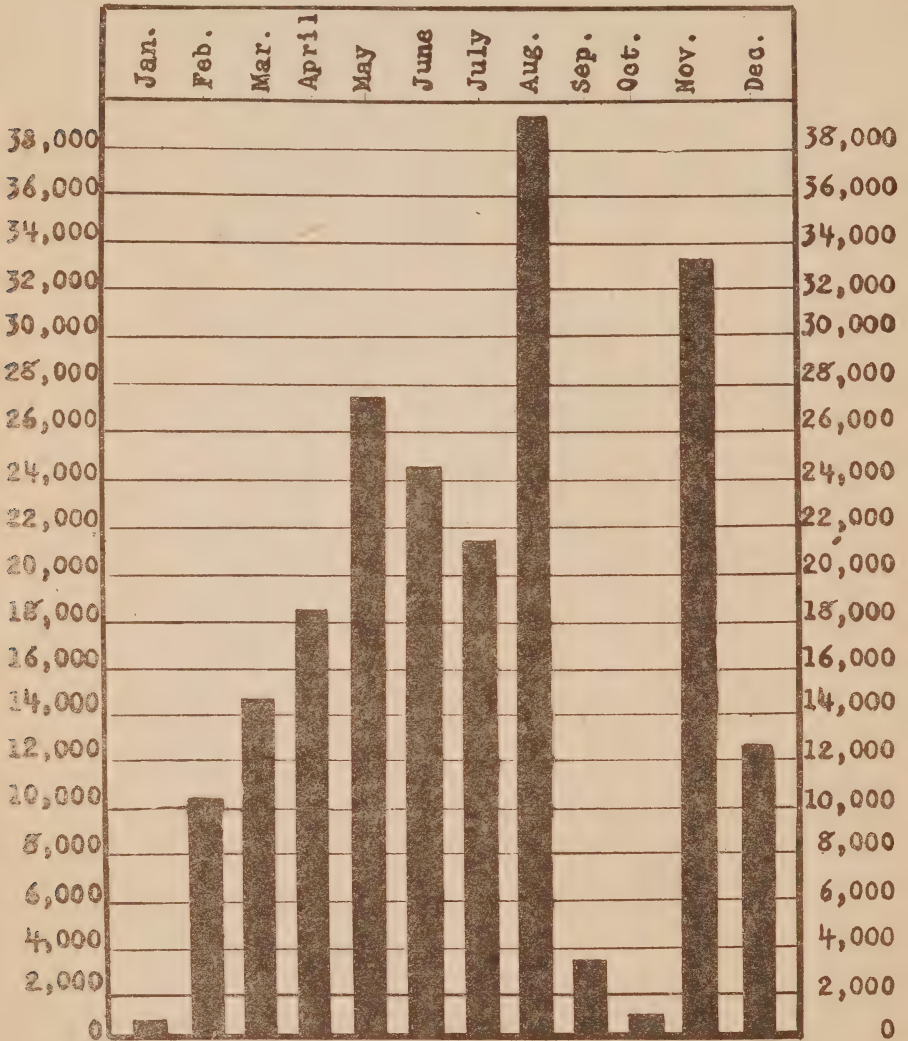
vember there were 16 strikes in existence. In the 16 strikes in existence during November, 6,469 employees were affected and the estimated loss of time incurred by these workers amounted to 33,469 working days. May followed November in the amount of time lost with 27,546 days and July comes next with time losses aggregating 21,497 working days. There were 15 strikes in existence during August, 2,733 work-people being involved, whose total time

losses amounted to 39,359 working days. In December there were 11 strikes in existence, in June 10, September 9, April 8, February, March and October 7 each. A second table following shows the classification of disputes according to the number in existence each month. Two charts follow, one illustrating the amount of time lost as the result of the disputes in existence during each month of 1916, and the other the number of employees involved in these disputes.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STRIKES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1916, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND TIME LOSSES

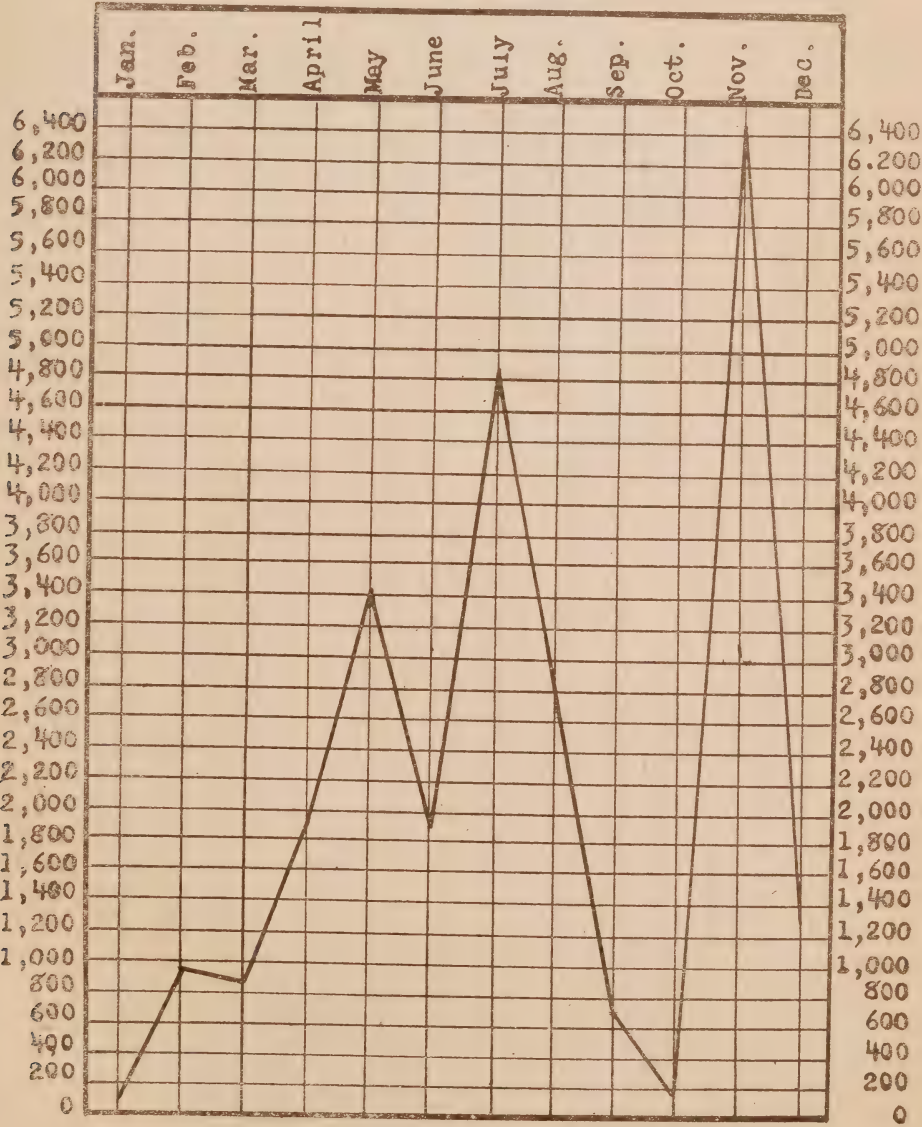
MONTH	Number of strikes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
January.....	2	2	- 127	781
February.....	7	10	904	10,539
March.....	7	10	881	14,677
April.....	8	8	1,939	18,646
May.....	16	47	3,444	27,546
June.....	10	75	1,901	24,635
July.....	16	72	4,872	21,497
August.....	15	69	2,733	39,359
September.....	9	150	724	3,646
October.....	7	46	189	959
November.....	16	59	6,469	33,469
December.....	11	54	1,308	12,523

CHART ILLUSTRATING TIME LOSSES RESULTING FROM STRIKES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH, 1916



Employees Involved

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN STRIKES DURING EACH MONTH OF 1916



Causes of Strikes during 1916

From the table below treating of the causes of strikes occurring during 1916, it may be noted that a demand on the part of employees for increased wages was the cause of 47, or 62.7 per cent of the strikes of 1916. A demand for increased wages and other changes was responsible for seven strikes and a demand for shorter hours caused four strikes. Protests against a reduction of wages and a demand for union recognition each caused three strikes. Objection to the employment of certain

persons and protest against the dismissal of fellow employees each caused two strikes. The employment of non-union labour caused one strike and in six other cases the causes were not classified but they had to do mostly with alleged unfair working conditions. In the 47 strikes due to a demand for increased wages 100 employers and 17,153 employees were involved, the loss of time incurred by the latter amounting to 159,869 days. The causes of the 1916 strikes are classified in a table given below.

STRIKES IN CANADA DURING 1916.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or object of strike.	Number of strikes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
Increased wages.....	47	100	17,153	159,869
Increased wages and other changes.....	7	15	573	5,325
For shorter hours.....	4	132	1,450	17,966
Reduction of wages.....	3	4	437	10,884
Recognition of union.....	3	3	577	6,393
Employment of particular persons.....	2	2	230	3,400
Discharge of employees.....	2	2	110	750
Employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	260	780
Unclassified.....	6	12	367	2,910
Total.....	75	271	21,157	208,277

Methods of Settlement

The settlement of 41 or about 55 per cent of the strikes was effected through negotiation between the parties or representatives of the parties involved. Seventeen strikes were settled through mediation. In five strikes work was resumed by the workpeople on the employers' terms, the places of the strikers were filled in four cases, and seven strikes remained unsettled at the end of

the year. One hundred and eighty-two employers and 4,628 employees were affected by the strikes settled through negotiation; 24 employers and 13,103 employees were involved in strikes which were settled by mediation, and in the seven unsettled and one unclassified strikes 53 employers and 1,949 employees were involved. A classification of the strikes according to the methods of settlement is given below.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES DURING 1916

Method of settlement.	Number of strikes	Number involved		Estimated time losses in working days
		Employers	Employees	
Negotiation	41	182	4,628	59,996
Mediation	17	24	13,103	98,395
Work resumed on employers' terms	5	5	1,285	11,920
Replacement of strikers	4	7	192	1,150
Unsettled and unclassified	8	53	1,949	36,816
Total	75	271	21,157	208,277

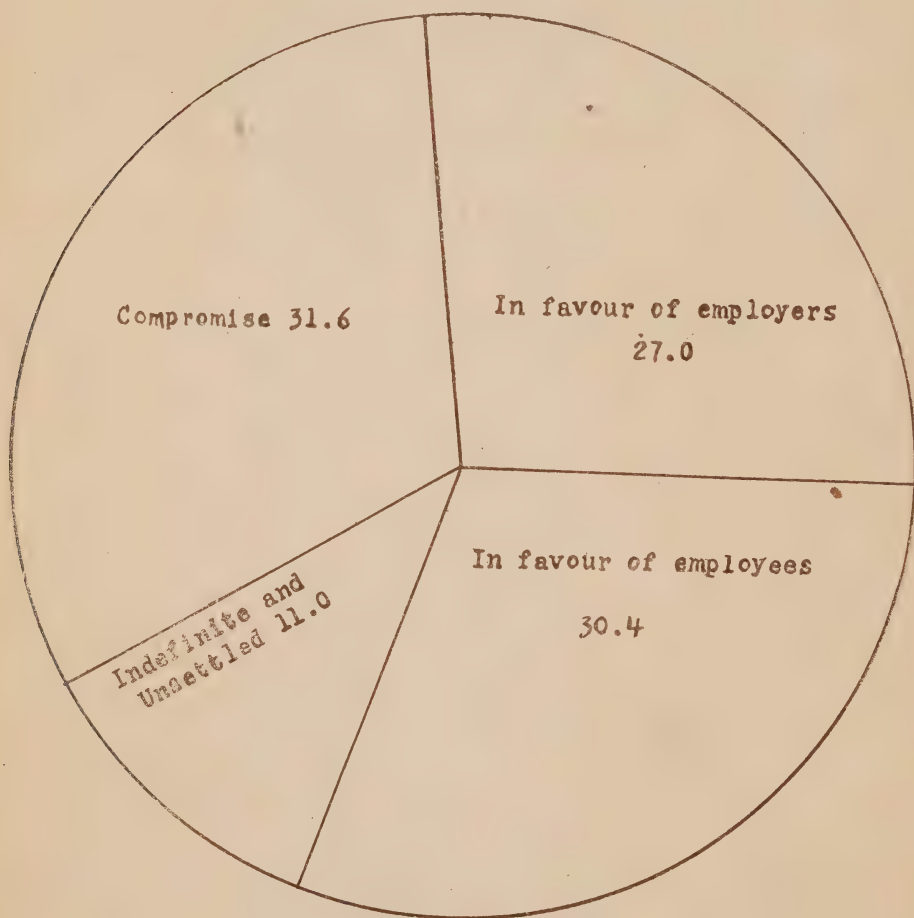
Results of Strikes

In 30 of the strikes the workers were successful to the extent that their demands were granted in full by their employers. In 22 cases a compromise arrangement was effected. In 15 of the strikes the employers were successful in

resisting the demands of their employees, while seven of the strikes remained unsettled, and in one the result was indefinite. An analysis of the strikes settled through negotiation and by mediation is interesting in that it shows that in the 41 strikes settled

through negotiation the workers were successful in 21, in 15 the parties concerned compromised on their terms, and in five cases the employers were successful. The 17 strikes settled through mediation resulted as follows: In eight cases a compromise arrangement resulted, seven were in favour of the employees, one in favour of the employers,

and in one the result was indefinite. Thus it may be stated that the workers were successful or partly so in 51 or 68 per cent of the strikes. A table on the following page shows the causes and results of the strikes, while a circular diagram on the next page illustrates in percentage the time losses and their relation to the results of the strikes.



RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES

Diagram showing the percentages of working days lost in relation to results of strikes during 1916

Alleged Cause or Object of Dispute.

Alleged Cause or Object of Dispute.	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.				Compromise.				Indefinite, unsettled.				Total.			
	Estimated time losses in working days.		No. of disputes.		Estimated time losses in working days.		No. of disputes.		Estimated time losses in working days.		No. of disputes.		Estimated time losses in working days.		No. of disputes.		Estimated time losses in working days.		No. of disputes.	
	Number Involved	Employers	Employees		Number Involved	Employers	Employees		Number Involved	Employers	Employees		Number Involved	Employers	Employees		Number Involved	Employers	Employees	
Increased wages	37	2,653	36,786	14	18	28	7,106	64,426	47	100	17,153	159,869								
Increased wages and other changes	14	473	4,825	6	1	1	100	700	7	15	573	5,325								
For shorter hours	102	650	4,200	3					800	13,766	4	1,450	17,966							
Reduction of wages	3	410	10,560	2	1	1	27	324												
Recognition of Union	1	250	4,500		1	1	150	300	1	177	1,593	3	437	10,884						
Employment of particular persons				2	230	3,400						2	230	3,400						
Discharge of employees				2	110	750						2	110	750						
Employment of non-unionists	1	260	780																	
Unclassified	3	239	1,787	2	5	101	934	1	27	189										
Total	30	164	4,935	63,238	15	22	2,123	23,064	22	32	7,410	65,939	8	53	6,689	56,036	75	271	21,157	208,277

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1916.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Number directly involved		Estimated time losses in working-days.
							Employers	Employees	
Mining— Coal miners.....	Bellevue, Alta..	Increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employees.....	March 7	March 25	1	400	7,200
Coal miners.....	Stellarton, N.S.	Increased wages.....	Conciliation Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act agreed upon and men returned to work.	In favour of employees.....	April 18	May 8	1	1,188	20,196
Coal Miners.....	Minto, N.S.....	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 28	July 12	1	200	2,800
Coke oven emp....	Coleman, Alta..	Increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	July 11	July 20	1	14	140
Coal Miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta Mining Districts.	War bonus of 10 per cent.....	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	July 24	Aug. 8	1	3,630	21,620
Asbestos Miners..	Theftord Mines, Que.	Increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	5	900	15,300
Coal Miners.....	Bienfait, Sask..	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	1	68	136
Coal Miners.....	Taylorlton, Sask.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	1	89	267
Coal Miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal Fields.	War bonus of 25 per cent.....	Mediation.....	Indefinite.....	Nov. 27	Dec. 1	1	5,000	20,000
Coal Miners.....	South Wellington, B.C.	Increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employees.....	Dec. 2	Dec. 6	1	325	975
					Total.....		14	11,814	88,634

<i>Building:—</i> Cement workers..	Esquimalt, B.C.	Increased wages for overtime and Sunday work.	Mediation.....	In favour of employers.....	Feb. 25	1	25	350
Painters.....	Regina, Sask.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Feb. 14	26	14	112
Plumbers and Steamfitters.	Hamilton, Ont.	"Closed-shop" clause in Agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Mar. 40	31	40	400
<i>Electrical workers:</i> Electricians and wiremen.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Unsettled, December 31, 1916.....		June 41	1	41	1,066
Carpenters.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	May 35	18	35	1,836
Painters.....	Regina, Sask.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	May 30	13	30	360
Structural iron-workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Sept. 25	5 Oct. 31	25	.....
				Total.....	42	210	4124	
<i>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding:</i> Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	Esquimalt, B.C.	Increased wages, fortnightly pay-day.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 100	21, Jan. 8, 1915 1916	100	700
Machinists.....	London, Ont.	Reduction in piece-work rates.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 27	Feb. 5	27	324
Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Dismissal of employee.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employees.....	Feb. 10	19	10	50
Steel workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Workers unconditionally returned to work.	In favour of employees.....	Feb. 385	15 Feb. 28	385	4,620
Carpenters (ship-building)	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Feb. 150	23 Mar. 31	150	4,950
Moulders and coremakers.	Brantford, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Mar. 120	3 Mar. 10	120	840
Machinists.....	Pebertorough, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	April 39	19 May 19	39	1,014
Machinists.....	Brantford, Ont.	Objection to foreman.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	May 100	2 May 11	100	800
Gas workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Dismissal of employee.....	Workers unconditionally returned to work.	In favour of employees.....	May 100	22 May 30	100	700
Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.....	Unsettled December 31, 1916.....		June 800	12	800	13,766

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1916.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Number directly involved		Estimated time losses in working-days.
							Employers.	Employees.	
<i>Metal, etc.—Cont'd.</i> Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, iron shipbuilders and helpers	Esquimalt, B.C.	Demand for eight-hour day	Mediation	In favour of employees	Aug. 1	Aug. 23	1	325	2,400
Machinists, boilermakers, ironworkers and helpers.	Esquimalt, B.C.	Employment of non-unionists	Non-unionists dismissed	In favour of employees	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	1	260	780
Machinists, riveters, carpenters and labourers.	Lévis, Que.	Increased wages	Mediation	Compromise	Aug. 17	Aug. 23	1	240	1,200
Machinists	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Increased wages, reinstatement of dismissed employee and alteration in working conditions.	Mediation	In favour of employees	Aug. 28	Sept. 1	1	200	800
Machinists	Hubalta, Alta.	Employment of unskilled labour on machine work.	Mediation	Compromise	Sept. 1	Sept. 9	1	27	189
			Total				44	2,883	33,133
<i>Woodworking—</i> Planing mill employees.	Etchemin, Que.	Increased wages	Mediation	Compromise	April 24	April 28	1	375	1,875

<i>Clahing:—</i> Corset makers....	Toronto, Ont...	Working hours increased without remuneration.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.....	Mar. 24 April 8	1	41	574
Leather cutters (shoe manufactur- ing.)	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages	Conciliation.....	In favour of employees	April 13 April 25	1	21	231
Clothing workers.	Montreal, Que.	Changes in piece-work system in- volving reduction in earnings.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	June 8 July 12	1	370	10,360
Clothing workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Objection to introduction of tabu- lation system.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	July 14 Aug. 7	1	28	532
Cap makers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	July 17 July 20	1	14	56
Garment workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages and better work- ing conditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	July 20 July 27	1	70	420
Lasters (shoe ma- nufacturing.	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages and objection to employment of non-union work- ers.	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 3 Oct. 11	1	25	175
Clothing workers.	Montreal, Que.	Recognition of union and in- creased wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Nov. 13 Dec. 4	1	250	4,500
Boot and shoe workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Nov. 16 Nov. 22	1	55	275
Boot and Shoe (machine) workers	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 15 Dec. 21	1	125	625
Clothing workers.	Montreal, Que.	Recognition of union	Unsettled December 31, 1916.	.....	Dec. 20	1	177	1,593
					Total.....	11	1,176	19,341
<i>Food, tobacco and liquor preparation</i> Cigar makers....	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Mar. 15 April 12	1	105	2,750
Cigar makers.....	London, Ont...	Objection to foreman.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	April 17 May 10	1	130	2,600
Bakers.....	Winnipeg, Man	Increased wages, recognition of union and better working con- ditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	July 6 July 17	6	70	630
Cigar makers.....	London, Ont...	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug. 29 Sept. 6	5	350	1,280
Cigar makers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Unsettled December 31, 1916.	.....	Nov. 16	4	268	8,109
Cigar makers.....	London, Ont....	Increased wages.....	" " "	.....	Nov. 16	1	106	2,967

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1916.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Number directly involved		Estimated time losses in working-days.
							Employers	Employees	
<i>Food, etc.</i> —Con'd. Cigar makers	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages	Unsettled Dec. 31, 1916 . . . . .	. . . . .	Nov. 16 . . . . .	. . . . .	1	172	4,661
					Total . . . . .	. . . . .	19	1,201	22,977
<i>Transportation:</i> —									
<i>Steam Railway Serv.</i> Freight handlers (C.N.Rly.)	Port Arthur, Ont.	Increased wages	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employees	May 2	May 5	1	100	300
					May 20 . . . . .	. . . . .	1	125	3,874
Machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths & carmen.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages	Unsettled Dec. 31, 1916 . . . . .	. . . . .	May 20 . . . . .	. . . . .	1	125	3,874
Machinists	Transcona, Man	Objection to improvers doing machinists' work	Negotiations	In favour of employees	June 1	June 8	1	171	855
					July 1	July 8	1	20	120
Freight handlers, (G.T.Rly.)	Stratford, Ont.	Increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of employees	July 1	July 8	1	20	120
Conductors and brakemen.	Sault Ste-Marie Ont.	Increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of employees	Aug. 29	Sept. 2	1	41	205
					Oct. 2	Oct. 25	1	22	440
Freight handlers, (G.T.Rly.)	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Increased wages	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employees	Nov. 1	Nov. 10	1	27	216
Freight handlers, (G.T.Rly.)	London, Ont.	Increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Nov. 4	Nov. 9	1	15	60
Freight handlers, (C.P.Rly.)	London, Ont.	Increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Nov. 16	Nov. 21	1	197	788

General Transport.— Continued. Electric Rly. Service: Linemen and groundmen	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages and recognition of Union.	Mediation.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 24	Sept. 19	1	55	1,155
Miscellaneous trans- port: Teamsters.	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.	Mediation.	Compromise.	Feb. 11	Feb. 25	4	353	4,589
Grain shovellers.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Increased wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	April 28	May 5	5	200	720
Teamsters.	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	May 1	May 12	2	500	5,500
Teamsters.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	May 8	May 12	1	14	56
Teamsters.	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	May 10	June 24	3	200	7,400
Dairy drivers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Alleged unjust conditions of employment.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employees.	May 5	May 12	4	60	360
Dairy drivers.	Winnipeg, Man.	Recognition of Union.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	1	120	300
Drivers (Can. Ex- press Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.	Drivers returned to work unconditionally.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	1	50	150
Teamsters.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Reduction of wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	2	40	200
				Total.	.....	.....	33	2,340	27,288
Miscellaneous skilled trades:— Restaurant em- ployees.	Edmonton, Alta.	Increased wages and an eight-hour day.	Negotiations.	Employees partially successful.	May 16	July 14	4	53	1,445
Journeyman bar- bers.	Montreal, Que.	Earlier closing of shops and minimum weekly wage.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 11	Sept. 16	100	300	1,800
				Total.	.....	.....	104	353	3,245
Unskilled labour:— Labourers.	Welland Canal, (Thorold, O.)	Increased wages.	Labourers unconditionally returned to work.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 8	1	600	3,600
Labourers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	July 7	Aug. 2	1	55	1,210
Labourers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.	Labourers unconditionally returned to work.	In favour of employees.	July 10	July 31	1	150	2,850
				Total.	.....	.....	3	805	7,660

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS*

THE decline in the demand for workers at employment bureaus noted in November continued in December, as shown by reports from 105 employment offices—71 commercial, 12 public and 22 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 27,465, a daily average of 1086.09, as compared with 1362.99 in November. The number of persons placed was 13,229, a daily average of 521.89, as compared with 753.23 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 48.17 per cent, as compared with 53.41 per cent in November. As to employment for woman and girl workers the number of vacancies notified was 5,736, a daily average of 229.30, as compared with 273.48 in November. The number of such workers placed was 1,810, a daily average of 72.40, as compared with 125.72 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 53.02 per cent, and for women and girls 31.55 per cent, as compared with 56.44 per cent and 39.94 per cent respectively for November.

Of the four principal centres of labour distribution—Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Edmonton only showed an increase in the demand for workers, while Winnipeg and Vancouver reported the heaviest declines. Of the smaller centres, Sherbrooke, London and New Westminster recorded slight increases in the demand.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 1,866, a daily average of 74.64, as compared with 75.96 in November. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,563, a daily average of 142.52, as compared with 161.77 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army:	465	59	1	1	526	1070	99	1	1	1,171
Halifax.....	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4
St. John.....	21	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	21
Quebec.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal.....	323	..	..	..	323	323	..	..	..	323
Ottawa.....	12	..	..	..	12	40	..	..	..	40
Toronto.....	29	..	..	..	29	409	..	..	..	409
Hamilton.....	5	5	..	..	10	8	9	..	..	17
London.....	9	..	..	..	9	16	..	..	..	16
Winnipeg.....	10	50	1	..	61	12	80	1	..	93
Calgary.....	20	3	..	..	23	64	9	..	..	73
Edmonton.....	12	1	..	1	14	57	1	..	1	59
Vancouver.....	20	..	..	..	20	116	..	..	..	116
Y. W. C. A.	133	..	..	..	133	186	..	..	..	186
Ottawa.....	12	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	12
Sherbrooke.....	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
London.....	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4
Winnipeg.....	9	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	9
Brandon.....	2	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	6
Saskatoon.....	22	..	..	..	22	31	..	..	..	31
Calgary.....	63	..	..	..	63	80	..	..	..	80
Edmonton.....	7	..	..	..	7	13	..	..	..	13
Vancouver.....	3	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	6
Victoria.....	8	..	..	..	8	22	..	..	..	22
Miscellaneous:	658	548	1	..	1207	1106	1099	1	..	2208
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	6	37	..	..	43	6	37	..	..	43
Montreal Municipal.....	107	..	..	..	107	115	..	..	..	115
Ottawa Women's Hostel.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Ottawa Provincial.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	..	71	..	..	71	..	274	..	..	274
Toronto Municipal.....	61	..	..	..	61	61	..	..	..	61
Toronto Women's Hostel.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kitchener Provincial.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas Provincial.....	5	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	10
Winnipeg Municipal.....	151	143	..	..	294	549	457	..	..	1006
Saskatoon Provincial.....	3	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	14
New Westminster Municipal.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	4
Vancouver City Relief.....	143	50	1	..	194	155	80	1	..	236
Victoria Municipal.....	180	246	..	..	426	192	250	..	..	442
	1123	740	2	1	1866	2176	1384	2	1	3563
Daily average:										
December.....	..	..	..	..	74.64	..	..	..	..	142.52
November.....	..	..	..	..	75.96	..	..	..	..	161.77

*Reports of commercial employment bureaus at Montreal not available.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						Nov.	Dec.						Nov.	Dec.
Halifax.	10	134	8		152	8.27	5.94	5	69		5	79	2.77	3.06
Women's Hostel.		25			25	2.19	.96		7			7	.35	.27
Commercial (2).	10	109	8		127	6.08	4.98	5	62		5	72	2.42	2.79
St. John—Commercial (2).	40	10		5	55	1.64	1.97	10	2		5	17	1.15	.68
Quebec—Provincial.	38	2	4		44	4.00	1.83	19	1	4		24	2.28	1.00
Sherbrooke.	119			41	160	4.18	6.65	41			22	63	3.79	2.62
Provincial.														
Y.W.C.A.	119			35	154	3.64	6.42	41			20	61	3.64	2.54
				6	6	.54	.23				2	2	.15	.08
Montreal.														
Provincial.	335	59			394	40.44	16.44	220	24			244	19.36	10.17
Municipal.	259	8			267	10.16	11.13	255	3			258	9.76	10.75
Vatholic Social Service Guild.	2	29	1	1	33	2.04	1.38	2	10			12	.92	.50
Directorate of Female Immigration		73			73	5.19	2.92		19			19	1.69	.76
Commercial (0).														
Ottawa.	1,236	41			1,277	56.16	50.76	461	29			490	25.65	19.19
Provincial.	11	4			15	.29	.56	6	3			9	.11	.33
Y.W.C.A.		24			24	1.92	.96		18			18	1.27	.72
Women's Hostel.		13			13	1.46	.48		8			8	.46	.29
Commercial (6).	1,225				1,225	52.49	48.76	455	8			455	23.81	17.85
Toronto.	1,549	806	11	7	2,373	120.62	96.90	1,108	216	9	11	1,344	77.31	54.28
Municipal.	644				644	47.38	25.76	434				434	36.00	17.36
Women's Patriotic League.		193			193	9.85	8.58		63			63	3.92	2.80
Women's Welcome Hostel.		136			136	5.69	5.44		14			14	.54	.56
Y.W.C.A.		150			150	6.25	6.67		30		5	35	1.12	1.56
Commercial (4).	905	327	11	7	1,250	51.27	50.45	674	109	9	6	798	35.73	32.00
Hamilton.	165	48	20	120	353	13.27	13.68	25	8		20	53	3.31	2.05
Provincial.	40	1			41	1.69	1.64	11	1			12	.58	.48
Y.W.C.A.		25			25	1.54	1.00		1			1	.19	.04
Salvation Army.	25	12			37	.42	1.42	10				10	.12	.38
Commercial (1).	100	10	20	120	250	9.62	9.62	4	6		20	30	2.42	1.15
London.	8	18		37	63	.23	2.43	5			8	13	.23	.50
Provincial.	8				8	.19	.31	5				5	.59	.19
Y.W.C.A.		18		37	55	.04	2.12				8	8	.04	.31
Fort William & Port Arthur														
Commercial (5).	2,310	4		3	2,317	127.62	92.94	673	1		1	675	37.65	28.58
Winnipeg.	6,992	2,565	76	120	9,853	447.00	389.93	3,204	844	27	9	4,084	235.21	162.36
Municipal.	288	184	8	2	482	14.69	19.28	79	87	6		172	9.42	6.88
Girl's Home of Welcome.		198			198	9.61	7.33		25			25	2.69	1.93
Y.W.C.A.		175			175	8.08	7.00		30			30	2.12	1.20
Commercial (2)1.	6,704	2,008	68	118	8,998	414.62	356.32	3,125	702	21	9	3,857	220.98	153.35
Brandon.	240	28	5	11	282	22.08	11.68	98	8	1	8	115	11.69	4.60
Y.W.C.A.		1		12	12	.62	.48		1		5	6	.51	.24
Commercial (3).	240	27	5	8	280	21.46	11.20	98	7	1	3	109	11.98	4.36
Regina.	758	1		2	761	60.65	29.27	376	1			379	35.84	14.58
Y.W.C.A.		1		2	3	.23	.12		1		2	3	.23	.61
Commercial (4).	758				758	60.42	29.15	376				376	35.61	14.42
Saskatoon.	853	46	2	91	992	84.97	37.82	471	14	2	15	502	41.88	19.45
Provincial.	162	16	2		180	24.15	7.20	81	9	2		92	12.08	3.68
Y.W.C.A.		30		91	121	5.40	5.70		5		15	20	8.40	7.77
Commercial (2).	691				691	55.42	26.58	390				390	21.38	15.00
Calgary.	1,671	123			1,794	105.85	69.00	1,324	30			1,354	75.69	52.11
Y.W.C.A.		123			123	5.77	4.73		30			30	.69	1.19
Commercial (4).	1,671				1,671	100.08	64.27	1,324				1,324	75.00	50.92
Edmonton.	3,117	44		13	3,174	99.81	122.16	1,547	16		2	1,565	64.39	60.20
Y.C.W.A.		41		13	54	2.77	2.16		5		2	7	.58	.28
Commercial (9).	3,117	3			3,120	96.04	120.00	1,547	11			1,558	63.81	59.92
New Westminster.	12	13			25	.31	.99	8	2			10	.12	.07
Y.W.C.A.		5			5	.31	.19		2			2	.12	.32
Municipal.	12	8			20	0	.80					8	.0	.07
Vancouver.	1,705	493	15	415	2,623	134.75	104.68	1,462	227	6	73	1,768	95.71	69.95
Municipal.	26	112			138	5.48	6.00	26	96			122	5.48	5.30
Y.W.C.A.		104			104	4.46	4.16		15			15	.38	.60
Commercial (11).	1,679	277	15	415	2,386	124.81	94.52	1,436	116	6	73	1,631	89.85	64.95
Victoria.	68	263		54	385	13.75	14.55	56	73		32	161	6.85	6.11
Y.W.C.A.		65			65	1.40	2.60		6			6	.20	.24
Commercial (6).	68	198		54	320	12.35	11.99	56	67		32	155	6.65	5.87
Total (19 centres)	21,487	4,808	142	928	27,465	1362.99	1086.09	11,419	1,587	49	213	13,229	753.23	521.69

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF DECEMBER, 1916

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions, which is the fourth quarterly report on the subject, deals with unemployment as at December 30, 1916, and is based on returns received from 1,137 labour organizations with a total membership of 103,164, or about 72 per cent of the total trade union membership of the country. Trade unionists unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. For all occupations represented, 2.1 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with 1.4 per cent September 30, 1916, and 8.7 per cent December 31, 1915. The increase in unemployment as compared with September 30 occurred mainly in industries seasonally quiet as foods, tobaccos and liquors; clothing and laundering; woodworking and furniture; leather, boots and shoes, and rubber; and navigation. Of these industries also the first four were quieter than at December 31, 1915, but comparisons in this case must be qualified by the fact that only 40 per cent of the total trade union membership was represented in the report for December, 1915.

Reports from 297 labour organizations with a membership of 30,078 in manufacturing and mechanical industries show that 2.3 per cent of the members

were unemployed at the close of December, as compared with .7 per cent at the close of September and 3.1 per cent at the end of December, 1915. Employment in metals, machinery and conveyances was, on the whole, well maintained, but foods, tobaccos and liquors continued to decline, and clothing and laundering, woodworking and furniture; and leather, boots and shoes, and rubber, were somewhat quieter than in September.

Transportation at the close of December, as reported by 464 unions, having an aggregate membership of 42,180, was 1.62 per cent unemployed, as compared with .59 per cent at the close of September and 3.0 per cent at the end of December, 1915. Employment on steam railways was well maintained, but street and electric railway employees were somewhat slacker and, of course, navigation was quiet.

In mining, quarrying and the refining of ores, reports were received from 37 unions, with a membership of 8,891. The percentage of unemployed was .65 as compared with .70 at the close of September and 5.9 at the close of December, 1915.

The percentage unemployed in building and construction, based on reports received from 193 unions, with 13,986

members, was 5.2, as compared with 6.3 at the close of September and 28.3 with December of a year ago. Increased employment was reported for granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steam fitters, and bridge and structural iron workers.

The percentages reported unemployed in the different occupations are indicated in the following table:

Occupation	Dec. 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2.3	1.3	1.1	3.1
Metals, machinery & conveyances	.7	.0	.6	.9
Food, tobacco and liquors	1.2	.5	.4	.8
Textiles, carpets and cordage	0	.5	0	0
Clothing and laundering	6.4	1.0	.6	3.3
Pulp, paper and fibre	0	0	0	0
Printing, publishing & paper goods	.3	1.2	.8	3.7
Woodwork and furniture	6.	0	5.9	1.5
Leather, boots and shoes & rubber	4.3	.1	.0	0
Transportation	1.6	.5	.5	3.0
Steam railways	.6	.6	.5	2.4
Street and electric railways	.2	0	.3	2.3
Navigation	10.5	1.1	2.3	12.2
Teaming and driving	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	.6	.7	1.2	5.9
Building and construction	5.2	6.3	8.6	28.3
Public employment	.1	.1	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	23.3
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.9	3.1	8.4
All occupations	2.1	1.4	2.1	8.7

As compared with December 31, 1915, a decline in unemployment among trade unionists is indicated in all of the provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where slight increases are noted. Owing to the usual winter slackness the volume of employment as compared with September 30 was smaller in

all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The following table summarizes the returns by provinces:

Province.	Dec. 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Nova Scotia	.78	0	.10	.18
Prince Edward Island	0	5.53	4.6	3.2
New Brunswick	1.66	.09	.8	.7
Quebec	3.62	2.43	1.8	9.9
Ontario	1.55	.72	1.7	8.1
Manitoba	1.01	.83	1.2	3.2
Saskatchewan	1.63	2.19	2.6	7.0
Alberta	1.70	.92	3.03	4.3
British Columbia	3.86	3.37	5.3	14.3
Canada	2.17	1.47	2.1	8.7

The percentages reported unemployed in the four largest cities are indicated in the table which follows:

	Dec. 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Montreal	4.61	5.0	2.6	10.6
Toronto	1.32	.63	1.8	10.6
Winnipeg	.98	.58	1.9	2.6
Vancouver	5.94	4.56	8.4	18.0

The tabular statement on the following page presents the returns in some detail:

UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 30, 1916,

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia				Prince E'd Island				New Brunswick				Quebec			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	2	121	2	1.65					9	464	2	.43	43	10,477	450	4.29
2- (a) METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.....	2	40	0	0					6	356	0	0	12	1,299	15	1.16
3- Moulders.....		40								46	0		2	585	15	
4- Blacksmiths.....									3	139	0		1	14	0	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....									1	125	0		1	45	0	
6- Patternmakers.....													1	125	0	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.....													1	101	0	
8- Machinists.....									1	46	0		6	429	0	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.....																
10- (b) Food, Tobacco and Liquors.....									1	9	0	0	2	756	0	0
11- Cigar and Tobacco Workers.....									1	9	0		2	756	0	
12- Brewery workers.....																
13- Others.....													1	325	0	0
14- (c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE.....													1	325	0	0
15- Textile Workers and Spinners.....													1	325	0	0
16- (d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.....													8	4,654	425	9.13
17- Tailors.....													1	23	0	
18- Garment Workers.....													6	4,570	425	
19- Hats, Glove and Fur Workers.....													1	61	0	
20- (e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.....													3	268	0	0
21- (f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PAPER GOODS.....	1	81	2	2.47					2	99	2	2.02	10	1,357	8	59
22- Compositors.....	1	81	2						2	99	2		3	1,021	8	
23- Pressmen and Assistants.....													2	56	0	
24- Bookbinders.....													1	130	0	
25- Stereotypers and Electrotypes.....													1	42	0	
26- Engravers and Lithographers.....													2	87	0	
27- Others.....													1	21	0	
28- (g) WOODWORK AND FURNITURE.....													1	20	2	10
29- (h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER.....													6	1,798	0	0
30- (i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.....																
31-Transportation.....	33	1,901	38	1.99	4	254	0	0	28	3,405	47	1.38	63	5,619	198	3.53
32- (a) STEAM RAILWAYS.....	30	1,608	18	1.12	2	155	0	0	25	3,102	0	0	57	4,308	48	1.12
33- Conductors.....	1	41	0						1	70	0		3	174	0	
34- Locomotive Engineers.....	5	141	1						4	238	0		11	620	0	
35- Locomotive Firemen.....	4	190	0						1	135	0		9	609	0	
36- Carmen.....	3	127	0						3	442	0		4	220	15	
37- Trainmen.....	6	501	0						6	657	0		8	1,286	0	
38- Telegraphers (local unions).....	1	64	0										2	96	0	
39- *Telegraphers.....																
40- Road Maintenance Men.....	5	262	17		1	105	0		6	226	0		15	958	31	
41- Railway Employees, N.E.S.....	5	282	0		1	60	0		4	1,334	0		5	345	2	
42- (b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.....	1	100	0	0									1	91	0	0
43- (c) NAVIGATION.....	2	193	20	10.36	2	89	0	0	3	303	47	15.51	5	1,220	150	12.29
44- Marine Engineers.....	1	73	0		1	29	0		1	75	7		2	110	0	
45- Longshoremen.....	1	120	20		1	60	0		2	228	40		1	500	0	
46- Others.....													2	610	150	
47- (d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.....																
48-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.....	12	2,548	0	0												
48- Miners.....	10	2,240														
50- Quarry workers.....	2	308	0										33	5,157	143	2.77
51-Building and Construction.....	8	508	0	0					4	235	0	0	3	1,032	2	
52- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	2	110	0										15	1,504	87	
53- Carpenters and Joiners.....	3	251	0						1	76	0		3	270	48	
54- Electrical Workers.....	2	62	0						1	41	0		2	139	0	
55- Granite and Stone Cutters.....													2	263	6	
56- Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers.....	1	85	0						1	74	0		1	350	0	
57- Plumbers and Steamfitters.....									1	44	0		3	112	0	
58- Tilelayers, Lathers and Roofers.....																
59- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....																
60- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.....																
61- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.....	2												4	1,487	0	
62-Public Employment.....	3	30	0	0					3	47	0	0	5	650	2	.31
63- Civic Employees.....													1	25	2	
64- Letter Carriers.....	3	30	0						3	47	0		4	625	0	
65-Fishing.....																
66-Miscellaneous.....	1	11	0	0					2	33	0	0	8	782	27	3.54
67- Retail Clerks.....													1	40	0	
68- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....													1	90	25	
69- Barbers.....	1	11	0						1	13	0		3	309	2	
70- Musicians and Theatre Employees.....													1	65	0	
71- Stationary Engineers and Firemen.....									1	20	0		2	258	0	
72- Others.....																
All occupations.....	60	5,119	40	.78	4	254	0	0	46	4,184	49	1.66	152	22,665	820	3.62

*Organized in interprovincial railway divisions.

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Ontario				Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unemployed				
Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent.			
																							Dec., 1916	Sept., 1916	Dec., 1915	
148	12,916	163	1.27	18	2,284	13	.57	16	552	20	3.62	24	1,591	9	.56	36	1,673	20	.12	297	30,078	679	2.3	.70	3.1	1
69	5,268	13	.25	12	1,436	9	.63	6	265	20	7.55	9	927	8	.86	11	626	8	1.28	127	10,217	73	.71	.06	.9	1
16	1,119	0	0	1	56	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	26	2	0	1	50	1	0	26	1,922	31	1.6	1.8	1.90	0
2	47	0	0	2	215	6	0	2	1	45	0	1	45	0	0	1	6	0	0	9	466	6	1.3	0	0	4
2	213	0	0	2	375	0	0	1	63	0	0	1	97	0	0	3	251	1	0	14	1,169	1	.08	0	6.90	5
4	160	0	0	1	23	0	0					1				1	15	0	0	7	323	0	0	1.3	1.3	6
7	284	0	0																0	8	385	0	0	0	0	7
30	3,165	0	0	5	717	0	0	5	202	20	0	5	759	6	0	4	295	6	0	56	5,613	32	.06	0	.02	8
5	280	0	0	1	50	3	0									1	9	0	0	7	339	3	.9	0	0	9
11	1,037	13	1.83	1	183	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	179	1	.56	10	255	11	4.32	30	2,424	31	128	.56	8.5	10
7	873	12						1	5	0	0	2	71	1	0	10	120	0	0	16	1,834	13	.7	.22	7.7	11
3	122	7						2	108	0	0	2		0	0	7	135	11	0	12	365	18	4.9	0	4.9	12
1	42	0	0	1	183	0	0												0	2	225	0	0	9.70	28.2	13
2	47	0	0																0	3	372	0	0	.57	.0	14
2	47	0	0																0	3	372	0	0	.57	.0	15
20	1744	10	.58									2	161	0	0	3	157	0	0	33	6,716	435	6.48	1.01	3.3	16
9	567	10										1	16	0	0	2	106	0	0	13	712	10	1.4	0	3.5	47
9	637	0	0									1	145	0	0	1	51	0	0	17	5,403	425	7.9	1.09	.07	18
2	540	0	0																0	3	601	0	0	1.35	16.3	19
3	560	0	0													1	67	0	0	7	895	0	0	0	0	20
31	3,312	10	.30	4	625	0	0	9	282	0	0	7	296	0	0	11	568	1	.18	75	6,620	23	.34	1.25	3.7	21
15	1,941	10		2	503	0	0	5	203	0	0	3	225	0	0	5	364	0	0	36	4,437	22	.5	1.46	4.6	22
6	465	0	0	2	122	0	0	2	48	0	0	3	-61	0	0	3	106	0	0	18	858	0	0	.99	2.0	23
3	356	0	0					1	20	0	0					2	66	1	0	7	572	1	.2	1.10	3.4	24
1	227	0	0					1	11	0	0	1	10	0	0				4	290	0	0	0	0	25	
3	197	0	0													1	32	0	0	6	316	0	0	0	0	26
3	126	0	0																4	147	0	0	.72	.27	27	
2	40	0	0	1	40	4	10					1	10	0	0				4	100	6	6	0	1.5	28	
8	741	11	14.98									1	10	0	0				15	2,549	111	4.33	.19	0	29	
2	167	0	0									1	18	0	0				3	185	0	0	0	12.17	.30	
172	14,126	54	.38	47	5,612	50	.89	38	2,580	25	.98	35	3,416	2	.06	44	5,287	268	5.69	464	42,180	682	1.62	.59	3	31
157	11,325	54	.48	45	4,163	50	1.20	35	2,409	25	1.04	34	3,213	2	.06	32	1,808	3	.17	418	32,107	200	.62	.60	2.4	32
14	1,051	3	.3	7	337	6	.2	2	178	0	0	5	356	2	0	5	267	0	0	48	2,474	11	.44	.56	0.4	33
31	2,022	2	.2	6	535	10	.2	7	229	4	.2	6	389	0	0	5	263	1	0	75	4,437	18	4.1	1.53	.02	34
28	2,420	1	.1	6	595	0	0	8	485	15	.3	3	186	0	0	5	312	0	0	64	4,932	16	.32	1.58	.04	35
17	842	5	.6	4	628	3	.5	5	129	0	0	4	382	0	0	3	72	0	0	43	2,842	22	.77	0	.04	36
20	2,827	35	1.2	5	749	0	0	6	676	0	0	6	765	0	0	6	476	0	0	63	7,937	38	.48	.34	1	37
2	98	0	0																5	258	0	0	0	0	38	
																			(2)	2,043	0	0	0	0	39	
33	1,995	5	.3	14	1,060	12	.2	8	712	6	.1	10	1,135	0	0	8	418	2	0	100	6,871	73	1.06	.18	11.1	40
2	70	0	0	3	265	20	0												20	2,356	-22	.93	0	0	141	
6	2,356	0	0	1	875	0	0	2	151	0	0	1	203	0	0		1,197	10	.84	15	4,973	10	.20	0	2.3	42
9	445	0	0									1	22.15	255	11.51	28	4,465	1,252	10.57	1	1,003	22	2.19	3.93	12.9	44
7	361	0	0									2	355	15	0	14	1,003	22	2.19	9	1,003	22	2.19	3.93	12.9	44
1	32	0	0									3	1500	20	0	3	2,440	260	10.74	19	1,003	22	2.19	3.93	12.9	44
1	52	0	0	1	568	0	0					2	360	40	0	5	1,022	190	18.50	5	1,022	190	18.50	3.03	12	46
												2	67	0	0	3	635	0	0	2	635	0	0	0	0	47
5	1,314	0	0									11	2,529	18	.71	9	2,500	40	1.60	37	8,891	58	.65	.70	5.9	45
5	1,314	0	0									11	2,529	18	.71	9	2,500	40	1.60	35	8,583	58	.67	.79	6.1	49
																			2	308	0	0	0	0	3.3	50
89	5,570	349	6.27	8	833	32	3.84	12	239	14	5.86	24	744	114	15.32	15	700	81	11.57	193	13,986	733	5.24	6.34	28.3	51
26	2,061	189	9.18	1	60	0	0	3	69	0	0	6	163	75	12.02	7	102	7	10.7	42	3,537	273	7.72	4.81	49	152
6	450	5	.1	1	350	0	0	2	78	0	0	4	161	0	0	1	15	10	0	59	3,470	163	4.89	3.86	2.0	53
9	346	32	9.2	1	42	0	0	1	7	5	.1	1	4	4	0	3	70	15	0	20	1,427	63	4.43	3.72	5	54
5	241	13	5.4	1	122	25	20.5					2	14	0	0	1	16	6	0	17	608	56	9.21	44.7	42	65
8	706	22	3.1	3	253	4	1.6	2	28	0	0	3	67	0	0	1	16	0	0	13	815	50	6.13	2.86	10.9	56
3	87	34	39.1	1	6	3	50					1	30	0	0	1	16	12	0	19	1,464	26	1.77	2.19	12	57
3	209	8	3.8									1	120	0	0	2	122	15	0	8	221	49	22.18	8.43	35.3	58
2	126	30	23.8									1	120	0	0				6	361	23	6.37	17.79	51	159	
1	200	0	0																3	246	30	12.18	0	0	39.7	60
22	411	0	0	2	224	0	0	3	58	0	0	4	167	0	0	2	210	0	0	6	1,837	0	0	1.77	2.3	61
4	138	0	0																5	163	8	1.23	1.02	0	.63	
18	273	0	0	2	224	0	0	3	58	0	0	4	167	0	0	2	210	0	0	39	1,634	0	0	0	0	64
																			1	150	0	0	0	0	23.3	65
51	3,273	17	.52	4	455	0	0	7	218	0	0	10	432	7	1.62	18	898	32	3.60	101	6,092	83	1.37	1.91	8.4	66
																			2	150	0	0	0	0	0	67
4	395	1	.3									1	60	0	0	4	251	6	0	10	796	41	5.1	13.8	6.4	68
20	586	1	.2									2	60	0	0	5	145	3	0	36	1,254	6	.48	.07	1.7	69
19	1,883	6	.3	3	437	0	0	3	76																	

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN ELEVEN CITIES

RETURNS received from 11 city corporations as to the number of employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight of the month and the wages paid such employees show an increase in the volume of civic employment in January. The number of temporary employees in the 11 cities was 10,239, and the wages paid, \$237,062.46, as compared with 8,172 and \$213,004.83 respectively in December. Of the 11 cities, three—Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver—reported increases as compared with December both in the number of employees and the amount of wages, while Hamilton reported a slight increase in the number of employees, but a decline in the pay-roll. In the remaining seven cities there was a falling off in employment as indicated both by the number of employees and the amount of the pay-rolls.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY ELEVEN CITY CORPORATIONS, DECEMBER, 1916, AND JANUARY, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	Dec. 1916	Jan. 1917	Dec. 1916	Jan. 1917
Montreal.....	3,163	5,363	\$ 67,076.20	\$102,954.50
Ottawa.....	726	618	16,896.93	12,444.84
Toronto.....	*1,230	*1,169	*33,758.61	*27,890.44
Hamilton.....	328	332	10,333.87	9,867.59
Winnipeg.....	449	583	13,355.35	16,598.90
Regina.....	267	253	9,267.34	9,023.71
Moose Jaw.....	100	85	2,993.00	2,729.90
Calgary.....	577	537	19,487.07	18,363.64
Edmonton.....	478	450	15,598.78	14,578.55
Vancouver.....	*582	* 605	*15,042.43	*15,374.69
Victoria.....	272	244	9,195.25	7,235.70
Total.....	8,172	10,239	\$213,004.83	\$237,062.46

The large increase shown at Montreal is probably due to the fact that 1,724 men were engaged in January in removing snow from the streets.

Returns from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the table which follows. From July until the end of the year a steady decline in civic employment is indicated, but January shows an increase as compared with December. As, however, January stands third among the eight months of the record as to the number of employees and sixth as to the amount of the pay-roll, it is evident that the employment afforded was largely casual, probably removing snow and other casual work incident to winter weather.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—JANUARY, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight
July.....	10,244	\$ 281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September.....	8,397	235,632.04
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November.....	7,669	211,678.38
December.....	6,360	164,203.79
January.....	8,466	193,797.33

*Contract work not included.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed a decrease in January, as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits falling from \$4,773,149 in December to \$1,399,167 in January, a decrease of \$3,373,982, or 70.6 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed increases, the value of permits rising 24.8 per cent, 172.7 per cent and 196.8 per cent respectively in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in January showed an increase of \$668,800 or 91.5 per cent, the value for January, 1916, being \$730,367. As compared with January of last year, there were gains in all provinces except Alberta and Nova Scotia. In British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec, per-

centage increases of 190.3, 150.5, 123.0 and 131.6 respectively were indicated, while Ontario and New Brunswick recorded percentage gains of 55.9 and 6.06 respectively over last January.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto showed decreases of 16.1 and 88.4 per cent respectively, as compared with December, and increases of 43.5 and 98.3 per cent respectively, as compared with January, 1916. Vancouver reported a decrease of 89.8 per cent, as compared with December, and an increase of 249.3 per cent over last January, while at Winnipeg there were increases in both cases—136.8 and 251.0 per cent respectively. Of the smaller cities, Moose Jaw and Three Rivers showed large increases in the value of permits issued, both as compared with December and with January of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN
THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

CITIES.	December, 1916	January, 1917	January, 1916	January, 1917 compared with December, 1916		January, 1917 compared with December, 1916	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Amount Per cent	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Amount Per cent
Nova Scotia.....	61,020	22,805	27,880	— 38,215	— 62.62	— 5,075	— 18.20
Halifax.....	52,820	20,005	24,880	— 32,815	— 62.12	— 4,857	— 19.59
Sydney.....	8,200	2,800	3,000	— 5,400	— 65.85	— 200	— 6.67
New Brunswick.....	18,100	3,500	3,300	— 14,600	— 80.66	— 200	— 6.06
Moncton.....	16,100	3,500	3,300	— 12,600	— 78.26	— 200	— 6.06
St. John.....	2,000			— 2,000			
Ouebec.....	487,384	608,448	262,675	+ 121,064	+ 24.84	+ 345,773	+ 131.64
Maisonneuve.....		120,000		+ 120,000		+ 120,000	
Montreal.....	298,000	249,895	174,100	— 48,105	— 16.14	— 75,795	— 43.54
Quebec.....	89,069	117,938	61,545	+ 28,869	+ 33.54	— 56,393	— 91.62
Sherbrooke.....	88,500	4,000	16,780	— 84,500	— 95.48	— 12,780	— 760.79
Three Rivers.....	3,750	112,000	9,250	+ 108,250	+ 2886.67	+ 102,750	+ 1110.80
Westmount.....	8,065	4,615	1,000	— 3,450	— 42.77	— 3,615	— 36.15
Ontario.....	3,817,600	592,499	379,972	— 3,225,101	— 84.48	+ 212,527	+ 55.93
Brantford.....	5,375	2,000		— 3,375	— 62.79	— 2,000	
Fort William.....	15,000	50		— 14,950	— 99.67	— 50	
Guelph.....	43,750	1,000		— 42,750	— 97.71	— 1,000	
Hamilton.....	112,445	53,925	43,320	— 58,520	— 52.04	— 10,605	— 24.48
Kingston.....	2,870	3,340	2,700	+ 1,470	+ 51.22	— 1,040	— 53.33
Kitchener.....	13,825	260	5,000	— 13,565	— 98.12	— 4,740	— 94.80
London.....	18,705	14,435	19,230	— 4,270	— 22.91	— 4,795	— 24.93
Ottawa.....	41,125	54,650	44,225	+ 13,525	+ 32.88	— 10,425	— 23.67
Peterborough.....	1,025	11,625		+ 10,600	+ 1034.01	— 11,625	
Port Arthur.....	6,272	21,276	704	+ 15,004	+ 239.22	— 20,372	— 2922.17
Stratford.....	115	1,780	3,530	+ 1,665	+ 1447.80	— 1,750	— 49.57
St. Catharines.....	36,145	4,428	17,073	— 31,717	— 87.75	— 12,645	— 74.06
St. Thomas.....	4,700	5,200	300	+ 500	+ 10.64	+ 4,900	+ 1633.33
Toronto.....	3,428,848	394,880	199,590	— 3,033,968	— 88.48	— 195,290	— 98.35
Windsor.....	29,025	79,175	44,300	+ 64,750	+ 74.08	— 21,650	— 48.87
Manitoba.....			35,500	+ 50,150	+ 172.77	+ 43,675	+ 123.03
Brandon.....	125	19,725	16,000	+ 19,600	+ 8480.00	— 5,275	— 32.97
Winnipeg.....	28,000	68,450	19,500	+ 50,875	+ 136.85	— 48,950	— 251.03
Saskatchewan.....	18,380	54,575	2,425	+ 39,550	+ 196.89	— 62,150	— 2,150.52
Moose Jaw.....	125	51,000	425	+ 50,875	+ 40,700.00	+ 50,575	+ 11,900.00
Saskatoon.....	2,655	2,200	1,650	— 455	— 17.14	— 550	— 33.33
Regina.....	15,600	1,375	350	— 14,225	— 91.18	— 1,025	— 292.86
Alberta.....	29,700	4,000	6,850	— 25,700	— 86.53	— 2,850	— 41.60
Calgary.....	9,200	3,500	2,000	— 5,700	— 61.95	— 1,500	— 75.00
Edmonton.....	20,500	500	4,850	— 20,000	— 97.56	— 4,350	— 89.69
British Columbia.....	311,940	34,165	11,765	— 277,775	— 89.04	+ 22,400	+ 190.39
New Westminster.....	1,700	1,300	1,600	— 400	— 23.53	— 300	— 18.75
Vancouver.....	286,365	29,045	8,315	— 257,320	— 89.96	— 20,730	— 249.31
Victoria.....	23,875	3,820	1,850	— 20,055	— 84.03	— 1,970	— 106.48
Total 35 cities.....	4,773,149	1,399,167	730,367	— 3,373,982	— 70.69	+ 668,800	+ 81.67

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	December, 1916	January, 1917	January, 1916	Cities and Towns.	December, 1916	January, 1917	January, 1916
Belleville.....	1,000			Oak Bay.....		280	
Brockville.....		12		Paris.....			
Chatham.....	8,821	800	9,500	Preston.....			
Cobalt.....	200		15,000	Point Grey.....	2,150		2,385
Estevan.....			500	Prince Rupert.....	750		
Galt.....			250	Red Deer.....	2,450		
Kamloops.....	500			Smith's Falls.....			
Lachine.....		2,515		South Vancouver.....	10,235	2,430	2,847
Lethbridge.....	1,240		15,675	St. Boniface.....	2,600		
Longueuil.....	50			Sudbury.....	1,950	4,500	1,050
Medicine Hat.....				Welland.....	19,635	2,515	4,613
Nanaimo.....		1,250	400	Weyburn.....	85,634		
Niagara Falls.....	14,575			Woodstock.....	3,300	710	1,065
North Bay.....	10,000		350	Yorkton.....	200		
North Vancouver.....	350	1,200					

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN THE YEARS 1910-1916,
AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS**

IN the year 1916* there was a slight increase in the volume of employment in the building trades as compared with 1915, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in the 35 cities with populations of 15,000 or over. The estimated cost of building work in these cities in 1916 was \$39,740,692, as compared with \$33,367,749 in 1915, an increase of \$6,372,943, or 19.1 per cent. In the accompanying table, which groups the cities by provinces, increases are shown in all of the eight provinces included except Quebec and New Brunswick, where declines of 19 and 21 per cent respectively are indicated. The

largest increase, 94 per cent, is shown for Alberta, while percentage increases of 68, 47 and 41 are shown for British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario respectively. As the table presents the figures for each year back to 1910, it affords some indication of the large volume of employment for workers in the building trades during the period of building and construction of which 1912 was the record year, and of the falling off in such employment in the last four years. In view of the large totals for earlier years the recovery in 1916 appears quite insignificant. It should be stated that the table is not based on the statements received from municipalities each month but on revised yearly statements kindly furnished by the municipal officials.

*For other annual statements see issues of March, 1916, April, 1915, February, 1914, May, 1913.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1910-1916, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1916 compared with 1915 Increase (+) Decrease (—)		
								Amount	Per cent	
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 831,594	\$ 1,005,287	\$ 1,209,781	\$ 1,158,954	\$ 990,293	\$ 1,262,087	\$ 1,348,534	+	86,447	+ 6.8
Halifax.....	484,040	509,645	555,020	837,756	879,320	1,063,985	1,220,329	+	156,344	+ 14.7
Sydney.....	347,554	495,642	654,761	321,198	110,973	198,102	128,105	—	69,997	— 35.3
New Brunswick.....	\$ 637,390	\$ 655,655	\$ 689,795	\$ 2,822,780	\$ 852,655	\$ 864,339	\$ 675,980	—	188,359	— 21.8
Moncton.....	112,915	82,955	121,845	470,780	337,355	518,064	211,630	—	306,434	— 59.1
St. John.....	524,475	572,700	567,950	2,412,000	515,300	346,275	464,350	+	118,075	+ 34.1
Quebec.....	\$ 21,378,827	\$ 20,998,391	\$ 26,688,493	\$ 34,893,249	\$ 24,527,591	\$ 12,267,849	\$ 9,891,530	—	2,376,219	— 19.3
Maisonneuve.....	2,000,000	2,289,120	2,824,678	2,466,823	2,599,840	776,800	194,340	—	581,460	— 74.8
Montreal.....	15,875,859	14,579,952	19,608,720	27,256,629	17,626,561	7,486,221	5,333,204	—	2,153,017	— 28.7
Quebec.....	762,998	739,423	933,002	1,939,781	2,759,573	2,576,342	2,912,157	+	335,815	+ 13.0
Sherbrooke.....	555,000	920,000	1,100,000	747,450	191,322	354,876	368,830	+	13,954	+ 39.3
Three Rivers.....	210,300	1,135,825	389,000	482,250	652,130	484,205	537,345	+	53,140	+ 10.9
Westmount.....	1,974,670	1,334,071	1,833,093	2,000,316	698,165	589,405	545,754	—	43,651	— 7.4
Ontario.....	\$ 33,964,103	\$ 39,824,589	\$ 50,024,770	\$ 49,486,583	\$ 38,558,430	\$ 14,353,828	\$ 20,244,700	+	\$ 5,890,872	+ 41.0
Brantford.....	681,030	613,858	1,167,105	1,015,886	435,510	235,606	282,677	+	47,071	+ 19.9
Fort William.....	2,381,125	3,068,900	4,210,285	4,009,565	1,530,865	638,930	414,025	—	224,905	— 35.2
Guelph.....	143,700	513,690	395,695	357,335	521,734	219,672	155,222	—	64,450	— 29.3
Hamilton.....	2,604,605	4,255,730	5,491,800	5,110,000	3,703,865	1,522,348	2,410,131	+	887,783	+ 58.3
Kingston.....	220,092	314,569	642,915	660,474	288,577	244,088	184,321	—	59,767	— 24.5
Kitchener.....	349,906	391,293	553,523	680,721	728,320	334,404	324,838	—	9,566	— 2.9
London.....	805,074	1,036,880	1,137,108	1,789,920	1,837,735	1,207,630	926,125	—	281,505	— 23.3
Ottawa.....	3,022,650	2,997,610	3,621,850	3,991,280	4,397,820	1,605,160	1,530,400	—	74,760	— 4.6
Peterborough.....	517,958	345,372	565,893	488,240	452,335	97,610	128,040	+	30,430	+ 31.3
Port Arthur.....	1,066,056	595,180	2,492,554	1,935,575	1,234,085	83,625	1,565,095	+	1,481,470	+ 1771.5
Stratford.....	187,084	103,523	367,233	334,085	440,715	209,800	190,619	—	19,181	— 9.1
St. Catharines.....	263,000	265,435	811,335	759,468	782,253	445,981	596,715	+	150,734	+ 3.4
St. Thomas.....	202,000	207,415	67,150	166,146	388,915	134,215	145,685	+	11,470	+ 8.5
Toronto.....	21,127,783	24,374,539	27,401,761	27,038,913	20,694,288	6,651,889	9,882,477	+	3,230,588	+ 48.5
Windsor.....	392,040	740,595	1,098,563	1,148,975	1,121,413	722,870	1,508,330	+	785,460	+ 108.6
Manitoba.....	\$ 16,340,835	\$ 19,255,429	\$ 21,761,954	\$ 19,231,259	\$ 13,240,385	\$ 1,862,455	\$ 2,752,173	+	\$ 899,718	+ 47.7
Brandon.....	1,224,385	1,538,679	1,166,214	609,609	395,335	36,155	244,873	+	208,718	+ 577.3
Winnipeg.....	15,116,450	17,716,750	20,595,740	18,621,650	12,845,050	1,826,300	2,507,300	+	681,000	+ 37.3
Saskatchewan.....	\$ 6,350,749	\$ 12,534,901	\$ 20,947,160	\$ 13,070,665	\$ 2,783,235	\$ 574,987	\$ 687,170	+	\$ 112,183	+ 19.8
Moose Jaw.....	1,116,690	2,431,235	5,275,797	4,535,470	459,860	90,722	318,945	+	228,223	+ 317.8
Regina.....	2,416,288	5,099,340	8,046,238	4,081,350	1,761,875	464,065	222,075	—	241,990	— 52.1
Saskatoon.....	2,817,771	5,004,326	7,625,125	4,453,845	561,500	20,200	146,150	+	125,950	+ 623.5
Alberta.....	\$ 7,750,950	\$ 16,579,898	\$ 34,840,639	\$ 17,862,103	\$ 8,938,627	\$ 460,375	\$ 895,040	+	\$ 434,665	+ 94.4
Calgary.....	5,589,594	12,907,638	20,393,820	8,619,653	3,425,350	150,550	663,500	+	512,950	+ 340.7
Edmonton.....	2,161,356	3,672,260	14,446,819	9,242,450	5,513,277	309,825	231,540	—	78,285	— 25.3
British Columbia.....	\$ 15,523,410	\$ 22,662,605	\$ 29,090,352	\$ 17,962,307	\$ 6,889,765	\$ 1,920,829	\$ 3,245,465	+	\$ 1,324,636	+ 63.9
New Westminster.....	*	1,126,355	1,638,460	3,769,555	261,629	83,130	85,307	+	177	+ 0.2
Vancouver.....	13,150,365	17,652,435	19,374,522	10,423,197	4,484,476	1,593,249	2,989,893	+	1,396,644	+ 87.6
Victoria.....	2,373,045	4,083,765	8,077,370	3,769,555	2,143,660	242,450	170,265	—	72,185	— 29.7
Total 35 cities.....	\$ 102,777,858	\$ 133,716,766	\$ 185,252,934	\$ 154,487,900	\$ 96,780,981	\$ 33,357,749	\$ 39,740,632	+	\$ 6,372,943	+ 19.1

*No record available for New Westminster before 1911.

[illegible]

Lands patented. — According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of December, 1916, the number of patents was 2,080 and the number of acres 331,078.68, as

compared with 1,359 patents and 229,867.80 acres during November, 1916, and 923 patents and 156,704.54 acres for December, 1916.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the last quarter of 1916, with a comparison of the figures for the same period in 1915:

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1916.

NATURE OF GRANT.	October.		November.		December.		TOTAL.	
	No. of patents.	Number of acres.	No. of patents.	Number of acres.	No. of patents.	Number of acres.	No. of patents.	Number of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales.....	5	658.84	6	13,569.80	.....	.....	11	14,228.64
British Columbia homesteads.....	39	4,284.73	4	462.73	5	689.40	48	5,436.86
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	3	367.10	8	1,286.00	10	1,606.00	21	3,259.10
British Columbia Sales.....	4	43.50	5	39.90	.....	.....	10	83.40
Coal lands sales.....	.....	.....	1	218.15	.....	.....	1	218.15
Commutation grants.....	1	49.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49.60
Homesteads.....	832	134,472.88	963	157,058.09	1,310	213,342.56	3,105	504,873.53
Hudson's Bay Company.....	.....	.....	1	640.00	.....	.....	1	640.00
License of occupation.....	1	15.4	4	21.62	2	13.67	7	35.44
Manitoba University grants.....	.....	.....	1	165.00	.....	.....	1	165.00
Mineral rights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Northwest half-breed grants.....	.....	.....	1	242.00	1	161.00	2	403.00
Parish sales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96.50	1	96.50
Pre-emption sales.....	246	39,234.93	236	37,562.09	515	81,881.31	997	158,678.33
Purchased homesteads.....	54	8,473.08	53	8,368.10	92	14,523.14	199	31,364.32
Quit claim, special grants.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
RAILWAYS:								
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.85	1	5.85
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	7	1,591.00	4	1,276.00	6	1,428.00	17	4,295.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	3	842.74	4	642.00	19	3,338.58	26	4,823.32
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	.....	.....	1	.45	1	3.80	2	4.25
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	.....	.....	9	81.26	.....	.....	9	81.26
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.74	1	7.74
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36.37	4	36.37
Manitoba and South-eastern Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	614.93	4	614.93
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	9	1,756.00	12	2,474.87	9	1,731.22	30	5,962.09
Winnipeg River Railway Co.....	.....	.....	1	8.22	1	46.47	2	54.69
Sales.....	30	2,183.71	25	3,100.86	27	1,597.01	82	6,881.58
School lands sales.....	34	4,366.89	14	2,208.68	62	9,476.99	110	16,322.56
Special grants.....	18	1,227.45	6	441.98	7	208.14	31	1,877.57
Yukon territory sales.....	4	41.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	41.02
Total.....	1,293	190,593.61	1,359	229,867.80	2,080	331,078.68	4,732	760,540.09

Total, October-December, 1916—4,732 patents; 760,540.09 acres.

Total, October-December, 1915—4,373 patents; 700,762.02 acres.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF LABOUR EXCHANGES

A STUDY of the British System of

Labour Exchanges by B. Lasker has recently been published as Bulletin 206 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The British Labour Exchange system, established under the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, was the first of the kind and resulted from an intensive study of the problem of unemployment, and especially from a unanimous recommendation of the Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of the Distressed. The Act was passed primarily for the purpose of increasing and improving means of communication between employers seeking workpeople and workpeople seeking employment. The Board of Trade was given power to establish labour exchanges and to take over any already in existence, to establish advisory committees in connection with them, to make regulations concerning the advancing of state loans and payment of fares to workers proceeding to employment procured for them at a distance and to assist the Board generally in studies of the labour market. The labour exchanges are not intended to provide work other than the vacancies reported by employers, private or public, nor have they replaced the machinery for the relief of distress occasioned by unemployment. By a later enactment the labour exchanges have become the principal administrative agencies for carrying out the regulations of the national unemployment insurance scheme.

Labour bureaus had been created under a previous Act of Parliament by municipal "distress committees" in times of trade depression. These were swamped by semi-employables and fell into disrepute, and at first it was difficult to make clear to the public the difference between the new labour exchanges and the old labour bureaus. Difficulty was experienced in persuading self-respecting and skilled artisans that the exchanges were at their service

as much as that of unskilled and casual labourers. Employers also at first applied to the exchanges only for the lowest types of occasional help. At first there was another difficulty in that of course there could not be enough experienced persons to staff the new bureaus.

In January, 1916, there was 390 exchanges, some of those previously established having been amalgamated and with their branch offices and sub-agencies covering the whole of the United Kingdom. They are grouped in eight territorial divisions and controlled by divisional offices or clearing houses. These in turn are co-ordinated with the central office or clearing house in London. The exchanges are connected by telephone, not only each with its divisional office, but also with each other both within and without the division. The premises used at first were found unsatisfactory owing to the short notice with which the system was started, but improvement has taken place, and a more definite standard has been applied not only to the premises themselves as regards location, size, heating, lighting, ventilating, sub-division and general appearance, but also to the equipment. Only in a few cases has it been necessary for the Government to build. In every case separate registration offices—as far as possible with separate access from the street—are provided for men, women, boys and girls. Often the men's department is further divided into separate rooms for artisans and labourers or casuals, spacious waiting rooms being provided for the last named. Women's departments are always staffed by women officers. On the staffs of juvenile departments, both men and women are found. A departmental committee appointed to consider the regulations and the forms to be used for registration and statistical purposes reported in 1909 and practically all of its recommendations were adopted.

The report then deals in detail with the methods of registering applications and vacancies and the methods of filling vacancies. In labour disputes the ex-

changes remain strictly neutral. The accompanying table affords some indication of the progress of the exchanges since their inception.

OPERATIONS OF LABOUR EXCHANGES, 1911 TO 1915.

Source: Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom and Board of Trade Labour Gazette for February, 1916)

Year	Exchanges open at end of year	Applications registered	Individual applicants	Vacancies reported	Individuals given work	Vacancies filled	Per cent applicants given work	Per cent of vacancies filled
1911.....	261	2,040,447	1,513,369	788,609	469,210	621,410	31.0	78.8
1912.....	413	2,465,304	1,643,587	1,062,574	573,709	828,230	34.9	77.9
1913.....	422	2,965,893	1,871,671	1,222,828	652,306	921,853	34.9	75.4
1914.....	401	3,442,452	2,164,023	1,479,024	814,071	1,116,909	37.6	75.5
1915.....	390	3,186,137	2,326,803	1,797,646	1,058,336	1,308,137	45.5	72.8

As a test of the practical results of the system it is well to note the continued increase from the start in the number of applicants registered and of vacancies reported during a period of exceptionally good trade, and, second, the continued improvement in the proportion of applicants for whom work was found.

As to the effect of unemployment insurance on the labour exchanges it is probable that the provision against unemployment made by so many British trade unions acted against rather than in favour of a rapid increase in the use of the state labour exchanges by organized workers. The union officers did not usually find that the system had much to offer them because they already had created fairly successful methods of advising their members of all vacancies in the trade. But there can be no doubt that the state unemployment insurance which uses the labour exchange system to test the fact of unemployment before payment of benefit, increased the business of the exchanges. Unemployed insured workmen were obliged to register at the exchange and this induced employers to report vacancies. Many of the workers compelled to register belonged to the superior class of organized labour and their example in using the ex-

changes stimulated a larger use of them on the part of non-insured workers. The unemployment insurance scheme, which came into effect in July, 1912, encourages more trade unions to give out-of-work pay to unemployed members as a subvention not exceeding one-sixth of the amount so paid is contributed by the state to unions of workmen not in the compulsorily insured trades, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. This immediately enabled a number of important unions to establish unemployment benefits and enabled others which already paid benefits to make them more adequate.

The second and more important form of the unemployment insurance plan is the compulsory part which is applied to all manual workers in building, works of construction, shipbuilding, engineering, iron founding, construction of vehicles and sawmilling. The insured workers number about 2,500,000, including some 10,000 women or about one-sixth of all wage earners in the United Kingdom, contribute 2½ pence (5 cents) weekly, deducted from their wages by the employer, who pays an equal amount and is responsible to the Government for the whole payment by means of a stamp affixed to a card held by the employee. The state contributes a sum equal to one-

third the amount contributed by both employees and workers and bears all the cost of administration. Out of these contributions the workers are entitled to benefits of 1s. 2d. (28.4c) a day or 7s. (\$1.70) per week during the period of inability to secure work. Unions of workmen in insured trades are encouraged to pay unemployed benefits of 7s. (\$1.70) per week, by payments to them of subventions not exceeding one-sixth of such excess from state funds. No benefit is payable unless proof exists that the claimant is desirous of working if work of a suitable character can be found for him. A "suitable situation" under "reasonable conditions" as a rule means that the situation must be in the applicant's own trade and must be at wages and under conditions at least equally advantageous as those usually prevailing in the trade and locality where the work is done.

One of the purposes of the labour exchange system was the decasualization of labour. It was found in the great harbour cities of London and Liverpool and in many manufacturing centres that a large part of the normal margin of unemployed labour consisted of men who worked only a few days at a time and whose earnings were quite insufficient on an average to maintain themselves and their families in modest comfort. The labour exchange has tried to recruit this labour at a central labour exchange instead of separately by each employer at his own door so that the total volume of available work might be distributed in such a way as to give regular or nearly regular employment to some of the previously casual workers, while others would have to go without work. Because in practice such a plan would result in much hardship if suddenly applied, it has been kept in the background, yet the exchanges have been able to take steps to prevent the entry of new workers into the overcrowded fields.

In this connection the Liverpool dock scheme which started in 1912 has attracted much attention. It operates by a system of branch exchanges or clearing

houses at different points along the water-front administered by joint committees of employers and workers of which the local representative of the Board of Trade is secretary. Here tallies are issued to registered workmen and the total weekly earnings sometimes made at a number of different docks are paid out to them in a lump weekly sum. As to the results of the system the report states:

"While dock labour as a whole cannot be entirely regularized, this system at least provides for a complete pooling of all the reserves which individual employers of longshoremen require at times of pressure. Various schemes for absorbing the surplus labour of the docks into other occupations or otherwise providing for it have been discussed, but none so far have been carried into practice. Indeed, it is an achievement to have succeeded, in so short a time, by the methods pursued, in virtually closing the doors of employment in the Liverpool docks to all who are not members of the union or otherwise registered as regular dock workers. Only four years ago every unemployed workman looked upon the docks as a possible means of earning a few dollars. Mr. Williams computed in 1914 that the maximum demand never exceeds 23,000 men in the busiest season, and that the number of men registered and in possession of tallies averaged about 31,000. Not more than 10.4 per cent of these during the first year worked 52 weeks. Over one-half (55.5 per cent) worked less than 40 weeks, two-fifths (38.8 per cent) less than 27 weeks, and nearly a quarter (23.5 per cent) less than 14 weeks. The statistics gleaned from the payment of wages through the clearing houses, in Mr. Williams' words, 'proved very clearly that shipowners are suffering very severely by reason of the fact that they have no reliable reserve of labour' and 'that given efficient and systematic organization a very large number of men could be permanently employed year in and year out at the docks.' But neither have employers as yet reached a recognition of this fact nor are dockers as a class willing, so far, to work regularly for the same employer.

A similar scheme has been in operation in Goole, a small east coast town, and is proving even more successful in practice and is warmly praised by employers and employed. There is also a separate scheme for dealing with casual labour among cloth porters in Manchester and cotton porters in Liverpool. Another scheme of regularization which uses as a lever compulsory insurance against unemployment under Part II of the Act of 1911, as well as health insurance, has been introduced in the leading South Wales ports to organize the work of men casually engaged in ship repairing.

While on the whole public authorities have been slow to avail themselves of the services of the labour exchanges,

some of the larger municipalities, notably Birmingham, have agreed to engage all their temporary labour through them. At Leicester nearly all employers in the building trades have adopted a scheme by which the great majority of their vacancies are filled through the labour exchanges, thus lessening the need for individual workmen to tramp from one builder's yard to another in search of work. In Glasgow and other large cities the educational authorities have been persuaded to regularize the cleaning work in the schools performed by charwomen. As to seasonal labour the labour exchange has studied ways and means of dovetailing different seasonal employments in the same locality. It has also in some cases been able to reduce the seasonal nature of certain employments by persuading sympathetic large employers to rearrange their policy of production in such a way as to regularize employment. As to female labour, 1,232,891 women workers were registered in 1915. The law does not permit the labour exchanges to deal with indoor domestic servants except in the case of girls under 17 years of age, who in some districts may be placed in such positions by the juvenile branch under supervision of the advisory committees. Of 385,101 vacancies for women workers filled in 1915, 145,253 were for those included in this general group of domestic servants.

The labour exchanges have given more attention to the problem of the employment of minors than to any other. As employment for the juvenile means the choosing of a career he must be guided against a wrong choice, and after his placement the exchange must watch over the initial stages of his industrial career. Special juvenile advisory committees were created under the Labour Exchanges Act, representative of employers, trade unionists and persons specially interested in and having special knowledge of children. There must be close co-operation here between the labour exchanges and the educational authorities, and after some slight initial difficulties this condition is being admirably fulfilled. In 69 towns and cities committees

have been appointed by the local authorities under the Choice of Employments Act of 1910, all but two of which co-operate with the Board of Trade and leave the actual placement work to the juvenile branch of the local labour exchange, while they themselves are primarily responsible for the work of guidance and supervision after placement. The work among minors has so far been the most successful part of the placement work of the labour exchanges.

The great majority of employers were opposed to the scheme when it was started, either from political prejudice or because they were satisfied with their method of hiring labour or because they expected to have unemployables thrust upon them. There has been some advocacy of the transformation of the national exchanges into a federation of municipal exchanges, as it has been felt that the officers, owing to many causes, have often not been acquainted with the locality and have lacked an intimate knowledge in its industries. It appears, however, that the solution of this problem lies rather in the direction of the gradual accumulation of local data and experience. Especially, many of the largest employers and those employing many varieties of skilled persons have found the labour exchange of great practical value.

The advantages to the workers are more widely appreciated. Obviously, it is an advantage to organized labour to have the country aroused on the seriousness of the problem of unemployment and the labour exchange undoubtedly contributes to this. The Labour Exchanges Bill was supported by the Labour Party "on the ground that reliable data for effective unemployment legislation would be secured as a result of its operations." The trade unions were, however, at first unsympathetic, mainly out of fear that blacklegs would be supplied in case of strikes, and that it would be easier for employers to secure workers at less than the current rates. It has, however, been shown that on investigation most of the complaints have been paltry and unfounded. Generally speak-

ing, more intelligent apprehension of the wider social aims of the system is to be found among labour leaders than among employers. The fact that new vacancies are continually seen posted on the bulletin boards of the exchanges has changed the mental outlook of the unemployed worker. It keeps up his courage and dissipates the mental depression which formerly resulted from fruitless tramping in search of employment. He also takes a more courageous stand when jobs are offered him at less than standard rates of wages and there is no doubt that the effect of the exchanges on wages in so far as there is any effect at all has been beneficial to the workers. Fortunately for their development, the beginning of the British labour exchanges coincided with a period of rising good trade.

The chief advantage of the exchanges to labour, however, is not in the effect on wages, but in an appreciable shortening of the search for work, especially when employment is difficult to secure in the worker's own town. The advancing of railway fares to men for whom work is found in other towns is a boon that is much appreciated and seldom abused. In the year ending September, 1914, nearly \$37,000 was advanced in about 20,800 cases. These advances may be made only to applicants placed more than five miles from their home and local officers are especially warned to avoid unduly encouraging rural labourers to migrate from the country to the towns or between Great Britain and Ireland. In the inter-local service the vacancies filled in 1915 included no less than 283,644 cases or 22 per cent of the total number.

The report pronounces the system a national benefit:

"With all its faults and shortcomings, in spite of the large discrepancy which we have found to exist, even during a favourable period, between the volume of offer and of demand registered, this system must undoubtedly be pronounced a national benefit. We have only to picture to ourselves the almost entire lack of provision for 'marketing labour' prior to 1910, the failure of the sporadic attempts that had been made here and there to set up a machinery for bringing together labour and the demand for labour, to realize that for the first time a whole industrial nation is actually in possession of means of securing accu-

ate knowledge of the labour situation. The direct services rendered to employers and employees quite apart, this in itself has proved of inestimable advantage to the country, especially in the present war.

Whatever may or may not have been at fault with British 'preparedness' in other directions, in her system of labour exchanges she did have ready, at the moment of need, a barometer of employment which was of the highest value, aside from the point of view of industrial recruiting and the manufacture of munitions. It was possible from the outset to forestall distress arising from unemployment owing to the sudden changes in the demand for commodities by drafting the workers displaced in one locality or industry to others where their qualifications were needed. Jewelry workers from Birmingham found remunerative employment in the manufacture of small arms in Sheffield; army and ordnance clerks, not available in sufficient numbers in some of the smaller towns where military headquarters are situated were introduced from the larger commercial centres where, owing to a decrease in shipping, there was a surplus of experienced office workers. With the aid of actual knowledge concerning the state of employment—even though that knowledge was necessarily incomplete—it was possible to stimulate public and private employment with a view to avoiding distress from unemployment. The labour exchanges at one time indicated what appeared to be a total standstill in the building trade, and Parliament was induced to pass a relief measure enabling municipalities and other public bodies to draw upon the treasury to a greater extent than under previous enactments for funds with which to carry through housing schemes for the working classes that would absorb large numbers of men engaged in that trade. On the other hand, the knowledge of the labour market provided by the labour exchanges was of help in discouraging injudicious attempts at relief measures made in the excitement of the first few weeks of the war. In spite of the greatest scarcity of labour witnessed by the present generation, the harvests of both 1914 and 1915 were saved by a methodical and efficient supplying, through the labour exchanges, of farmers with the most needed labour. Many other services have been rendered by the labour exchanges in the emergency which overcame the nation that no public authority could have rendered five years ago."

In writing of the British labour exchanges in 1911, Mr. Lasker stated that it would be unreasonable to expect them to show a better result after so short an existence. Considering the distrust, indifference and political hostility against which they had contended, the results attained were very encouraging. He would now go further and say that the system has proved itself a social instrument of the highest value:

"It has brought thinking persons both of the employing and working class to a fuller realization of the many misfits, hardships, physical and moral breakdowns which could be avoided by a more careful selection of employees on the one hand and of positions on the other. It has provided the nation with reliable data on the state of employment, comparable for different times, different trades and different localities, on a sufficient scale to permit of safe deductions. It has helped the scientific analysis of the problem of unemployment, and thereby brought appreciably

nearer its final solution. It has contributed to our knowledge of the causes of and best remedies for specific social problems, such as casual and seasonal irregularity of employment. It is sometimes said that labour exchanges cannot create work when there is none available. But, in a sense, they undoubtedly have increased the volume of employment, and this in more than one way; by helping employers to secure labour when none was locally available and none could have been procured without the aid of a nation-wide apparatus of inquiry; by shortening the average duration of the unemployment which results when the opportunity for work is in one place and the person looking for it in another; by forcing men who otherwise would have been content with intermittent employment of one or two days each week,

to secure more regular work or none at all, and by thus indirectly compelling state and community to make provision for those who encumber the labour market and live on precarious 'catch jobs' because old age or ill health prevents them from working more regularly; by placing those desirous of work, especially boys and girls, more fittingly, thus preventing frequent changes attended by periods of idleness; by preventing in all these various ways that moral deterioration which is apt to result from long or frequent periods of involuntary idleness, and to lead to an unemployment problem which is not caused by inability to secure work, but by unwillingness to perform it. Thus, not to any considerable extent so far, perhaps, yet noticeably, the British system of labour exchanges has reduced unemployment."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1917, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

PRICES were again upward, though not so steeply as during the last four months of 1916. Grain and flour dropped considerably toward the end of the month, while butter and cheese were steadier with some slight declines and eggs began to fall in price. Among materials hides fell considerably. Advances occurred, however, in livestock, meats, milk, fish, fruits and vegetables, metals and in raw furs, while smaller increases appeared in several of the groups. Retail prices of foods averaged higher in meats, lard, dairy butter, cheese, beans, evaporated apples, tea and potatoes. The only decreases appeared in storage eggs, flour and sugar.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 208.1 for January as compared with 204.8 for December, 170.2 for January, 1916, 138.7 for January, 1915, 136.5 for January, 1914, and 137.1 for January, 1913. All groups were higher than in previous years.

The average cost of a list of staple foods for a family of five in 60 cities of the Dominion stood at \$10.27 for January as compared with \$10.11 for December, \$8.28 for January, 1916, \$7.97

for January, 1915, and \$7.73 for January, 1914.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100: •

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated quantities of the various commodities required, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods

therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Meats were rising and averaged higher than in December, as prices on livestock markets were rising. Considerable stocks had been marketed during the autumn owing to the high price of feed except hay, and the demand was good. Wholesale prices of beef and pork advanced substantially, especially in the latter part of the month, so that still higher retail prices were appearing. Beef averaged higher at the middle of

the month in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and there were some slight advances in other provinces. Mutton was higher in many localities and there was a general advance in pork products.

Eggs, fresh, averaged lower in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and were unchanged in New Brunswick, but were higher in the other provinces. Packed eggs, however, were lower in many localities. Milk was steady, but higher prices were expected in some localities. Butter was slightly higher in general, but had not risen as much as during the autumn, and some decreases in creamery butter occurred. Cheese also averaged slightly higher.

Bread averaged the same as in December, slight advances in some localities being counterbalanced by decreases in others. Flour was slightly lower. Rice, Patna, was lower, but medium rice was steady, and tapioca was higher.

Beans, prunes and evaporated apples were higher. Potatoes averaged lower in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, but were higher in the other provinces except in Ontario where the average was unchanged.

Sugar was slightly lower, but tea was upward.

Coal was higher in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, and as supplies were scarce very high prices were quoted in many localities. Bituminous coal was also high and scarce. Wood advanced in sympathy with coal.

Rents tended higher in Toronto and Windsor by \$1.00 per month, but were \$1.00 lower at Galt, Ont.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak....lb.	25	23	20	30	24	24.4	20	24	28	25	25	25.5	22-25	25	25	25
2-Beef, round steak...."	22	23	20	25	24	22.8	20	22	24	20	23	22.3	22-25	22	25	20
3-Beef, rib roast prime.."	22-25	20	15	22	18	19.7	20	18-22	25	16	18	19.8	22-24	25	25	20
4-Beef, shoulder roast.."	18-20	18	15	20	16	17.6	16	16	15	14	16	15.3	18-19	18	18	16
5-Veal, roast, forequarter"	.....	15	15	14	15	14.8	.....	.....	14	10	.....	12	25-30	20	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q."	22-25	18	15	24	25	21.1	14	.....	25	16	17	19.3	24-26	22	.....	25
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham"	25	23	20	24	24	23.2	24	24	22	20	20	21.5	23-26	25	23	24
8-Pork, fresh, chops...."	25	23	18	24	24	22.8	24	24	22	22	22	23	23	25	24	23
9-Pork, salt, mess...."	22	22	20	22	25	22.2	24	22	20	20	25	21.7	23-25	22	20	23
10-Bacon, br'fast, not sli'd"	28	30	25	30	30	28.6	30	30	30	33	32	31.2	26-31	35	32	35
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality.."	7	.....	18	10-12	12	12	10	8	7.8	8	8	7.9	12	16	12	15
12-Fish, salt, herrings..dos.	40	40	48	30	35	38.6	30-40	50	30	40	40	40	40	36	30	35
13-Salmon, canned, med..lb.	20-30	20	20	20	20	21	25	25	24	22	25	24	25	12-30	25	15
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.."	25	25	25	24	25	24.8	25	24	25	25	25	24.8	23-25	25	25	24
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	70	50	50	55	55	56	42	50	55	55	45	51.2	70-80	65	60	50
16-Eggs, packed....."	65	45	50	45	.....	51.2	.....	42	45	45	40	43	45-50	45	45	40
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	12	10	9	10
18-Butter, dairy solids..lb.	45	45	43	45	42	44	38	42	40.44	40	40	41	42-44	44	42	40
19- " creamery prints"	50	50	48	50	47	49	45	48	48	48	50	48.5	46-50	46	50	45
20-Cheese, old....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	30	28	28	28.7	32-34	32	30	28
21-Cheese, new....."	30	30	28	30	28	29.2	25	30	28	25	.....	27.7	28-30	30	30	26
22-Bread, plain white...."	9.3	6	6.6	6	6	6.7	4.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.3	5.2	8	6.6	5
23-Flour, family....."	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.8	6	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.7	6	5.8	6.4	5
24-Rolled oats, standard.."	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	5	6	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5
25-Rice, medium....."	6	7	8	7	8	7.2	6	6	7	8	7	7	8	6	6	5
26-Rice, Patna....."	8-10	8	8	10	10	9	8	8	10	12	10	10	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl"	12	15	12	15	15	13.8	12	15	12	14	15	14	5	13	12.5	12
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	20	22	20-22	24	25	23	25	20	20	20
29-Peas, canned 2's...."	14	15	15	12	15	14.2	12	15	14	14	14	14.2	18	12.5	15	15
30-Corn, canned 2 s...."	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	18	18	17.2	18	15	18	15
31-Beans, common.....lb.	12	15	15	15	15	14.4	14	14	12	14	14	13.5	8	13	15	12.5
32-Apples, evaporated...."	12	13	14	15	13	13.4	10	13	14	14	13	13.5	13	12.5	15	15
33-Prunes, medium....."	12-20	13	14	15	13	14.2	14	12	16	14	15	14.2	12	15	15	15
34-Sugar, granulated...."	10	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9	9	9	10	8.3
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.2	8	8.3	9.1	7.7
36-Tea, black, medium...."	40-50	40	45	40	40	42.	35	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	30	40	40
37-Tea, green, medium...."	.....	40	45	40	.....	41.6	60	.....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs....."	\$1.65	\$1.20	\$1.35	\$1.80	\$1.50	1.50	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$2.25	\$1.50	1.84	\$1.75- 2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2 25
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	12	10	8	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	15	11.2	16-20	15	10	10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12-14	12	10	11.8	8-10	10	10	10
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	.....	12.00	11.00	.....	11.50	10.50	11.00	8.75	8.75
43-Coal, bituminous, domes- tic, per ton, 2,000 lbs...	3.60	5.25	6.75	7.25	6.75	5.99	7.00	6.75	7.25	8.00	7.00	7.25	10.00	11.00	13.00	10.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	5.70	4.00	5.75	11.00	7.00	5.00	6.81	9.25	8.00	9.00	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)....."	3.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.50	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.38	4.50- 5.00	4.00	7.00	4.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	22	22	.20	20	20	20.8	20	20	20-22	20	20	20.2	20	20	20	18
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00- 18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	30.00- 25.00-	12.00	14.00	13.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month...	4.00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00

a. Millwood.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	25	26	20-23	23.9	30	28-35	25-28	20	26	30-32	32.35	28	28	28	28	25	29	25	1
20	25	23	20-23	22.5	25	28	20-25	17	25	23-25	25-27	25	25	25	25	25	25	23	2
15	18	16-20	18	20.3	25	25	20	18	18	25	23-25	22	22	20-25	22	20	24	20	3
15	16	15	16	16.6	19	22	18	16	16	20-22	18.19	20	17	16-20	18	17	20	18-20	4
15	22	15	18	19.7	.....	17	15-18	15	16	20-22	22-25	23	19 20	25	20	20	20 21	22-25	5
22	20	22	20-22	22.4	28	.....	23-25	.....	25	18-20	32.35	25	20	30	25	20	27	.....	6
22	22	27	20-22	23.6	25	26-30	25	22	25	25	28	26	28	25	25	25	27	26-28	7
22	20	28	20 22	23.2	28	26-30	20 25	22	25	25-30	29-30	28	28	27	28	25	28	26-28	8
20	22	26	20-22	22.2	25	32	25	.....	20	.....	23-24	20	19	16.17	22	25	22	.....	9
28	25	28	30	30.2	30	30-33	25-28	35	34	32	33-35	30	30	28	30	28	29	32	10
6.15	15-20	10	10-20	13.1	15	15-25	15-20	.....	15	15	15-20	18	15.20	18	17-18	23	18	18	11
.....	.....	40	30	35.1	.....	60	30	.....	50	25	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	50	.....	35	12
25	25-30	20	22	22.6	30	15-30	20-25	18	30	30	15	30	27	20	30	25	22	28	13
23	25	25	22-24	24.3	25	25	22	25	27	24	25	25	25	24	25	22-25	25	25	14
50	50	48	50	56	75	60	50-60	60	55	45	70	60	58	53	68	52	60	48	15
42	46	42	40	43.5	55	48	45-50	50	48	40	45	.....	43	50	45	45	45	45	16
9	9	10	8-10	9.8	9	8	9	10	9	9	12	10	9.10	9	8	9	8	9	17
.....	44	45	48	43.7	50	48	40-45	45	47	40	47-49	45	50	48	48	48	47	45	18
45	47	48	50	47.4	52	48-52	45-50	48	50	42	51-53	53	50	50	50	50	50	49	19
.....	30	32	24	29.9	28	27-30	30	30	30	.....	30-33	33	30	30	32	30	30	32	20
28	25	30	20	27.3	25	27-30	28	.....	30	30	30	30	28	26	28	25	28	30	21
5	4	6.6	5	5.7	6	5.6	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	6	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	22
5.6	5	6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5	6	5	5.6	5	4.8	5	5	4.6	5.2	5.2	5	4.8	23
5	5	4.1	5	4.9	6	6	6	5	6	5	4.1	5	5	4.2	5	5	5	5	24
5	6	7	6	6.1	6	7	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6	6.2	10	6	7	7	25
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	10	8.3	7-8	10	9 10	10	12	10	10	8-10	26
12	15	15	12	12.1	10	12-14	12	15	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	12	15	12.5	15	15	15	27
20	20	20	12	19.6	20	17-20	20-25	20	23	20	20	20	20	20	25	20	20	20	28
15	15	15	10	14.4	15	10-15	15	13	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	29
15	15	12.5	10	14.8	15	12-15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	30
12	12	15	10	12.2	12	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	10	10-12	12 5	14	13	12.5	13	15	12.5	31
15	15	18	10	14.2	.....	15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	15	32	
13	15	15	10	13.8	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	13	12-14	12.5	15	15	12-18	10-15	12.5	12.5	33
8.3	8.7	8.5	7.7	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.1	8 3	10	10	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.1	8.3	34
7.7	8	8	8.3	8.1	8	8.3	7.1	8	8.3	8.3	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	35
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	45	40-45	35	50	35	40	30	40	35	50	40-50	40	35	36
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	40	40-45	35	45	30	45	30	35 40	35	50	40-50	40	35	37
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30.35	30	45	30-50	40	30	38
													\$2.60						
\$1.95	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.00	2.13	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.70	\$2.25	2.80	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.40	39
10	10	15	20	13.5	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10	40
10	8	9	8	9.2	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	8	10	8.3	10	10	41
11.00	9.00	8.75	9.25	9.59	8.75	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.75	10.50	9.50	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	8.25	8.50	42
6.00	.....	7.00	5.75	8.97	6.25	.....	6.00	6.25	8.75	9.00	11.00	8.50	7.00	9.00	7.75	8.75	7.00	7.00	43
7.00	.....	7.00	7.00	7.79	7.00	.....	8.00	6.50	8.00	7.50	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	9.00	10.50	8.50	9.00	44
8.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.79	7.00	.....	8.00	6.50	8.00	7.50	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	9.00	10.50	8.50	9.00	44
6.50	5.00	5.00	3.50	5.03	4.50	.....	6.00	5.50	3.50	5.50	9.50	.....	.....	6.00	7.50	7.50	5.50	5.50	45
18	20	17	20	19.1	20	20	15	20	20	15-20	20	20	17	20	18	20	18	20	46
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	19.00	13.00	.....	10.00	.....	13.00	14.00	.....	47
16.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	15.71	24.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	47
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	48
14.00	10.00	18.00	13.00	10.71	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	13.00	48

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. d. Cuttings calculated from the price per wagon.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Per	Ontario (Continued)											Manitoba		
		Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	30	28	25-28	28	25	30	25	30	25	25	25	27.6	27	25	26.
2-Beef, round steak....."	22.25	25	22-25	25	23	25	22	25	20-23	20-23	20-23	24.1	24	22	23.
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	28	20	18-22	22	22	20	18-20	23	25	20	20	21.9	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	18	18	16-20	18	20	17	15-17	20	18	17.5	17.5	18.3	17	17	17.
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	18-20	20	20-22	18	22	16-17	20	25	20-25	22	22	20.3	18	18	18.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter "	25	23	22-25	.....	25	23	20	25	25	28	28	25.1	25	25	25
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	30	29	25-27	26	25	27	20-22	25	25	28	28	26	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	30	25	27-30	28	28	25-28	22	27	25	25-27	25-27	26.6	25	20	22.5
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	20	27	.....	20	.....	20	23	23	22-25	22-25	22.5	18	.....	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	32	30	29-32	30	32	30	30	30	32	35	35	31.1	35	35	35.
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-17	15	18	15	12½-17	16	12	15	10	12½-15	12½-15	16.2	12.5	20	16.2
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	40	30	30	20	.....	20	40	30	50	50	36.7	50	.....	50.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	25	20	25	20	25	30	30	25	15-30	15-30	24.8	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	25	25	25	25	24	25	24	25	22	25	25	24.6	25	25	25.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	55	55	50	55	48	70	50	65	60-75	50	50	57.4	65	60	62.5
16-Eggs, packed....."	45	45	46	45	42	45	.....	47	40	45	45	45.7	45	45	45.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	9	8	9	9	10	12	8	12	11	12	12	9.6	11	10	10.5
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	c45	44	47	45	45	45	42	45	45	45	45	45.8	35	42	38.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	50	46	50	48	48	45	45	49	52	50	50	49.1	45	50	47.5
20-Cheese, old....."	30	28	32	32	28	35	28	.....	30	30	30	30.3	35	30	32.5
21-Cheese, new....."	30	25	28	30	28	30	.....	30	25	30	30	28.5	30	.....	30.
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.6	4	5.3	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4
23-Flour, family....."	5	5	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.3
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	5	6	6.2	5	5	5	7.7	4.1	5	5	5.2	6	5	5.5
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	7	6	7	7	6	6	6.2	6.2	6.7	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10-12	10	7	10	8	8	8.3	8.3	9.2	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	13	12.5	13	10	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13	7	11	9.
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	18	20	20	18	20	15	23	15	20	20	19.9	12.5	20	16.2
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	15	13	15	13	15	12-5	12.5	15	12	15	15	14.1	10	12.5	11.2
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	12	15	15	14.6	17	17.5	17.3
31-Beans, common.....lb.	12.5	10	15	12.5	14	15	12	15	10	10	15	12.6	10	10	10.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	.....	.....	15	10	15	15	13.4	12	17	14.5
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	13	12.5	15-18	12.5	15	12.5	10-15	15	13.5	12	12	12.
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	8.7	9.5	9.1	8.3	9-1	9.1	9.5	9.1	10	10	9.1	8.7	10	9.3
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.7	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	40-50	40	40	40	45	45	40.1	35	40	37.5
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	40-50	40	40	40	40	45	39	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	35-40	40	45	35	35	40	38.7	35	40	37.5
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.35	\$2.50	.....	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.75	2.35	\$1.60	\$1.30	1.45
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	13	10	12	10.6	10	15	12.5
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	10	8	10	8.3	10	10	8	10	10	9.4	8	10	9.
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	9.50	9.00	\$8.75	9.00	8.75	9.50	14.50	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.52	11.25	12.00	11.62
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	6.50	.....	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.94	9.00	9.50	9.25
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	.....	8.50	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.78	68.00	69.00	8.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00-7.00	7.00	.....	5.00	d5.25	6.00	4.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	18	20	18	18	18	22	15	25	18	25	25	19.5	25	25	25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	16.00-15.00	22.00	15.00	18.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	12.00-20.00	12.00-20.00	15.12	20.00	20.00	19.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.38	18.00	15.00	15.75

e. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia									Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	Average (all cities)	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
32	25	25	32	28.5	25	25	25	25-28	25.3	26	25-28	28	25	22	28	35	27.2	26.4	
22	20	20	25	21.7	20	18	20	24	20.5	22	22	25	22-24	18	25	28	23.3	23.1	
22	20	18	25	21.2	18	20	20	20	19.5	23	16-20	24	22-25	18	23	28	22.5	21.2	
16	18	15	25	18.5	15	12.5	12½-15	18-20	15	15	17-20	20	15	15	20	20	17.6	17.4	
25	20	15-20	25	21.9	25	20	22	20	21.8	25	18-30	25	24	25	25	30	25.4	20.3	
32	25	28	25	27.5	28	28	28	28	28	28	25	30	28	27	30	35	29	24.8	
25	20	24	25	23.6	25	25	26	25	25.2	25	22-25	25	22-24	22	25	30	24.8	24.6	
28	20	25	25	24.5	25	28	22-28	25	25.7	23	18-22	25	22-30	25	28	30	25.3	25.1	
17	18	20	20	18.7	20	20	22	.....	20.7	20	18-20	18	18	20	20	.....	19.1	22.4
40	30	25-40	35	34.4	30	30	30	32	30.5	30	30-40	30	32	28	34	40	32.7	31.2	
22	12½-20	20	15	18.2	12.5	20	10-18	20-22	16.9	15-22	15	15	18	12½-20	10	20	16.1	14.9	
25	.....	.....	50	37.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	25	20-30	25	26.3	15	20	30	.....	21.7	25	22	25	10	13	.....	12.5	17.9	23.2
25	25	25	25	25	22	25	27	25	24.8	25	25	18	24	22	20.5	20	22.1	24.3	
.....	50-60	50-60	60	56.7	60	65	65	65	63.8	50	60	55	60	55	55	65	57.1	56.9	
45	.....	.....	50	47.5	45	50	45	40	45	40	50	45	45	34	45	45	43.4	45.3
11	10	10	10	10.2	12.5	10	10	10-12½	11	15	12.5	11.1	11.1	12.5	11	10	11.9	9.9	
45	40	40-45	45	43.1	45	45	45	45	45	42.5	30-40	45	40	45	40	55-60	43.6	44.2	
50	50	50	45	48.8	50	50	50	55	51.2	50	45	55	49	55	50	.....	50.7	48.9
35	30	.....	.....	32.5	30	30	35	30	31.2	.....	30	30	32	32	32	35	31.8	30.5
.....	.....	30	35	32.5	30	28	35	30	30.7	30	30	.....	30	30	32	30	30.3	28.8
6.6	6.6	8	6.2	6.9	8.7	5.3	6.6	8.3	7.2	7.5	8.3	8	8	8	6.6	6.2	7.5	6.1	
5.4	5	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.3	
5	5	5	6	5.2	5	5	6.2	7	5.8	5.6	5.8	6	6	6	6	6.6	6	5.4	
8	8.3	6	10	8.1	7.5	10	6.2	10	8.2	6	8.3	5	6	7	7	8	6.8	6.8	
10	10	10	.....	10	10	11	10	.....	10.3	.....	.....	.....	12.5	9	.....	.....	10.8	9.2
7	12.5	10	12.5	10.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	8.3	10	10	10	7	10	9.3	12.3	
20	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	20	19.8	20	20	15	20	15	17	17.5	17.8	20	
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	17.5	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	14.3	
20	15	17	15	16.8	15	15	17.5	18	16.4	17.5	17.5	15	18	15	15	12.5	15.8	15.6	
10	10	10	12.5	10.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	18	13.9	10	8.3	10	10	9	9	10	9.5	12.2	
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.7	14.6	
15	12.5	12½-15	12.5	13.4	12.5	12.5	15	15	13.7	15	17.5	12.5	12	12	12.5	15	13.8	13.6	
9	9.5	10	10	9.6	9.1	10	10	9.7	9.7	9.7	10	9.1	10	10	9.5	11.1	9.9	9.2	
10	10	10	991	9.8	8.3	9.1	10	10	9.3	9	9.1	8.3	8.3	10	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.5	
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45-50	39.4	40	35.50	40	40	40	35	50	41.1	40.4	
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	40	50	40	40	40	40	50	37.1	40.6	
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	35	35-40	40-45	38.7	37.5	30.60	40	40	40	40	40-50	41.1	39.7	
				\$				h		\$	h	h	h	h	h	h	\$		
\$ 1.90	\$1.05	\$1.50	\$1.50	1.49	\$1.30	\$1.50	\$1.30	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.40	\$1.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.50	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$ 1.45	\$1.70	1.54	1.94	
15	15	20	15	16.2	20	20	15	20	18.8	25	25	15	12.5	15	20	15	18.2	12.9	
15	15	15	15	.15	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	12.9	10	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	10.3	10.6	
14.00	15.00	15.00	14.25	14.55	f	.....	6.75	.....	6.75	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.25	10.24
9.00	7.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	8.00	8.56	f	4.25	6.75	4.75	5.25	4.45	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	6.00	.....	6.77	7.63
e 10.00	e 7.00	e 8.00	.....	8.33	f	e 4.00	e 5.00	e 7.00	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.31
8.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.25	f	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.83	7.50	7.00	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	4.50-5.00	5.50	5.23
25	25	30	30	27.5	40	30	35	30	33.8	40	50	30	33	30	30	40	36.1	23.2	
25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.18	
6.00-10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.88	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.40

f. Natural gas use. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per cwt. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1916	Dec. 1916	Jan. 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	46.4	47.2	47.2	51.6	52.8
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	32.6	32.8	32.4	33.8	34.8
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.3	20.3
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	20.9	20.4	21.1	24.2	24.8
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.6	19.0	19.9	23.7	24.6
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	36.2	35.8	36.0	41.2	44.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	24.8	25.1	26.7	30.9	31.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	23.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.2	35.6	36.6	47.6	48.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	45.5	45.5	46.4	56.7	56.9
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	33.4	34.9	36.1	44.9	45.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	59.4	59.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	61.0	61.8	66.6	84.2	88.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	35.9	35.0	38.1	49.0	48.9
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.3	22.5	24.4	29.9	30.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.6	20.5	22.4	28.2	28.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	64.2	67.5	66.0	91.5	91.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	32.0	39.0	37.0	54.0	53.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	21.5	24.5	24.0	27.0	27.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	12.0	12.2	12.0	13.6	13.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	11.8	13.2	17.2	23.8	24.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	12.4	12.1	12.5	13.8	14.6
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.2	12.9	12.7	13.3	13.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	22.8	30.8	31.2	37.2	36.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	10.2	14.0	14.4	17.6	17.0
Tea, black, medium.....	1 1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1
Tea, green, medium.....	1 1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.7	10.1
Coffee, medium.....	1 1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.2	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	38.0	31.7	47.0	64.0	64.7
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/2 pt.	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.73	\$7.97	\$8.28	\$10.11	\$10.27
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5
Coal, anthracite.....	1/4 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	54.1	54.1	53.2	63.1	64.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	37.1	38.0	36.9	47.3	47.7
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	42.9	42.5	41.6	44.5	45.7
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	32.1	31.2	30.7	32.2	32.7
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.9	23.7	23.0	23.1	23.2
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.90	\$1.90	\$1.85	\$2.10	\$2.13
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.83	\$4.37	\$3.98	\$4.09	\$4.05
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.49	\$14.27	\$14.14	\$16.33	\$16.46

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.41	\$7.85	\$8.31	\$9.98	\$10.17
Nova Scotia.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.69	6.81	7.03	8.29	8.63
Prince Edward Island.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.45	7.75	8.29	9.87	9.92
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	7.28	7.44	8.03	9.74	10.03
Quebec.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.27	7.71	8.13	10.27	10.35
Ontario.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	8.23	8.13	8.44	9.98	9.80
Manitoba.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.86	8.52	8.86	8.47	10.34	10.44
Saskatchewan.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	8.76	8.57	8.31	10.35	10.53
Alberta.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	9.08	8.98	8.71	10.66	10.64
British Columbia.....												

*December only.

Wholesale Prices

GRAIN AND FODDER.—Manitoba wheat had recovered by the beginning of the year from the low level at \$1.68 toward the end of December and reached \$1.84 for No. 1 Northern, but in the last week

declined to \$1.65, the market being affected, as in December, by reports as to peace proposals. Ontario winter wheat had risen from \$1.74 to \$1.84, but fell to \$1.72. Barley was up to \$1.00 per bushel at Winnipeg, but fell to 96c. Oats fell from 58c to 53c. Corn advanced

from \$1.07 to \$1.13 per bushel. Flaxseed rose to \$2.64. Peas fell from \$2.40 to \$2.25, but rye advanced from \$1.37 to \$1.42. Hay was slightly firmer at Toronto at \$13.00 per ton and shorts rose \$1.00 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Butcher cattle advanced from \$8.50 to \$9.00 per cwt. at Winnipeg for the best and at Toronto from \$9.75 to \$10.80. Supplies were only moderate and the demand was good. Dressed beef advanced from \$14.00-16.00 per cwt. for hindquarters to \$16.00-18.00, and forequarters were 50c per cwt. firmer at \$13.00. Plate beef was up to \$26.00-27.00 per 200 lb. barrel. Veal was 50c per cwt. higher at \$9.50-18.50. Hogs advanced from \$12.65 to \$14.10 per cwt. at Toronto, off cars. Dressed hogs rose from \$16.00 per cwt. to \$18.50. Breakfast bacon rose from 27c per lb. to 28c and medium hams from 24c to 25c. Mess pork advanced from \$39.00-40.00 per barrel to \$40.00-41.00. Lard was steady at 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. Sheep rose from \$9.50 to \$10.25 per cwt. and dressed lamb from 21c to 22c per lb. Chickens eased off from 24c to 23c at Montreal and fowl from 22c to 20c. Turkeys declined from 30-32c to 27-28c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, at Montreal was steady. at 43-43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., but at Toronto declined from 42-43c to 41-42c, and dairy butter declined from 36-41c to 34-37c. Cheese advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c toward the close of the month. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 60c per dozen to 50-55c. Storage eggs at Toronto advanced from 40-41c to 42-43c. Milk was up to 28c per gallon at Montreal and was rising at other points.

FISH.—The market for dried fish was somewhat adversely affected by the high freight rates on the ocean and the value of dry cod was down from \$8.00 per quintal to \$7.50. Salt mackerel advanced from 9c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and salt herring from 3c to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Frozen lake fish were steady at Toronto. Stormy weather in-

terfered with the lobster catch, but the demand for fresh lobsters was good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were slightly firmer. Bananas were easier at \$2.00-2.50 per bunch. Lemons were 25-50c lower at \$3.50-3.25, and oranges were lower at \$3.00-3.25. Currants and raisins were slightly easier. Beans were up to \$7.25 per bushel. Potatoes were up to \$2.50 per bag at Toronto and to \$2.40 at Montreal. Canned vegetables were steady.

MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES.—Flour recovered from the drop in December, Manitoba patents reached \$10.10 per barrel and winter wheat patents \$9.10. Bread declined 1c per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf at Toronto. Oatmeal was slightly easier at \$3.85-4.00, and tapioca was lower at 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sugar was 10c per cwt. lower at \$7.63. Pepper was higher at 31-35c.

TEXTILES.—Woollen goods were higher, yarn and underwear being up. Raw cotton receded again, being down to 17.45c per lb. Grey cottons, coloured cottons and prints averaged higher. Raw silk was lower, Italian classical being down 10c per lb. to \$6.55. Jute advanced, reaching 11.16c per lb.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The market for hides slumped owing to reports of peace proposals. Beef hides, No. 1, fell from 25c to 22c per lb., and calfskins were down to 35c, and horsehides to \$7.00-9.00. Prices of leather and boots were steady, there being great scarcity and no prices quoted for future delivery.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron and steel continued high in price with further advances in some lines. Iron bar advanced to \$3.75 and steel to \$4.00 per cwt. Black sheets were up to \$5.55 and coke tinplates to \$9.25. Wrought iron scrap was \$1.00 per ton higher at \$18.00. Copper was easier at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and lead at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Bar silver was also lower at 74 $\frac{3}{8}$ c per ounce. Spelter was lower at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Axes were firmer at

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1917, DECEMBER, 1916 AND JANUARY, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		Jan. 1917	Dec. 1916	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	270.1	276.2	188.4	203.6	140.5	146.2
Grains, Western.....	4	258.6	241.1	174.4	182.2	117.1	112.9
Fodder.....	5	193.1	193.3	176.6	184.9	160.5	157.1
All.....	15	228.7	239.2	180.7	191.7	140.9	140.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	247.5	229.6	198.5	214.9	228.2	177.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	253.6	230.8	182.2	155.0	176.7	172.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	223.5	213.5	188.4	149.5	162.3	123.3
Poultry.....	2	280.2	264.1	238.6	179.4	192.9	194.3
All.....	17	249.2	231.3	199.6	177.9	194.2	168.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	233.3	245.7	186.7	177.5	179.9	172.6
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	186.4	181.1	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	178.7	178.7	162.0	158.6	158.4	171.5
All.....	9	183.8	180.3	155.7	160.0	153.9	164.2
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	229.8	220.6	183.8	110.3	137.9	110.3
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	104.5	114.5	102.3	85.5	93.4	94.7
Dried fruits.....	4	200.4	195.4	149.1	120.8	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	373.7	346.2	258.3	137.4	164.8	156.4
Canned vegetables.....	3	181.7	178.3	103.3	101.2	97.7	25.2
All.....	16	234.9	227.0	168.9	115.1	125.2	125.3
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	200.9	194.4	148.3	147.4	123.3	126.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	138.7	134.2	121.9	115.2	110.3	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	180.9	181.6	152.5	134.8	106.3	111.0
Condiments.....	5	153.5	149.1	136.4	118.3	102.3	96.9
All.....	25	176.7	172.6	143.4	133.4	112.9	115.4
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woolens.....	5	242.0	238.9	178.8	151.3	137.5	124.3
Cottons.....	4	187.8	182.3	141.2	120.1	145.2	145.6
Silks.....	3	115.0	115.8	104.0	84.4	93.8	85.9
Jutes.....	2	385.1	381.4	207.5	153.2	242.8	203.2
Flax products.....	4	243.3	243.3	198.1	133.2	115.1	117.0
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	216.4	214.3	173.0	126.1	135.2	127.3
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	351.9	433.8	230.6	207.5	194.0	184.7
Leather.....	4	191.3	232.7	176.2	163.5	151.4	152.7
Boots and shoes.....	3	221.1	220.7	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	257.8	302.5	193.4	178.1	168.1	162.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	186.9	171.7	126.4	100.3	102.9	105.8
Other metals.....	12	232.9	220.7	270.5	124.0	124.7	136.8
Implements.....	10	156.5	150.9	115.6	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	194.4	189.3	175.8	111.1	112.3	117.6
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	201.6	191.4	139.7	119.6	127.5	153.6
Lighting.....	4	96.9	93.3	94.7	92.5	92.7	89.8
All.....	10	159.7	152.2	121.5	108.9	113.6	128.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	185.8	185.3	178.9	178.0	183.5	174.7
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	179.6	180.4	132.0	108.2	114.0	113.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	213.0	210.8	182.4	142.9	140.2	145.1
All.....	48	191.1	190.7	160.4	138.7	141.9	140.6
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	177.5	177.0	145.9	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	209.0	209.0	170.3	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	87.2	78.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	155.4	149.0	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	168.9	166.8	140.5	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	236.7	230.1	243.1	135.0	111.1	113.3
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	399.5	350.9	279.1	121.8	226.5	358.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	167.2	165.9	134.0	137.9	138.8	135.1
Sundries.....	7	155.5	153.6	133.1	113.6	109.3	116.5
All.....	17	216.4	244.6	167.7	124.1	147.3	179.9
ALL COMMODITIES.....	262*	208.1	204.8	170.2	138.9	136.5	137.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

\$11.00 per dozen. Chain and grind-stones were also higher.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coke (Connells-ville), gasoline and coal oil were higher. Anthracite and bituminous coal were unchanged in price on contracts, but supplies were scarce, and railway congestion increased the difficulty in obtaining shipments. Many dealers could not fulfil their contracts to ship coal, and in many localities, therefore, dealers had to buy what was obtainable in the open market at high prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—New Brunswick spruce deals were 50c per M higher. Stocks at St. John were fast disappearing. At Montreal dealers reported better trade than a year ago. In Ontario stocks of lumber were small and prices were tending firmer, although the demand was light as is usual at the beginning of the year. Bricks continued high in price owing to high prices of fuel and scarcity of labour. Imported fire bricks were \$5.00 and \$10.00 per M higher. Plaster of Paris was also higher by 35c per barrel. Soil pipe advanced 3c per foot. Lead pipe and barbed wire fencing were easier. Benzine advanced 1c per gallon in sympathy with petroleum products. Turpentine and linseed oil were slightly easier. Putty advanced to \$3.55 per cwt.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — No changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alcohol, glycerine, muriatic acid and sulphuric acid were higher.

MISCELLANEOUS. — Raw furs were higher, mink being up to \$5.50 per skin,

muskrat to 40-50c, raccoon to \$3.50-4.00, and skunk to \$4.00-5.00. Malt was 5c per bushel higher and hops were firmer. Newsprint was steady, but wrapping paper rose to 8¾c per lb. Sulphite pulp was up to \$170.00 per ton. Rope rose to 27c per lb. and raw rubber was firmer at 70-71c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices were higher at the first of January than a month before, meat, fish, potatoes, milk, butter, cheese, margarine, flour, bread and bacon were higher, but eggs were slightly lower. In wholesale price, cereals, meats, textiles and minerals were higher.

In the United States, retail food prices advanced substantially during the latter part of the year. Wholesale prices were also considerably higher as shown by the several index numbers. The rise in foods, however, was not so steep in December and January.

In Sweden, the index number of retail prices of the Labour Office stood 76 per cent above the price level in July, 1914, as compared with 71 per cent in October, and 62 per cent for the quarter ending in September.

In Norway, the index number of retail prices of the Labour Office stood at 182.3 for October, as compared with 181.5 for August, the base being July, 1914.

In Australia, the index number of New South Wales produce was higher in November, both pastoral products and metals having risen.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 31 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911.....	7.14						115	983			90
1912.....	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913.....	7.34		1106				114	1037	114		98
1914.....	7.73		1155				116	1098	115		101
1915.....	7.86		1428				142	1201	135		100
1914											
Jan.....	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April.....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July.....	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	109	103
1915											
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	115	101
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	125	97
July.....	7.80	1324	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	130	99
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	134	103
1916											
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	139	106
Feb.....	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162		104
Mar.....	8.36	148	1566	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168		105
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	141	107
May.....	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	126.2	164	1269	185		107
June.....	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	197		109
July.....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		151	109
Aug.....	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	170	1284			112
Sept.....	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	173	1264			116
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454		209.4	124.2	179		*		119
Nov.....	9.81	178		276.7	210.5	125.0	183			*	124
Dec.....	10.11	184									125
Jan. '17	10.27	187									

a. January-March, 1914

b. British Labour Gazette.

c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

*See notes.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA.	
	Department o Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b		92 92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 c	894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
1914									1085
Jan.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1113
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1185
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1229
1915									
Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162 1387*
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362 1860*
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8693	124.958	64.4	1573	1640 1822*
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494 1544*
1916									
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
Feb.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.260	63.2	1706	1327
Mar.....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1313
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1315
May.....	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3	1865	1298
June.....	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8	1860	1326
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1332
Aug.....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862	1318
Sept.....	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	152.018	78.4	1927	
October.....	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	
Nov.....	198.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1	2016	
Dec.....	204.8	223.0	154.3	208.04	13.6805	168.090	85.1		
Jan. '17	208.1			208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4		

a. July of each year.

b. Foods

c. 1901=1000.

* Quarter beginning that month.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1917

INFORMATION relative to five fair wage contracts was received by the Department of Labour for insertion in the *Labour Gazette*. Four of the contracts were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and one by the Department of Public Works, each of which contained a fair wages clause. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Clauses

The fair wages clauses given below were inserted in the contracts immediately following.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or docu-

ments containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Shed and covered passage at Postal Station "A," Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, E. T. Verbanise, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, January 11, 1917. Amount: \$7,490 and \$1.30 per cu. yd. for excavation and \$8.50 per cu. yd. for concrete foundation walls, including forms.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of January, 1917, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work as set out in the Fair Wages clauses inserted in the contracts.

Construction of reinforced concrete foundations for a grain elevator at St. John, N.B. Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, Engineers and Contractors, Limited, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, January 18, 1917. Amount, \$19,700.

Erection of two electric light plants, consisting of steam engines, generators, exciters, switchboards and their mechanical and electrical connections, one each at the transfer terminals at Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Carleton Point, P.E.I. Name of contractors, The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1917. Amount, \$1,400 each.

Erection and equipment of a temporary elevator and erection of the superstructure of a reinforced concrete grain elevator at Transcona, Manitoba, National Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractors, Fegles-Bellows Engineering Company, Limited, of Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, December 30, 1916. Amount, \$9,690 for temporary elevator, and \$407,415 for reinforced concrete grain elevator.

Erection of a temporary boarding house at Cochrane, County of Nipissing, Ont., National Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractor, D. A. Brewster, of Cochrane, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1917. Amount, \$1,497.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of December, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the

Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,522.27
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	216.12
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	952.60
Repairing post office scale.....	27.60
Supplying mail bags.....	18,379.78
Repairing mail bags.....	4,200.38
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	11,315.34
Repairing railway mail clerk's tin travelling boxes and steel portable letter boxes.....	64.00
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	76.51
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	3,492.57

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1916

CHANGES in rates of wages and hours of labour in Canada during the months of October, November and December, as reported to the Department, are set forth in the accompanying table. Thirty-eight changes affecting approximately 40,483 workpeople were reported during this period, as compared with 31 changes affecting 19,450 workpeople in the previous quarter and three changes affecting 5,449 workpeople in the last quarter of 1915.

The following table indicates the number of changes and the approximate numbers of workpeople affected according to trade or occupation:

Trade or Industry.	No of Changes	No. of workpeople affected.
Mining.....	6	9,000
Building trades.....	2	722
Metal trades.....	5	5,083
Printing and Allied trades.....	3	270
Clothing trades.....	2	1,071
Textile trades.....	1	.....
Woodworking trades.....	1	18
Steam railway service.....	5	17,608
Electric railway service.....	4	2,434
General transport.....	2	3,576
Civic employees.....	6	621
Miscellaneous trades.....	1	80
Total.....	38	40,483

Changes by Trades or Industries

The following is a brief summary of changes of wages and hours according to trade or industry:

MINING.—Coal miners employed by

the Dominion Coal Company were granted an increase of 4 per cent together with a "war bonus" of 10 per cent, and in addition to this underground workers who work 22 days in a period of four weeks receive a special bonus of 5 per cent. This change dates from November 1, 1916, and affects about 6,700 men.

On October 1 the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company granted an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to underground workers and a 10 per cent increase to all others. Some 1,311 miners benefitted by this change.

The Acadia Coal Company of Westville, N.S., advanced the wages of its employees by 6 per cent.

A bonus of 5 per cent was granted on October 1 by the Western Fuel Company of Nanaimo, B.C., to miners in their employ.

About 900 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que., had their day rates increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 and their night rates from \$2.25 to \$2.75. The change dated from November 1, 1916.

Coal miners to the number of 89 employed at Taylorton, Sask., had their wages increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, the change dating from November 1.

BUILDING TRADES.—Plumbers at Kingston, Ont., numbering 22, had their wages increased from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day of eight hours.

On December 28, stonemasons and bricklayers were granted an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. By this advance the rate of wages now stands at $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour or \$27.50 per week of 44 hours. About 700 men are affected by the change.

METAL TRADES.—Steel workers to the number of 4,000 employed at Sydney, N.S., had their wages advanced 10 per cent on November 1.

Machinists in the Royal Naval dockyards at Esquimalt, B.C., were granted an increase of 5 cents per hour. The new rate is 50 cents per hour and affects about 30 machinists.

The Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., advanced the rate of wages of moulders in their establishment to \$4.47

per day of nine hours, which rate also includes a "war bonus." At the same time moulders employed by the Otis Elevator Company and Gartshore Company were granted an increase of 25 cents per day of nine hours, which brings their wages up to \$4.00 per day. Fifty-three moulders were employed by the three companies.

One thousand employees of the Canadian-Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, Limited, Bridgeburg, Ont., obtained a 10 per cent increase on December 4.

The Canadian General Electric Company of Peterboro, Ont., granted a bonus to those in their employ whose wages were reduced on account of the war. Several bonuses have already been granted by this company to compensate for such reductions and this bonus makes up the balance of deductions still unpaid.

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.—All classes of printers employed on English newspapers in Montreal except machine operators were advanced in wages from \$22.00 to \$24.00 per week. This change will affect about 170 printers.

On December 21 Typographical Union No. 201 of Victoria, B.C., negotiated a new agreement with the two daily papers of that city; the agreement gives a slight increase to the members of the union, who number about 100.

The T. Eaton Company of Toronto granted an increase to bookbinders in their employ.

CLOTHING TRADES.—Garment workers employed by the H. S. Peters Company, Limited, Welland, Ont., were granted a bonus of 10 per cent, which increased their weekly earnings from \$9.00 to \$9.90. Five men and 45 women were affected by the change.

About 1,021 garment workers employed by the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Toronto, were advanced in wages. The new minimums are as follows: \$10 per week for female workers and \$15 per week for all men over 21 years of age.

TEXTILE TRADES.—On September 1, cordage workers at Welland, Ont., obtained an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with additional bonuses.

WOODWORKING TRADES.—The Walter Woods Company of Hamilton, Ont., granted its employees \$2.00 a week advance in wages. This was a voluntary concession and came into effect on November 3.

STEAM RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—An increase of 20 cents per day to foremen and 25 cents to sectionmen was granted by both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. The change became effective on the Canadian Pacific on October 1, and affected about 6,000 employees, while on the Grand Trunk the change dated from September 1 and affected about 3,000 employees.

Trainmen and yardmen employed on western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway obtained a general increase, effective November 1. The advance in the rate of wages of yardmen was 2 cents per hour.

On November 16 the weekly wages of engineers and firemen employed on the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway was increased from \$40.53 to \$42.26 for engineers and from \$26.46 to \$28.14 for firemen. This increase was the result of the findings of an informal board of arbitration.

Six hundred freight handlers at St. John, N.B., were granted a 5-cent-an-hour increase on November 20. The new rate is 30 cents an hour.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—As a result of the findings of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Electric Railway were granted an increase on October 28. The old rate ranged from 25 to 28 cents per hour while the new rate ranges from 28 to 32 cents per hour. The change affects about 150 employees.

A voluntary increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour was granted by the Toronto Street Railway Company to all its employees except car cleaners, who obtained an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The change became effective on November 1 and affected about 2,000 workpeople.

Two hundred and sixty employees of the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Company were granted an in-

crease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour as a result of the award of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Motormen and conductors to the number of 24 were granted an increase of 1 cent an hour by the Guelph Radial Railway Company.

GENERAL TRANSPORT.—An increase of two and a half cents per hour was secured by longshoremen at St. John, N. B. The change affected between 1,600 and 1,700 workpeople and dated from November 16.

On December 1 the Dominion Express Company granted an increase of 10 per cent to all its employees who were receiving less than \$2,000 per year and who had been in the service of the company at least six months. About 1,876 employees were affected.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.—The weekly wages of about 275 workpeople employed by the Works Department, Hamilton, were advanced by \$1.00 to \$7.41, while the hourly rates were increased by $1\frac{2}{3}$ cents to 10 cents.

Three hundred civic labourers in Ottawa were advanced in wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour.

All employees of the Fire Department in North Vancouver were granted an increase of \$10.00 per month.

Two and one-third cents an hour increase was allowed to civic labourers in Toronto.

An increase dating from July 1 was granted to stationary engineers in Ottawa. The rates are as follows: roller-men increased from 33 to 40 cents an hour, boiler firers increased from 28 to 33 cents an hour, and boiler tenders increased from 35 to 45 cents per hour.

Workpeople employed by the Water Works Department, Ottawa, were granted an increase on December 1, and these rates were still further increased by the award of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The weekly wages of employees of a bank note company in Ottawa were increased by 50 cents to \$1.00. The rates are as follows: old rate, \$4.50 to \$7.50; new rate, \$5.00 to \$8.50 per week.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
MINING—				
Coal miners.....	Sydney, N.S.....	6,700	Nov. 1	Increase of 4 per cent granted, together with a "war bonus" of 10 per cent and a special bonus of 5 per cent to underground workers who work 22 days in a period of four weeks.
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	1,311	Oct. 1	12½ per cent increase granted to underground workers and 10 per cent to all others.
Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.....			An advance of 6 per cent granted.
Coal miners.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....			A bonus of 5 per cent allowed.
Asbestos miners.....	Thetford Mines, Que	900	Nov 16	Day work advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Night work advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.75
Coal miners.....	Taylorlton, Sask....	89	" 1	Men received an increase of 2½ cents per hour
BUILDING TRADES—				
Plumbers, etc.....	Kingston, Ont.....	22	Nov. 1	Wages advanced from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 8-hour day.
Bricklayers and stonemasons ..	Toronto, Ont.....	700	Dec.28	Increase of 7½ cents per hour granted, making the new rate 62½ cents per hour or \$27.50 per 44 hour week.
METAL TRADES—				
Steel workers.....	Sydney, N.S.....	4,000	Nov. 1	10 per cent increase granted.
Machinists.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	30	Dec. 8	Wages advanced from 45 to 50 cents per hour.
Moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	53	Dec.10	Some increased from \$3.75 to \$4.00 per day, others advanced to \$4.47 including war bonus.
Electrical workers.....	Peterboro, Ont.....			Granted a bonus.
Shopmen, erectors and bridge and iron workers.	Bridgeburg, Ont....	1,000	Dec. 4	An advance of 10 per cent granted.
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—				
Printers.....	Montreal, Que.....	170	.....	All classes except machine operators increased from \$22 to \$24 per week.
Hand and machine compositors	Victoria, B.C.....	100	Dec.21	Slight increase granted.
Bookbinders.....	Toronto, Ont.....			Granted an increase.
CLOTHING TRADES—				
Garment workers.....	Welland, Ont.....	50	Dec. 1	A 10 per cent bonus granted.
Garment workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	1,021	.....	Minimum for female workers raised to \$10 per week; minimum for male workers over 21 years of age \$15.
TEXTILES TRADES—				
Cordage makers.....	Welland, Ont.....		Sept. 1	7½ per cent increase granted with additional bonuses.
WOODWORKING TRADES—				
Broom makers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	18	Nov. 3	Wages increased by \$2.00 per week.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.—Continued.

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—				
Maintenance-of-way employees.	G.T.Ry.	3,000	Sept. 1	Foremen granted 20 cents per day increase, sectionmen, 25 cents per day.
Maintenance-of-way employees.	C.P.Ry. system.	6,000	Oct. 1	Foremen advanced 20 cents per day, sectionmen, 25 cents per day.
Trainmen and yardmen.	C.P.R. Western lines	8,000	Nov. 1	General increase, yardmen obtaining 2 cents per hour advance.
Engineers and firemen.	Fernie, B.C.	8	Nov. 16	Engineers increased from \$40.53 to \$42.26 per week, firemen from \$26.46 to \$28.14 per week of 84 hours.
Freight handlers.	St. John, N.B.	600	Nov. 20	Wages advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—				
Motormen, conductors, etc.	Sandwich, Ont.	150	Oct. 28	Increased from rate of 25 to 28 cents to a rate of 28 to 32 cents per hour.
Motormen, conductors, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	2,000	Nov. 1	Voluntary increase of 2½ cents per hour to all except car cleaners who get 1½ cents per hour.
Motormen, conductors, etc.	Quebec, Que.	260	.....	An advance of 2½ cents per hour.
Motormen, and conductors, ...	Guelph, Ont.	24	Dec. 22	Granted 1 cent per hour increase.
GENERAL TRANSPORT—				
Longshoremen.	St. John, N.B.	1,600— 1,700	Nov. 16	Wages advanced 2½ cents per hour.
Express employees.	Dominion Express system.	1,876	Dec. 1	10 per cent increase granted to all receiving less than \$2,000 per year and who were over 6 months in the service.
CIVIC EMPLOYEES—				
Employees (works dept.)	Hamilton, Ont.	275	Oct.	Weekly wages increased by \$1 to \$7.41, and hourly rates increased by 1½ to 10 cents.
Labourers.	Ottawa, Ont.	300	Oct.	Granted an increase from 25 to 28 cents per hour.
Fire chief.	North Vancouver, B.C.	1	Nov.	Increased from \$90 to \$100.
Captains. ....	" "	.....	"	Increased from \$75 to \$85.
Drivers. ....	" "	.....	"	Increased from \$70 to \$80.
Firemen. ....	" "	.....	Oct.	Increased from \$65 to \$75.
Labourers.	Toronto, Ont. ....	.....	"	An advance of 2½ cents per hour allowed.
Rollermen.	Ottawa, Ont. ....	.....	July 1	Increased from 33 to 40 cents per hour.
Boiler firers. ....	" "	.....	"	Increase from 28 to 33 cents per hour.
Boiler tenders. ....	" "	.....	"	Increased from 35 to 45 cents per hour.
Waterworks employees.	" "	45	Dec. 1	Increase granted.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Bank Note employees.	Ottawa, Ont.	80	.....	Rates of \$4.50 to \$7.50 increased to \$5 to \$8.50 per week.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1917

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

THE industrial accident record of the Department of Labour for the month of January, 1917, shows there to have been 63 workpeople killed and 371 injured in the course of their respective employments. During December 97 workpeople were killed and 325 injured, a total of 422, while during January, 1916, 75 workers were killed and 315 injured, a total of 390. There were according to these figures a decrease of 34 in the number of industrial fatalities in January as compared with December, and there was also a decrease of 12 fatalities as compared with January a year ago. There were 46 more workpeople injured in January than in December and 56 more than in January, 1916.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1917, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	4	5	9
Lumbering.....	3	3	6
Mining.....	5	22	27
Building Trades.....	2	13	15
Metal Trades.....	6	149	155
Woodworking Trades.....		9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....		1	1
Clothing.....		1	1
Textile.....		1	1
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	1	2	3
Leather.....		1	1
TRANSPORTATION—			
Steam Railway Service...	24	93	117
Electric Railway Service.....		5	5
Navigation.....	11	3	14
Miscellaneous.....	2	23	25
Public Employees.....	1	3	4
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	35	38
Unskilled Labour.....	1	2	3
Total.....	63	371	434

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JANUARY, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
AGRICULTURE:—				
Farmer.....	Shiloh, Ont.....	Jan. 18	1	Struck by a pitchfork.
".....	Lyn, Ont.....	" 2	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 4	1	Crushed by a wagon.
".....	Aurora, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from load of hay.
LUMBERING:—				
Sawmill employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11	1	Fell through floor.
Stationary engineer.....	Lombard, B.C.....	" 11	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Chopper.....	New Liskeard, Ont.....	" 17	1	Struck by a falling tree.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JANUARY, 1917.—Continued.

Trade or Industry:	Localty	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS & QUARRIES:—				
Miners.....	Nipissing Mine, Cobalt, O.	Jan. 12	2	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Spruce Grove, Alta.	" 11	1	Asphyxiated by mine gas.
Miner.....	Link Coal Mine, Alta.	" 4	1	Fall of mine roof.
Miner.....	Kamloops, B.C.	" 13	1	Crushed by mine car.
BUILDING TRADES:—				
Carpenter.....	Kingston, Ont.	" 15	1	Fell from scaffold.
Workman.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	1	Fell from viaduct.
METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING TRADES				
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" ..	1	Struck by blast furnace door.
Machinist.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6	1	Struck by lever of machine.
Machinist.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 9	1	Struck by flying piece of broken emery wheel.
Power-house electrician.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 26	1	Electrocuted.
Rifle factory employee.....	Quebec, Que.	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
Foundry worker.....	Welland, Ont.	" 1	1	Mangled by shafting of machinery.
FOOD, TOBACCO & LIQUOR PREPARATION:—				
Bakery employee.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	1	Fell from an elevator.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE:—				
Fireman.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 21	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Fargo, Ont.	" 20	1	Struck by a train.
".....	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 12	1	Rear end collision.
".....	Buda, Ont.	" 20	1	Struck by a train.
".....	St. Luc Jct., Que.	" 6	1	Runover by cars.
".....	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	1	Runover by locomotive.
".....	Dixville, Que.	" 21	1	Rear end collision.
Shop-hand.....	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	Crushed between cars.
Shop-hand.....	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Runover by locomotive.
Car inspector.....	Chatham, Ont.	" 22	1	Crushed between cars.
Carman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 17	1	Crushed by overturning of a derailed freight car, which was struck by passing train.
Carmen.....	Turoot, Que.	" 5	2	Crushed between cars.
Carman.....	Ballantyne, Ont.	" 17	1	Collision.
Sectionman.....	Tillsonburg, Ont.	" 27	1	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Brockton, Alta.	" 4	1	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Coteau Jct., Que.	" 4	1	Struck by a train.
Lampman.....	Campbellton, N.B.	" 18	1	Struck by a train.
Employee.....	Field, B.C.	" 21	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Employee.....	St. John's, Que.	" 6	1	Runover by a train.
Employee.....	Melville, Sask.	" 23	1	Struck by locomotive.
Laborer.....	Pt. St. Charles, Que.	" 9	1	Crushed by falling mass of steel.
Laborers.....	Montreal, Que.	" 4	2	Crushed under falling pile of coal.
Laborer.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 9	1	Run over by a train.
NAVIGATION:—				
Captain.....	Port, Mann, B.C.	" 5	1	Drowned, fell from gang plank.
Dredge Crew.....	Whitehead, N.S.	" 17	9	Drowned, Dredge "Cape Breton" foundered.
Cook.....	St. John, N.B.	" 17	1	Drowned, fell from gangplank.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT:—				
Driver.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	1	Wagon struck by a street car.
Longshoremen.....	St. John, N.B.	" 27	1	Struck by falling goods.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES:—				
County Constable.....	Sydney, N.S.	" ..	1	Assaulted by thugs.
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES:—				
Meter reader.....	Haileybury, Ont.	" 2	1	Electrocuted.
Explosive factory employee.....	Nobel, Ont.	" 25	1	Mangled by machinery.
Brick M'f'g. plant employee.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	1	Mangled by machinery.
UNSKILLED LABOUR:—				
Laborer.....	Gagetown, N.B.	" 6	1	Fell from bridge.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY 1917

TRADES OR INDUSTRY.		CAUSES.																							
		Machinery.	Falling and rolling material.	Fall.	Flying objects.	Burned and scalded.	Handling material.	Tools.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Collision of locomotives and cars.	Appliances on railway rolling stock.	Elevators and hoists.	Mine cars and mine machinery.	Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	Derailment of locomotives and cars.	Falling from, run over and crushed by horse and motor-driven vehicles	Hand trucks.	Stepping on and otherwise injured by nails and sharp-edged objects.	Collision of street cars and vehicles.	Farm machinery and implements.	Sprain.	Struck by a motor car.	Caught in coil of hawser of vessel.	Explosion.	Sudden application of brakes on cars.
Agriculture.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lumbering.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mining.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Building Trades.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metal Trades.....	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodworking Trades.....	43	28	18	13	15	9	11	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printing and Allied Trades.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clothing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Textile.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leather.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steam Railway Service.....	5	5	17	5	3	5	2	11	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electric Railway Service.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Navigation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Transport.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public and Civic Employees.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	11	9	1	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unskilled Labour.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	71	60	54	24	24	21	18	14	13	11	9	9	7	7	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	371

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

A workman employed by a firm of electricians, while taking off wires from a post on the exhibition grounds, at Quebec, in November, 1915, fell from the post and had both arms broken, in consequence of which he

**Limitation of
Liability of
Insurance
Companies**

was unable to work for four months and lost 5 per cent of his capacity for work. He took an action against his employers, claiming \$1,200 as an indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employers, on the other hand, had taken insurance policies against all accidents happening to their employees, it being stated in the policies that the insurance was against accidents happening on account of the "installation on electric wires inside and outside of buildings." They brought suit against the insurance company, whose answer was that the accident was not one of those covered by the policies, as the post was situated near a building on the exhibition grounds, but was not part of it and had no connection with it except the wires it supported and which from that post entered the building, the work in the course of which the accident happened being usually performed by special men called linemen. The Superior Court upheld this view and dismissed the employers' action against the company. (*Quebec—Goulet v. Merchants and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company.*)

While repairing high tension wires on a post, a workman received an electric shock, resulting in two fingers of the left hand and one of the right hand being burnt. He took an action against his employers for an indemnity, claiming that he had lost 20 per cent of his working

**Contributory
Negligence
Amounting to
Inexcusable
Fault**

capacity. The defendant company's answer was that the plaintiff was an experienced electrician who knew about the danger inherent to his trade; that the accident was due to his inexcusable fault in that he had neglected to use the rubber gloves provided by the defendant for work on live wires with instruction not to work on the same without putting the gloves on. It was also stated that the company had paid the plaintiff his wages while he was unable to work, besides paying his hospital bill and the doctor's bill. The Court upheld the defendant's view as to the fact of contributory negligence, and, taking into consideration the amount paid out by the company, allowed the plaintiff \$399.11 out of the \$2,000 indemnity he had claimed. (*Quebec — Caron v. Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company.*)

While employed on a steamship at Montreal a workman fell into the hold and suffered, among other injuries, compound fractures of his jaw and of his right thigh, a general shaking up of the body and a severe shock to his nervous system. He was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition, and in an action for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, complained that he would be incapacitated for work for a year and that thereafter his earning capacity would be diminished by 90 per cent, which would be equivalent to a loss of at least \$700 per annum for the rest of his life. Responsibility for the accident was alleged against the owners of the ship because the hatch through which the plaintiff fell into the ship's hold was said to be unprotected, and in that condition was in the nature of a trap to the ship's

**Unprotected
Hatch on Ship.
Injured Work-
man Awarded
Damages**

employees. Thus plaintiff held that his injuries were caused by the defendant's inexcusable fault and negligence. The defendants denied liability; they pleaded that the accident was solely due to the inexcusable fault of the plaintiff himself or was brought about intentionally by him in removing the hatch covering. Justice MacLennan said plaintiff had not proved that the accident was caused by the inexcusable fault of the defendants, or those for whom they were responsible. Therefore, he was not entitled to claim more than the ordinary damages under the Act. Considering that plaintiff was suffering from temporary incapacity,

which would probably continue for a year, when the Court would be in a better position than at present to determine the extent to which his wages would be reduced in consequence of the accident, the Court condemned the defendants to pay to plaintiff an allowance of \$30 a month from July 18 last until December 10, 1917, when the parties must appear again before the Court in order to settle compensation for reduced earning capacity as a result of the injuries suffered through his accident. (*Quebec—Hyland v. The Lake and River Transportation Company, Limited.*)

REVIEWS

UNITED STATES.—Annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labour, U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Immigration. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. 231 pp.

that the total admissions were 366,748. Against this 129,765 emigrant and 111,042 non-emigrant aliens, a total of 240,807, left the United States. Therefore, the actual increase in population through immigration was 125,941. The increase in 1915 was 50,070, while in 1914 it was 769,216.

The report points out that, contrary to the general impression, the work of the immigration service has not fallen off proportionately to the reduction in immigration. The decline in immigration is only temporary and all of the machinery

Immigration and Labour Distribution in the United States

of the service must remain in commission; moreover, it is a simpler matter to handle effectively a large but normal stream of immigration than it is to care for immigration which is sporadic and to some extent abnormal. Then, too, the difficulties of administration have increased with Canada at war and with Mexico having a "war situation."

Comparing the immigration in the last fiscal year with that of previous years the report states:

During the fiscal year 1914 aliens to the number of 1,218,480 migrated to the United States. Immigration averaged 1,012,194 aliens per year for the decade 1905 to 1914. In 1915 it dropped to 326,700 and in the past fiscal year only 298,826 aliens entered the country, 27,874 less than in 1915. The preceding figures relate to immigrant aliens. During the year 67,922 non-immigrant aliens entered the country, so

With respect to rejections the report has the following:

With respect to rejections, attention should be called at least to the following figures: In 1914 aliens to the number of 33,041 were rejected—2.3 per cent of the number who applied. The corresponding figures and percentages for 1915 were 24,111 and 5.3 and for the past year 18,867 and 4.9. The increase in the percentage of rejections is doubtless due to two circumstances: (1) a poorer class of immigration as tested by the selective features of the law; (2) the opportunity afforded at least at some of the seaports for a more thorough examination that was possible when larger numbers of applicants had to be medically and otherwise inspected within a given time.

The decrease in immigration has afforded the bureau an opportunity for experimental work with the making of medical examinations. In the year 1914 only 2.29 per cent of those examined were certified for mental or physical defects, but by the more deliberate examination which was possible in the period October 4, 1914, to March 31, 1915, when immigration had fallen off, such certifications averaged 5.37 per cent. In an experiment with an intensive physical examination 9.37 per cent were certified for physical or mental defects. During

the year fines were collected from steamship companies in 88 cases for bringing to United States ports aliens affected with dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, tuberculosis or mental defects. About 55 per cent of all aliens rejected during the year—10,383 in number—were rejected as likely to become public charges. During the summer 350 alien public charges were expelled under deportation proceedings, while 1,081 were so expelled because it was found that at the time of entering they were likely to become inmates of public institutions, making a total of 11,814. During the last fiscal year 2,080 alien contract labourers were deported as compared with 2,722 in 1915, while 116 such aliens were arrested and deported compared with 65 in 1915. The report calls attention to the question of Oriental immigration and states that when this immigration is once started the history of previous large migrations will be repeated. In the Bureau's judgment this matter demands attention in advance and it is pointed out that the machinery for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law is not adequate or well adapted to its object. Attention is also drawn to the fact that under the naturalization laws of the United States a person of Mongolian race cannot become a citizen no matter how long he resides in the country, yet a person of that race who is born in the United States is vested with American citizenship by the accident of birth.

The Department's work in the distribution of labour, which is in charge of the Division of Information, has passed the experimental stage. During the past year 184,481 persons made application to the several offices maintained by the Division to be placed in employment and 75,195 applicants were directed to employment, of which number 58,263 were American citizens. In the years 1914 and 1915, 109,512 applications were received and 15,239 persons placed in employment. The report states that ever since the conference on employment of the Department held at San Francisco,

August, 1914, calling attention to the plans of the Federal Government on employment matters there has been a steady growth in sentiment throughout the country in favour of the extension of the service. States and municipalities have organized existing systems on a more effective basis and many of these have joined in a co-operative system with the Department of Labour in furtherance of the work.

The Appendices present a number of statistical tables and two valuable charts, showing the total immigration and the immigration from different countries into the United States in the years 1820-1916.

AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND.—Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1916. Brisbane, 1916. 55 pp.

At the beginning of the year many of the State's most important industries

Labour Exchanges in Queensland	were so seriously affected by the drought and the war that there was a considerable amount of unemployment, the
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pastoral and meat industries being most affected. However, the absorption of numbers of the workers in these industries by the Government in railway construction work alleviated the seriousness of the situation. In connection with this problem the labour exchanges established under the Labour Exchanges Act, proved of great value. The exchanges were able to organize the workers seeking employment systematically and to relate the supply of labour to the demand from employers. Private employment was found for 6,447 men while 7,269 were placed by the Government throughout the State, making a total of 13,716 sent to employment through the exchanges. During the previous year 5,592 men passed through these bureaux. Of the 13,716 workers engaged through the exchanges during the year under review, 6,383 were assisted by the issue of railway passes, to the value of £3,904 13s. 7d., represent-

ing half fares for those placed by the exchanges and full fares for those securing employment themselves. The amount refunded was £2,831 19s. 10d. or 72 per cent of the value of the passes issued. The amount outstanding as good totals was £306 4s. 9d.

In further reference to the work of the labour exchanges the report states:

The mobilization of labour in the way undertaken by the exchanges is calculated to abolish local reserves of labour in many districts hitherto uncatered for by any such system. A thorough knowledge of the supply and demand for workers, both male and female, in the various centres throughout the State being communicated to a central body must greatly facilitate the work of a department that is established ostensibly to deal with the problem of unemployment. Constant telegraphic communication, together with the submission of a weekly report from each of the eight central labour exchanges to the head exchange, and the issue of weekly reports from the head exchange to each of the above mentioned, covering complete details of the transactions and requirements of all such exchanges, place the Department in the position of being able to fairly accurately judge the position of the labour market throughout the State, as well as being of benefit to those in search of labour, and unemployed men and women in search of work.

A female labour exchange was opened on March 3, 1916, and it is stated that "in the near future it may be desirable to extend the number of 'female exchanges' to other parts of the city." During the four months from the third of March 1,031 woman workers registered at these exchanges, of whom 534 were placed in employment.

The report gives statistical tables as to employment, factory inspection, industrial accidents, and overtime.

UNITED STATES.—Public Facilities for Educating the Alien. Department of Interior Bulletin No. 18, 1916. 51 pp.

So long as the immigrants to the United States were of Teutonic stock the problem of educating the alien presented no particular difficulty, but in the decade 1891-1900 over half the immigrants came from the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe, and 10 years later these same countries were responsible

for over three-fourths of the immigration. Illiteracy figures for this Eastern section of Europe ranged from Austria 13.7 per cent to Servia 78.9 per cent of the population unable to read or write their own language. According to the United States census of 1910 there were 1,650,361 foreign-born whites over 10 years of age who could not read or write in any language, a number representing 12.7 per cent of the entire foreign-born white population of the country. In contrast with the illiteracy among the native whites, 3 per cent, this figure is disquietingly large. Of the nearly three million who could not use English as a medium of communication, 2,565,612 are over 21 years of age, well beyond the compulsory school attendance age.

From the legal standpoint, immigrant education deals with three quite distinct groups: (1) children who come within the provisions of the compulsory school-attendance law (usually up to 14 or 15 years); (2) youth of both sexes between the close of the compulsory school-attendance period and the close of the school-age period (18, 20 or 21 years, according to the state); and (3) all above the age limits just indicated, who may be termed adults from the school-age point of view. Children of the first group present no peculiar problem. They are taken care of more or less effectively by the compulsory school-attendance law, which affects all children alike. For those who fall within the second category very little legislation is applicable. Massachusetts is an exception, however, since for nearly 30 years there has been a law upon her statute books requiring illiterate minors over 14 years of age to attend some school if they have lived over a year in a city or town which maintains an evening school. Connecticut has a mandatory provision in its education law for the establishment of evening schools and for cities of New York and other states there are permissive provisions for the establishment of evening schools. For those of the third category the problem is acute. With 2,565,612 foreign-

born white persons who fall within this age group in the country in 1910 suffering from this disability, and only 35,614 foreign-born white adults in school, or 1.3 per cent, it is evident that practically no aliens are making any systematic effort to acquire the English language.

To meet this condition a better use of present facilities is needed and in many instances education laws themselves need to be changed. In some states constitutional provisions militate seriously against the establishment of

more evening schools for adults unless the community is prepared to support them entirely from its own resources. Eleven of the states make grants for the support of evening schools.

The report has sections on the methods in use in different evening elementary schools and there are also a number of statistical tables on the foreign-born white population, and on illiteracy and school attendance among foreign-born whites. There is also a detailed table of statistics relating to evening schools, 1914-1915.

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MARCH, 1917

Number 3

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Activity in industry during February was well maintained, though early in the month, on account of adverse conditions on the railroads, some lines of manufacturing were hampered by slow delivery of raw materials and by delay in making shipments. There were four new strikes in February, all of which were settled; two of the strikes carried over from the previous month were adjusted, leaving six still unsettled at the end of the month. Prices continued to advance, the Department's index number of wholesale prices standing at 217.3 for February, as compared with 208.1 for the previous month and 173.7 for February, 1916. The usual summaries of the labour market, strikes, prices, wages changes and trade and finance appear in the General Review and a special article summarizes a report of the United States Board of Mediation and Arbitration on legislation relative to Railway Strikes and Lock-outs.

* * *

During February two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, one from the conductors in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the other from the commercial telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In the former case the application was under consideration by the

**In this
Issue**

Minister at the close of the month and in the latter a Board was established to deal with the dispute. Boards were also established during the month in connection with two other applications, namely, (1) from the employees of the Canadian Express Company on its lines west of North Bay, Ont., and (2) from the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance of way service.

* * *

It may not be generally known to Canadians that the State of Colorado in dealing with labour disputes follows somewhat closely the procedure of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. Colo-

rado has, however, departed from the procedure here in that the legislation is administered by an independent commission rather than by a Department of the Legislature. The Colorado Act, which was approved April 12th, 1915, establishes the Industrial Commission of Colorado; not more than two of the commissioners may be of the same political party; not more than one may be a person who on account of previous vocation, employment or affiliations can be classed as a representative of employers and not more than one may be a person who can be classed as a representative of employees. The Commission is given numerous duties and wide powers. It may appoint advisors who without compen-

**Industrial
Disputes Act
Followed in
Colorado**

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

sation may assist the Commission in the execution of its duties and it is directed to inquire into and supervise the enforcement as far as respects relations between employer and employee of the laws relating to child labour, laundries, stores, factory inspection, employment of females, employment offices, mining, fire escapes, and means of egress from places of employment and all other laws protecting the life, health and safety of employees. The Commission is also to administer and enforce all the provisions of law relating to compensation for accidental injury to and death of employees. Full power to enter work places and to inspect books and records is granted. In the matter of arbitration of industrial disputes the Commission is required to do all in its power to promote the voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation of disputes, and in pursuance of this duty may appoint temporary boards of arbitration. The initiative for the appointment of such boards appears to rest with the Commission, whereas in the Canadian legislation the Minister of Labour appoints Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on application in due form from either party. Nor does it appear that the Colorado legislation is limited in its application to disputes in any group of industries as is the case in the Canadian Act. As in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, employers and employees are directed to give notice at least 30 days in advance of any intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and it is made an unlawful act for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute prior to or during the investigation, hearing or arbitration by the Commission or an Arbitration Board appointed by it. In both statutes employers and employees are forbidden to make any change in the conditions of employment where a dispute has been made the subject of arbitration, hearing or investigation by the Commission or Board until such dispute has been finally dealt with. In the Colorado Act as in the Canadian legislation

the findings of a Board are not binding upon the parties unless they have made a prior agreement in writing to accept and be bound by them. There is an important point of difference in that in the Colorado statute appeal may be made from the findings of the Commission to the courts. Several of the clauses of the Colorado law are almost identical with the corresponding sections of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

* * *

Crop Bulletin Number 94 of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the Province of Manitoba, which has recently been issued, has some interesting data as to farm help and farm wages in the province.

The report is summarized from returns received from 700 regular correspondents of the Department, resident in every settled district of the province. The subjoined table shows the number of winter workers, spring and summer workers and autumn workers in each of the five districts.

District.	Male workers Winter	Male workers Spring and Summer	Male workers Autumn
North Western.	1,999	4,507	8,046
South Western.	2,141	4,737	7,964
North Central.	1,954	4,088	7,716
South Central.	1,805	4,058	7,363
Eastern.	2,414	4,635	8,048
Total. . .	10,313	22,025	39,137

The monthly wage for the winter ranged from \$15 in the South Western and South Central Districts to \$18 in the North Western District; the spring and summer wage from \$35 in the Eastern District to \$39 in the South Western District, and the autumn wage from \$42 in the North Central and Eastern Districts to \$48 in the North Western Dis-

trict. The report notes the difficulty of securing an accurate statement of autumn wages as some men are engaged by the month and a larger number by the day. The figures quoted are on the basis of day wages, taking 21 working days to the month. The total number of farm domestics in the province was 5,098, and the monthly wage for this class ranged from \$17 in the North Western District to \$19 in the South Western.

The *Labour Gazette* of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom for January, 1917, gives data with regard to the extension of women's employment as at July and October, 1916. The following table is based on returns made by employers to the Employment Department of the Board of Trade:

	Estimated number of females employed in July, 1914	Estimated increase in the number of females employed since July 1914		Number of females reported by employees as directly replacing males	
		July, 1916	October, 1916	July, 1916	October, 1916
Industrial occupations.....	2,133,000	361,000	393,000	264,000	314,000
Government establishments*.....	2,000	79,000	117,000	79,000†	117,000
Commercial occupations.....	496,000	240,000	268,000	226,000	264,000
Professional occupations.....	67,500	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Banking and Finance.....	9,500	32,000	37,000	31,000	37,000
Hotels, public houses, cinemas, theatres, etc.....	176,000	20,000	16,000	31,000	30,000
Agriculture, permanent labour (Great Britain).....	80,000	20,000	500	35,000	20,000
Transport (not municipal).....	17,000	35,000	41,000	35,000	41,000
Civil Service.....	66,000	58,000	67,000	41,000	64,000
Local Government (including teachers and transport workers under municipal authorities).....	184,000	30,000	34,000	26,000	31,000
Total.....	3,231,000	889,000	988,500	783,000	933,000

*Arsenals, dockyards, national shell-filling factories, etc.

†Estimated figure.

Since the war about 988,500 women, or 30.6 per cent of the numbers employed in July, 1914, have been drawn into the various occupations included in the above table. Women employed in connection with the nursing of soldiers and sailors are not included, and under this head there has been an increase since July, 1914, of some 34,000 women. Allowing for this and for the displacement of women from domestic service and from small workshops and workrooms in the dressmaking trade, which are also excluded from the table, it is estimated that the net increase since July, 1914, in the number of women regularly engaged in occupations outside their own homes is in round figures about 850,000.

In the occupations enumerated in the table there has been an increase since

July, 1916, of nearly 100,000, which is roughly one-third of the corresponding increase between April and July. It appears therefore that, taking the whole field of employment, though the number of women is still increasing rapidly, the rate of increase has slackened considerably compared with that of the preceding three months.

As far as substitution is concerned, there has been an increase since July, 1916, of 150,000 in the number of women directly replacing men, which is considerably more than half the corresponding figure for April to July. As in the case of the increased employment of women, there has therefore been a check to the rate of expansion, but this check is less marked in the case of women acting as substitutes than for the total numbers employed.

An examination of the returns indicates that the increase in the number of women employed has not been equally divided between the different classes of employment. The increase has, in fact, been confined to the chemical and metal trades, there having been declines in the numbers of women employed in the textile, clothing and paper and printing trades. It is evident also that though the demand for women's labour has fallen off somewhat, the supply of women's labour has decreased to a greater extent, and that the process of transfer-

ence from the more poorly paid occupations to munition work still continues.

* * *

According to data compiled by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics and published in its Monthly Review for February the number of strikes and lockouts in the United States during the year 1916 was 3,323. The number similarly compiled during the year 1915 was 1,229. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts begun in each of the months of 1916 and of 1915:

Kind of Dispute	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	Total
Strikes 1916...	143	161	220	317	493	258	248	264	213	273	190	111	311	3,202
" 1915...	50	45	75	91	111	54	95	138	147	104	109	74	.....	1,093
Lockouts 1916...	7	5	8	14	15	16	3	8	12	9	2	2	20	211
" 1915...	13	12	14	16	11	6	14	9	15	8	10	8	.....	136
Total 1916....	150	166	228	331	508	274	251	272	225	282	192	113	331	3,323
" 1915....	63	57	89	107	122	60	109	147	162	112	119	82	.....	1,229

The United States Child Labour Law passed in August last takes effect September 1 of the present year. It will be remembered that the object of the Act was to prevent the inter-state shipment of the products of any mine or quarry in which children under the age of 16 had been employed or of any manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 years of age had been employed or in which children between the ages of 14 and 16 years have worked more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or have been employed at night work (for text of the Act see issue of November, 1916, page 1785). A letter to the Governors of all the states issued by the Secretaries of Labour and Commerce and the Attorney-

Child Labour Laws of the United States and New York State

General of the United States gives the first public announcement of preparation for the enforcement of the new law. The Governors are asked to call upon the state legislatures for action which will avoid duplicate state and federal systems of ascertaining the ages of children to be protected. It is pointed out that the states need only to meet the standard of age determination set by the federal Act to avoid the trouble and expense of duplicate working papers. An appropriation of \$200,000 to be used in the enforcement of the law is before Congress. According to the new Child Labour Law of New York State, enacted in the spring of last year, children under 15 years of age who obtain work permits must be graduates of an elementary school. This provision of the law went into effect February 1. Children be-

tween 15 and 16 years of age are granted work permits as in the past upon school records, certifying that the holders have completed the work of the first six years. The Wellington Law, as it is called, was drafted by the New York Child Labour Committee in conference

with school superintendents, principals and other persons intimately connected with the enforcement of the Child Labour Law. It is expected that the new Act will materially lessen the number of children leaving school each year to enter industry.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Manufacturing on the whole was active during February, though the inability of the railways to handle freight expeditiously occasioned delays and reduction of working forces in some instances. Metal mining continued active, though in some parts of the Cobalt district difficulty in securing labour interfered to some extent with outputs. In British Columbia the settlement of labour troubles in the Crow's Nest Pass district not only increased outputs of coal mining companies but also of smelters which had suffered from a shortage of coke. Building and construction was seasonally quiet in nearly all parts of the country. Lumbering showed a falling off in some districts where the cut was finished and work confined to haulage; too much snow was reported in a number of Quebec districts. Agriculture and fishing remained quiet. The removal of snow continued to give employment to some men in the cities, but other municipal work was very quiet.

During February there were twelve strikes in existence involving 101 establishments and 6,443 workpeople. Four strikes, affecting six firms and 577 employees, commenced during the month, while 95 establishments and 5,866 employees were in-

volved in the eight other disputes which commenced prior to February 1. The four February strikes and two of the January strikes terminated during the month, leaving six unsettled strikes on record at the end of February. During February coal miners were involved in two strikes, while boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, etc., and furriers were involved in one each.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices was again higher owing chiefly to advances in vegetables and in metals, but there were also considerable increases in livestock and meats, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, fuel, and in building materials. Slight decreases appeared in hides and in malt. Western grains were lower, but at Toronto many lines were higher and fodders advanced. Butter and eggs declined slightly, but rose again. The index number for February stood at 217.3 as compared with 208.1 for January and 173.7 for February, 1916; 142.5 for February, 1915, and 136.6 for February, 1914. In retail prices, meats, cheese, milk, beans, tea and potatoes were higher in the average, but eggs, butter, flour and oatmeal showed slight declines. The average cost for a family budget of staple foods stood at \$10.46 for the middle of February as compared with \$10.27 for the middle of January, \$8.40 for February, 1916,

The Labour Market

Prices

Strikes

\$7.99 for February, 1915, and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In coal and wood, prices were substantially higher, anthracite coal averaging \$10.99 per ton as compared with \$10.24 in January and \$8.58 in February, 1916.

The trend of wages continued upward during February as indicated by 20

**Changes in
Wages
and Hours**

changes in rates reported to the Department, affecting approximately 16,000 wage earners. Of the employees affected some 7,000 were coal miners, mainly in British Columbia, and a considerable number were garment workers at Toronto. The reports also relate to metal manufacturing, railway employment, the building trades and public service. A reduction in hours of labour accompanied the increase in two cases and one employer voluntarily granted a 16 per cent bonus dating the same back for some time.

In the metal trades, boilermakers and helpers in the Vulcan Iron Works of New Westminster received a flat increase of \$2 per week and hours were reduced to 44 per week for the summer months and 48 in the winter, while in the Qneida plant at Niagara Falls the employees received an advance of 16 per cent with a bonus to cover wages lost by former reductions. For the future a sliding scale based on the cost of living was adopted. Garment workers in Toronto and in Edmonton received substantial increases, the change affecting in all about 4,000 workpeople. In transportation the maintenance-of-way employees of the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railroad obtained a rate equal to that received by this class of employees on the Canadian Pacific Railroad west of Revelstoke, B.C. At Victoria and at Fernie, B.C., mine owners agreed upon an in-

creased scale for miners, while shooters and loaders employed in the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company's mines obtained an advance, effective February 26th. At Fernie, where a strike threatened, the mediation of the Minister of Labour brought about an amicable settlement with a war bonus of \$1.75 per week for the men. In the building trades, Windsor carpenters negotiated an increase of 8 cents per hour with a reduction from nine to eight hours per day, and plasterers' labourers in Toronto will in future receive 40 cents per hour. Salaried public employees were well represented in February wage changes. Increases were reported for the St. Thomas fire department, the Toronto police force, the Niagara Falls fire department, the Kingston fire department, the fire chief and fire drivers at Galt, and the traffic officers of the Ottawa police department. In civic employment, also, foremen, labourers and teamsters at Murrayville, B.C., labourers at Nelson, B.C., and 46 employees of the Regina Light and Power plant received increases. Telephone operators' wages were raised \$5.00 per month at Winnipeg, the change becoming effective February 1.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for

**Trade and
Finance**

January, 1917, amounted to \$72,323,074, compared with \$68,014,567 in December, 1916, and \$50,170,665 in January, 1916, an increase of \$22,152,409. Domestic exports of merchandise for January, 1917, amounted to \$99,106,259, compared with \$130,037,174 in December, 1916, and \$83,731,184 in January, 1916. Increases in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their products, agriculture and manufactures were shown, while a decrease was shown in miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS.

	December, 1916	January, 1917	January, 1916
	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable Goods.....	38,177,116	39,855,400	27,504,149
Free Goods.....	29,837,451	32,467,674	22,666,516
Total imports.....	68,014,567	72,323,074	50,170,665

- EXPORTS.

The Mine.....	8,457,039	6,836,464	4,654,815
The Fisheries.....	2,630,149	2,784,824	2,437,715
The Forest.....	4,262,423	3,695,352	3,243,360
Animals and their products.....	12,882,235	11,745,761	10,203,827
Agriculture.....	47,213,553	22,550,924	15,402,976
Manufactures.....	54,261,266	50,814,082	47,015,283
Miscellaneous.....	330,509	678,852	773,208
Total exports.....	130,037,174	99,106,259	83,731,184
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-).....	+62,022,607	+26,783,185	+33,560,519

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in February, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$908,957,957 in January to \$770,548,682 in February, a decrease of \$138,409,275 or 15.22 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces all showed a decrease as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$106,326,225 or 16.0 per cent, the total for February, 1916, being \$664,222,457. As compared with February of last year there were gains in all of the provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed decided increases as compared with the same period of last year.

The bank statement for January, 1917, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$111,-

545,874, as compared with \$113,346,966 for the month of December, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for January amounted to \$427,308,526, as compared with \$458,208,417 for December, 1916. Notes in circulation for January amounted to \$133,358,187, as compared with \$148,785,287. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts amounted to \$24,487,273, as compared with \$24,056,797 during December, 1916.

Canadian revenue for the month of January, 1917, amounted to \$21,047,216.72, as compared with \$17,522,091.40 in January, 1916, an increase of \$3,525,125.32. The expenditure on capital account for January, 1917, amounted to \$26,318,529.51, which comprised \$24,074,932.88 for war purposes and \$2,031,921.81 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$211,674.82 for railway subsidies.

*** BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

Cities.	January, 1917	February, 1917	February, 1916	February, 1917, compared with January, 1917.		February, 1917, compared with February, 1916	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Amount Per cent	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Amount Per cent
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Nova Scotia.....	12,992,959	9,998,182	8,880,825	— 2,994,777	-23.27	+ 1,117,357	+12.57
Halifax.....	12,992,959	9,998,182	8,880,825	— 2,994,777	-23.27	+ 1,117,357	+12.57
New Brunswick.....	9,102,643	7,204,071	6,188,026	— 1,898,572	-20.85	+ 1,016,045	+16.41
St. John.....	9,102,643	7,204,071	6,188,026	— 1,898,572	-20.85	+ 1,016,045	+16.41
Quebec.....	338,796,818	305,187,375	250,213,585	— 31,609,443	-9.38	+ 54,973,790	+21.96
Montreal.....	320,446,690	290,793,718	238,208,669	— 29,652,972	-9.25	+ 52,585,049	+22.07
Quebec.....	10,350,128	14,393,657	12,004,916	— 1,956,471	-11.96	+ 2,388,741	+19.89
Ontario.....	299,042,674	247,333,685	212,610,567	— 50,708,989	-17.01	+ 34,723,118	+16.33
Hamilton.....	20,066,453	15,803,639	13,788,455	— 4,262,895	-21.23	+ 2,015,184	+14.61
London.....	9,537,107	7,845,349	6,925,362	— 1,691,758	-17.83	+ 919,987	+13.27
Ottawa.....	21,974,359	18,439,878	16,529,849	— 3,534,681	-16.08	+ 1,900,829	+11.54
Toronto.....	246,464,074	205,245,019	175,366,901	— 41,219,655	-16.72	+ 29,878,118	+17.03
Manitoba.....	160,752,399	128,944,345	122,832,955	— 31,808,054	-19.78	+ 6,111,390	+19.20
Winnipeg.....	160,752,399	128,944,345	122,832,955	— 31,808,054	-19.78	+ 6,111,390	+19.21
Saskatchewan.....	24,005,680	16,896,644	14,113,581	— 7,109,036	-29.61	+ 2,783,063	+19.71
Moose Jaw.....	5,176,519	3,696,251	3,377,220	— 1,480,268	-28.50	+ 1,799,299	+53.27
Regina.....	12,127,929	8,383,598	6,572,600	— 3,744,331	-30.87	+ 1,810,998	+27.54
Saskatoon.....	6,701,232	4,816,795	4,163,761	— 1,884,437	-28.11	+ 653,034	+15.68
Alberta.....	32,266,373	24,866,455	23,171,387	— 7,399,918	-22.93	+ 1,695,058	+ 7.31
Calgary.....	21,066,862	16,265,562	14,969,045	— 4,801,300	-22.69	+ 1,296,517	+ 8.65
Edmonton.....	11,199,511	8,600,893	8,202,342	— 2,598,618	-23.19	+ 398,551	+ 4.85
British Columbia.....	34,998,411	30,117,925	26,211,531	— 4,880,486	-13.94	+ 3,906,394	+14.90
Vancouver.....	28,757,111	24,628,167	21,002,208	— 4,128,944	-14.35	+ 3,625,959	+17.26
Victoria.....	6,241,300	5,489,758	5,209,323	— 751,542	-12.03	+ 280,435	+ 5.37
Total (16 cities).....	908,957,957	770,548,682	694,222,457	— 138,409,275	-15.22	+ 106,326,225	+16.00

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, Machinery, Conveyances.—

Activity in this group was sustained in most lines. In the Maritime Provinces all localities in which the steel and iron industry is important reported active conditions. The large plants at Sydney

Manufacturing

sustained their outputs of the previous month and considerable progress was being made in the enlargement of some furnaces and the construction of others. Halifax reported rolling mills and manufacturers of bolts and nuts active and all marine repair shops and shipyards very busy. Steel working plants at Westville operated day and night throughout the month, though the demand for labour was somewhat slackened owing to the employment of women workers in some of the plants. At Moncton the construc-

tion and conversion of cars produced very active conditions in the Canadian Government Railway shops; other machine shops and foundries continued busy. In the Province of Quebec reports indicated active conditions in the iron and steel industries, though at Montreal production and shipments by the large steel companies were somewhat retarded by adverse weather conditions. At Quebec the Ross Rifle Company took on more hands and was running almost to full capacity. Three Rivers reported the Canada Iron Foundries still enlarging its plant and a full staff busily engaged; smaller shops also were working full time. Metal and machinery establishments at Sorel were active and more men were taken on at the various shipyards. Practically all points in Ontario reported sustained activity in the metal

group; in a few instances, however, unusual weather conditions and freight embargoes resulted in shortage of coal and materials, which caused some slackening. Toronto reported structural steel workers rather quiet owing to the scarcity of steel, but engine and boiler-making plants were active. The Polson Iron Works was active, several large and small vessels being under construction. The large companies at Hamilton continued active, the Steel Company of Canada running day and night; employment at the Hamilton Bridge Company and the National Steel Car Company was also good; machine shops were short of tool-makers and machinists. Automobile and motor companies at Brockville and Chatham were active, though at the latter place shipments were retarded by a lack of cars and by freight embargoes; automobile factories at Windsor were reported fairly active. Kingston reported the locomotive works very busy. Peterborough reported manufacturers of electrical supplies working overtime, with a heavy demand for machinists and toolmakers. At Brantford agricultural implement plants were very busy and iron works and engine companies were active. Kitchener reported the metals and machinery group active, with a demand for moulders in one establishment. At Woodstock there was a demand for skilled labour on wagons and sleighs, though less urgent than in the previous month; stove and furnace foundries also reported a demand for skilled labour, including moulders, stove-mounters and polishers. London reported the large McClary works very busy on stoves and furnaces and the George White & Sons Company were making heavy shipments of threshing machines and traction engines to the Canadian West. St. Thomas reported foundries active, one company bringing in a number of hands from Montreal. At Owen Sound foundries and machine shops were active, one shop being short of mechanics; Orillia also reported stove foundries and agricultural implement factories experiencing difficulty in filling orders owing to shortage of skilled labour. Machine shops and

foundries at Port Arthur and Fort William were normal; the large Western Drydock Company at Port Arthur was obliged to lay off a number of men, construction being delayed by lack of iron and steel.

In the Western Provinces where the metals and machinery group is lightly represented, steady conditions prevailed, with some special activity reported at certain points. Medicine Hat reported the Alberta Rolling Mills busy day and night and other foundries and machine shops were actively engaged with day and night shifts. At Calgary iron works were fully employed. Coast cities reported the shipbuilding industry very active and several new yards were in prospect; Victoria, however, reported some quietness in iron shipbuilding yards, though activity continued in the construction of wooden vessels.*

Food, Liquors and Tobacco.—In the Maritime Provinces industries in the food group were reported active, except aerated waters and soft drink establishments; at Halifax, Moir's biscuit and candy plant had difficulty in securing sufficient help. The Marvin Company at Moncton was enlarging its plant and expected to increase the number of employees. Flour and feed mills were generally busy. Montreal reported that creameries, dairies and other food producing concerns were being affected by the general tendency to economize on account of the high prices. Quebec reported industries in the food group experiencing the usual midwinter depression. Conditions in other localities in the province varied from fair to busy. Toronto reported abattoirs, packing houses, bakeries and dairies active, but breweries and cigar factories were quiet. The Waddell Preserving Company at Brantford was advertising for woman help. Kitchener reported the various branches of the food group active, cigar factories working full time and breweries busy. The Seagram distillery at Waterloo was advertising for men, boys and girls for the bottling department. Woodstock reported a constant demand for woman help in baking and confec-

tionery establishments. At London the Perrin and McCormick biscuit companies continued active and cigar factories were busy. Chatham reported that owing to difficulty in securing gas and coal the Dominion Sugar Company was unable to begin the refining of raw sugar and abattoirs were only fairly busy owing to the embargo on meats; cigar factories were quiet. At Windsor cigar factories were very active, but flour and cereal mills were working short time and only a limited supply was being manufactured; breweries and distilleries were quiet. In other localities the food group was reported fairly active.

Conditions in this line in the Western Provinces continued steady, though at Winnipeg, owing to labour disputes, some abattoirs and meat packing houses experienced difficulty in filling orders. Cigar factories at the same place and breweries continued to be fully employed. There was a slight demand for women for the confectionery factories which was easily supplied. Brandon reported flour mills and bakeries busy, but creameries, breweries and cigar factories dull. Regina reported abattoirs quiet owing to a shortage of supply. At Prince Albert flour mills were running steadily. Medicine Hat reported the Ogilvie and Hedley-Shaw mills working 24 hours and the Lake of the Woods Company 12 hours per day. Flour mills at Calgary continued to run double shifts and abattoirs and meat packing houses were fully employed; breweries had a good month and cigar factories were active. At Edmonton meat packing houses reported conditions fair. At Vancouver the sugar refinery was fairly busy and meat packing houses and vegetable evaporators were steadily employed. Woman workers engaged in candy making, spice and condiment packing and tobacco stripping were fully employed. New Westminster reported the vegetable evaporating plant working at full capacity; cigar factories had large orders on hand, but were hampered by a shortage of material owing to delay in

shipments. At Victoria breweries were operating steadily.

Textiles, Carpets, Cordage.—Halifax reported help in cotton mills working full time with weavers and other woman workers scarce; the rope works at Dartmouth continued busy. At Moncton, Humphrey's woollen mill continued active and the Atlantic Underwear Company was obliged to employ night shifts to increase output. Fredericton reported the cotton mill at Marysville busy and able to use more help if available. Montreal reported cotton mills busy and woollen mills stimulated to full activity by the present absence of competition from abroad in filling domestic orders. Quebec reported cotton mills working to full capacity and at Three Rivers the Wabasso Cotton Company kept its 1,400 hands steadily employed. At Toronto textile workers had a good month, some knitting mills working a 13-hour day in some departments; carpet firms were active. Brantford reported woollen mills and underwear and hosiery companies busy and short of woman workers; silk works and cordage companies were very brisk. Cotton and knitting factories at Hamilton were active, and at St. Catharines knitting companies and silk factory reported a good month. Cotton, woollen and hosiery mills at Kingston were well employed, with a shortage of help. Peterborough reported woollen and carpet mills active. At Galt silk mills were advertising for help and cotton and woollen mills and knitted goods and underwear factories were busy. Kitchener reported hosiery and felt factories busy and the twine factory running full time. The Guelph carpet mills were working overtime three nights a week. Woodstock reported a constant demand for woman help in the manufacture of knitted goods, and knitting and hosiery factories at Stratford, London and St. Thomas reported active conditions, with a scarcity of woman help in some instances. A new company at Orillia commenced the manufacture of worsteds, some 25 or 30 hands being employed.

Winnipeg reported a quiet season in the manufacture of knitted goods, though the different firms had retained their staffs; the tent and awning business was seasonally quiet. Vancouver reported those employed on knitted goods fully occupied, though there was no increase in the demand for workers. Sail making, tent sewing and awning work remained very slack, though with the approach of the season an improvement was expected.

Clothing and Laundering.—Halifax reported woman help scarce in ready-made clothing factories, and hat and cap factories at Truro and Moncton were steadily engaged. Fredericton reported garment workers steadily employed, though trade was quieter than in the previous month. Manufacturers of clothing at Montreal continued adversely affected by the strike of garment workers and others employed in the industry. Quebec City reported clothing, glove and whitewear factories active, and at Three Rivers these industries were busy. Toronto and Hamilton reported clothing workers, hat and cap operatives, furriers and whitewear workers active, with some shortage of operatives for spring orders in the latter industry. At Niagara Falls neckwear, suspender and corset factories were advertising for woman workers. Brockville reported the Walthosen Hat Corporation very active and manufacturers of gloves and mitts busy, though finding it difficult to secure stock. Shirt and collar factories and button factories at Kitchener were busy and short of help; labour in whitewear factories also was scarce. Guelph also reported whitewear factories short of operatives. Other localities in Ontario reported steadiness in the clothing group. Steam laundries in the larger centres were active, with a shortage of help in some instances.

Winnipeg reported manufacturers of ready-made clothing active, with a demand for girl workers. Some shirt factories were fairly well employed, but in others staffs were greatly reduced. Experienced glove makers were in demand. Vancouver reported all lines of clothing

busy, making up spring goods. Woman garment workers and workers on men's garments and overalls reported trade good, with skilled operatives in demand. At Victoria shirt and overall factories were fairly busy. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments in all the larger western cities were reported busy.

Pulp, Paper and Fibre.—Pulp and paper mills throughout Canada continued very active. The large mills in the Newcastle district were busy, and at Three Rivers the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company kept 900 men busy day and night. St. Catharines reported the large pulp and paper mills in the district and manufacturers of beaver-board very active. The Booth paper mills at Ottawa were handicapped by a shortage of coal. Victoria reported that, owing to the heavy demand for paper of all kinds, the pulp and paper mills in Northern British Columbia were working to full capacity, a large number of men being employed.

Printing, Publishing, Paper Goods.—In the printing and publishing group employment remained fairly steady, some slackness being reported due to the increased prices of newsprint and other materials. Halifax reported that four small weekly papers in Nova Scotia suspended publication, but local newspapers and job plants were busy. Newcastle reported printers not as active as during the previous month, but in other localities in the Maritime Provinces the printing and publishing group was steadily engaged. Montreal reported a decided falling off in newspaper and job printing during February, and in some offices short time was the rule. Quebec reported the printing group and paper box factories busy, and Three Rivers reported a fairly good month. At Toronto printers, engravers, bookbinders and lithographers were well employed, and there was a shortage of labour in paper box factories. At Woodstock there was a demand for job printers in some establishments. Paper box manufacturers at London were very busy, with some overtime being worked; similar factories at

Windsor were busy, but had difficulty in securing materials. Nearly all other cities in Ontario reported steady conditions.

Winnipeg reported newspaper and job printing establishments steadily employed; bookbinders were fairly busy and paper box factories were working the usual staffs full time. Brandon reported fair conditions, but at Regina newspaper and job printing establishments were very busy and printers in demand; bookbinders were running full time. Prince Albert and Medicine Hat reported the printing group fairly busy; at Lethbridge the printing trades were very busy. Calgary and Edmonton reported newspaper and job offices fully employed. New Westminster and Victoria reported the printing trade normal; lithographers in the latter city were dull.

Woodworking and Furniture.—Activity in the woodworking group was fairly well sustained in the Maritime Provinces, sash and door factories at a number of points continuing to operate steadily. Nearly all points in Quebec reported sash, door and planing mills steadily engaged, and activity was marked also in some localities in Ontario. St. Catharines, Kingston, Belleville, Galt, Stratford, London and Chatham reported sash, door and planing factories busy; at Niagara Falls, Peterborough and Port Arthur and Fort William, however, such establishments were quiet, and at Brockville, Guelph and Windsor only fair. Wooden box factories were reported active in nearly all localities where the industry is important. Sash and door factories were reported busy at Brandon, fairly busy at Regina and quiet at Prince Albert. Medicine Hat reported planing mills steadily employed, mainly on boxes. At Lethbridge the woodworking group was quiet; Calgary reported business good. Furniture and piano companies were steadily engaged. The Amherst piano factory was very active and chair factories at Truro and Three Rivers were busy. Toronto reported furniture workers and piano makers steadily employed. At Stratford furniture and

chair factories continued busy, with a shortage of help; Woodstock also reported a constant demand for skilled help in furniture and piano factories. At London the Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company reported a shortage of skilled help. Furniture factories at Owen Sound were normally busy, but having difficulty in shipping owing to a shortage of cars. The piano factory at Guelph was active. The large furniture factories at Kitchener were busy and short of help, principally stockcutters, glue joiners and machine hands; the piano and organ factory reported trade good. The furniture factory at Orillia reported business good, but had difficulty in holding employees owing to competition of other factories.

Leather, Boots and Shoes, Rubber.—At Halifax the boot and shoe factory reported all help employed, and at Fredericton the shoe factory and two tanneries gave steady employment with some overtime. At Montreal tanners were well employed and shoe manufacturers were fairly busy, especially in the first few weeks of the month; dealers had some difficulty in securing shipments from tanners for a time. Boot and shoe factories at Quebec and Three Rivers were busy; Sorel reported the two shoe factories steadily employed. At Toronto tannery employees, boot and shoe workers and harness makers were active, and at Hamilton boot and shoe factories and manufacturers of trunks, bags, harness, horse goods and leather belting were busy. The Brandon Shoe Company at Brantford reported very active conditions and manufacturers of rubbers at St. Catharines were well employed. Boot and shoe factories at Galt were fair and factories in this line at Kitchener were running full time. Both large tanneries at Kitchener were busy, but short of help. Peterborough reported leather workers, harness makers and saddlers busy. At London the boot and shoe factories were busy and the tannery very brisk. Winnipeg reported trade in the manufacture of trunks, bags and harness rather quiet, but there was little falling off in employment. At Brandon

tanners were busy, but conditions in the manufacture of harness and trunks were only fair. Calgary reported manufacturers of trunks, bags and harness all employed. Boot and shoe workers at Vancouver were steadily employed.

Clay, Glass and Stone.—The clay, glass and stone group remained quiet in places where the industry is confined to stone cutting and brick and tile making. Hamilton reported pottery and porcelain and bottle and mirror plate glass establishments busy, and at Belleville pottery establishments were busy and the cement factory at Point Ann was working day and night. Brickyards at Stratford and Chatham were quiet, but cement tile factories at Chatham were active on spring supplies. Kitchener reported brick, tile and sewer pipe work very quiet, with a poor outlook. London reported a cut stone establishment busy. At Medicine Hat the Alberta Clay Products Company reported a slight improvement in business, but was still on short time; the Medalta Stoneware Company reported business fair.

Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Explosives.—Sydney reported the tar and chemical company had the usual number of men employed. The Brandram-Henderson Paint Company at Halifax was filling orders for spring trade and kept all help fully employed. Montreal reported paint manufacturers and chemical industries busy, and paint mills at St. Malo, near Three Rivers, had more orders than could be filled. Toronto reported the paint and varnish trade good, and at Hamilton manufacturers of acids and soaps were busy. The starch company and varnish works at Brantford reported business active. At Windsor large manufactories of drugs and medicines were well employed. Fire destroyed part of the Cyanamid Company's plant at Niagara Falls, but no hands were laid off. Winnipeg reported soap factories steadily employed. The Imperial Oil Company's plant at Regina was working full time, but the soap works were on short time. The Albert Linseed Oil Company at Medicine Hat was working

22 hours per day, after being closed down for about a week.

Water, Light and Power.—Water, light and power companies continued on a normal basis for the season, with special activity in some industrial centres where extensions to plant involved increases in light and power service. Plants in the Maritime Provinces reported little change from the conditions of the previous month. Montreal reported light and power companies operating nearly to capacity, with an increase in the sale of electric power. Toronto and Hamilton reported light and power companies active, milder weather improving the gas supply at Hamilton. Windsor reported a limitation of the supply of gas owing to cold weather and coal shortage. Other Ontario points reported water, light and power companies active. Normal conditions were reported in Western cities.

Railways continued hampered by severe weather and shortage of rolling stock and labour during February, though in the latter part of the month the situation was improved and freight congestion was less marked.

Transportation

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of January, 1917, amounted to \$10,158,307, as compared with \$8,588,826 in January, 1916, an increase of \$1,569,481. Various points in the Maritime Provinces reported railways active and operating crews in steady service; Fredericton reported the service handicapped by labour shortage. Quebec reported that trains cancelled in January were not replaced and that while this condition reduced the earning powers of working crews, heavy snowstorms gave additional employment on snow-plows and flangers. Montreal reported railways busy; it was not expected that the British embargo on certain commodities would adversely affect the railways as they would carry to the sea in any case all that the ocean carriers could handle. At Three Rivers railway service was considerably interrupted and freight delay-

ed. Toronto reported railways busy and endeavouring to deal with freight congestion, particularly in regard to coal, the situation being only partially relieved by the extensive cancelling of passenger trains. Railway repair shops were busy and skilled men in demand. At Hamilton extremely cold weather tied up freight and passenger service, but milder weather later improved conditions, which were again normal at the end of the month. St. Thomas reported men for railway service more plentiful during February and traffic employees continued to make much overtime on account of delays caused by rough weather; Michigan Central locomotive and car shop employees were well employed, there being no scarcity of labour. Other points in Ontario reported railways active, and, although in many localities freight shipments were still slow, towards the end of the month a return to more normal conditions was in evidence in some parts.

Western lines were active and repair shops busy; at Vancouver, however, the latter were quiet. Longshoremen were reported active at Atlantic ports and at Vancouver.

Metal mining continued active. Sherbrooke reported copper and chrome iron mines busy. Activity

Mining in the Cobalt camp was well sustained, but operations in the Gowganda and Porcupine districts were hampered by a shortage of labour. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp during February were 24 cars containing 1,659,173 pounds of ore as compared with 24 cars containing 1,707,281 pounds of ore in January. Bullion shipments for the same period were approximately 652,404.18 fine ounces, valued at \$502,626.75, as compared with 483,093.90 fine ounces, valued at \$367,100.03 in January. Silver reached its highest point in the history of the Cobalt camp during February, when it went to 70 cents an ounce. Port Arthur reported increased activity in the Kowkash district from 120 to 175 men being engaged in mining various ores. Prince Rupert

reported camps preparing for the opening of spring with prospects for a busy season. The smelter at Trail increased its output the last week of the month 2,200 tons, the increase being due to a better supply of coke, owing to the settlement of labour difficulties in the Crow's Nest Pass district; Rossland mines also increased output and other mines in the district were active. Smelters on Vancouver Island were working to capacity, but unable to cope with the demands of mining companies.

Coal mining with the settlement of difficulties in the Crow's Nest Pass district showed increased outputs, through labour shortages continued to be reported from some districts. Sydney reported labour in demand; the output allowing for the shorter month was equal to that of January. Westville reported all mines working full time. Operators reported many unfilled orders and the demand largely in excess of the supply. Fredericton reported coal mining operations at Minto active on account of coal shortage, but the raising of coal was handicapped by a shortage of labour. All the mines at Lethbridge were working. Work was resumed in the coal mines in southwestern Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, following an adjustment of the miners' demand for increases. Mines in the Drumheller district were not working full time, owing to lack of orders for coal already mined. Fernie reported the output practically normal since the adjustment of labour difficulties. Nanaimo reported mines in the city and district working full time and most of them seeking experienced miners.

The building of dwellings and commercial buildings in the Maritime Provinces was fairly quiet, though work on a number of undertakings already under way afforded employment to a considerable number of building tradesmen. Little activity was reported in Quebec Province, except in one or two cities, such as Sherbrooke and Sorel, where ex-

tensions to manufacturing establishments sustained activity. Toronto reported a fair amount of activity for the season in the building trades, mostly in large construction, though several projects were delayed by the difficulty of obtaining structural steel. In practically all other localities throughout Ontario building was reported quiet. At Winnipeg building was reported quiet, but at Brandon there was considerable work in finishing up buildings under construction. Other points in the Western Provinces and in British Columbia reported building slack.

There was little public construction reported in the Maritime Provinces other than work on the Halifax terminal and Furness-Withy piers, and in the other provinces public and railway construction was fairly quiet. Edmonton reported that the new bridge at Peace River was giving employment to 100 men and at Vancouver some dredging was being done in the harbour entrance.

Lumbering in the Maritime Provinces continued active, with some falling off in employment in localities where the cut was

Lumbering finished, and only teams-
ters were employed in hauling off the yards. The Miramichi lumber trade employing several thousands of men expected to be adversely affected by the decision of the British Government respecting shipments of lumber to the United Kingdom, as practically the whole Miramichi cut was shipped to this market. Quebec districts reported too much snow for the proper handling of logs. Lumber, tie and pulp camps in the Fort William and Port Arthur districts were busier than for several years; saw and shingle mills were shut down for the winter, the employees of the mills, with some 'longshoremen constituting most of the force employed in the woods. Prince Albert reported lumber camps busy, seven camps being in operation as against two last year. Fernie reported

tie, post and pole camps very active, but sawmill operations were reduced to a minimum. Vancouver reported saw and shingle mills busy and at New Westminster the large mills which had been shut down for annual repairs were preparing to start again at full capacity. Sawmills in the Nanaimo district were working steadily and in the Prince Rupert district many loggers' licenses were being taken out. Victoria reported prospects for spring and summer business in the shingle industry excellent and several of the mills were overhauled and repaired.

According to the provincial forestry returns 62,849,772 feet of timber were scaled in British Columbia during January; 7,826,482 feet of sawlogs were scaled for export.

Agriculture was seasonally quiet, but in some farming districts the demand for farm labour for

Agriculture spring work was commencing. Several Ontario districts reported farm help difficult to secure, though the demand had not yet become active. Western districts were preparing for spring work and the demand for farm labour had already set in. New Westminster reported that the demand for farm help for spring work could not be filled.

Fishing continued to be affected by rough weather and was fairly quiet. The

Fishing embargo placed by the British Government on the importation of canned lobsters was expected to adversely affect fishermen and packers, though lobster fishing was continued during favourable weather, most of the catch being shipped to United States markets. Fishing on the Pacific coast was hampered by weather conditions and few large catches were reaching Prince Rupert; the demand continued far in excess of the supply.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

At Halifax rolling mills and plants working on skates, bolts and nuts reported all hands fully employed. Repairs and alterations to steamships made employment for boilermakers good; all shops were busy and employing all help offering. The dry dock and marine slips have been very busy on steamship repair work. Work at the stove foundry continued active. At the Acadia Sugar Refinery all help was employed full time. Moir's biscuit and candy factory was active, but had difficulty in securing sufficient help. All help in cotton mills was working full time and weavers and other woman workers were in demand. The rope works at Dartmouth continued busy. Woman help continued in demand in ready-made clothing factories. Newspapers reported all help fully employed, but four small weekly papers in provincial towns suspended publication owing to the high price of news print. In planing mills all hands were employed on full time. The boot and shoe factory reported all help employed. The Brandram-Henderson plant has been filling orders for spring trade and keeping all help fully employed. Work on the laying of additional gas pipes was continued, about 50 men being employed. Sidings and freight yards have been filled with freight and all railway men continued fully employed. The Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company reported increased traffic over the same period for last year, and additional cars were placed in service. Longshoremen and coal handlers were working day and night shifts. Owing to weather conditions building and construction was quiet, but work on jobs started earlier in the winter proceeded and carpenters and masons continued to be steadily employed and in many cases were working overtime. Work was pushed on the Imperial Oil Company's plant, and opera-

tions on the new terminal piers and on the Furness line pier continued throughout the month. Work was begun on a new trunk sewer and the tramway company had a few men and teams employed removing snow. Owing to the embargo placed by the British Government on the importation of canned lobsters, the outlook for the coming season was not considered encouraging for either packers or fishermen. Fishing continued on the shore of Yarmouth County as far as weather conditions would permit, most of the lobsters caught being shipped to United States markets. The dried fish trade was dull.

At Sydney the steel industry was very busy and sustained the outputs of last month. The output of coal, allowing for the shorter month, was equal to that of January. Wood factories and some of the foundries were quieter, but labour was still in demand, especially at the collieries. Five blast furnaces at Sydney and one at Sydney Mines were in operation throughout the month. Progress was being made on the enlarging of one of the Sydney furnaces and on construction of the new furnace at Sydney Mines. The output of pig iron from the Sydney plant was 25,000 tons, while 6,400 tons was the amount from Sydney Mines; steel ingots from Sydney amounted to 27,800 tons, and Sydney Mines 9,000 tons. Pig iron and rolling mill products from the Sydney plant, consisting of blooms, billets and slabs, totalled 24,300 tons; merchant bars 3,800 tons, wire 8,500 tons, and products of wire 3,900 tons. Owing to a change in specifications in the making of some steel products about 100 skilled men were laid off for three or four days. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet, and sash, door and planing mills were not so busy. The Sydney Tar and Chemical Company, producers of pitch, oils and creosote, were well employed. The railways were very busy, freight

traffic being exceedingly heavy. Shipping, except from the port of Louisburg, was quiet. In mining, the output of coal was 351,000 tons. Of this amount the Dominion Collieries produced 300,000 tons, against 318,000 tons last month. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company produced 51,000 tons; the average daily output was larger than in January. Sydney plant had 562 coke ovens in operation, with an output of 44,300 tons. The output at Sydney Mines was 7,500 tons. Fair progress was being made in the building of ovens by this company, the only drawback being a scarcity of brick. Building was quiet, with only a few jobs being finished up. Fishing was also slack.

Westville reported a slackness in the demand for labour, due largely to the employment of women workers by the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Eastern Car Company. All steel working plants operated day and night throughout the month. Flour mills were all busy, but feed mills were somewhat slack, owing to the scarcity of material for grinding. The Pictou County Dairy Company at Stellarton operated full time. Manufacturers of soft drinks reported a quiet month. Woodworking plants, though some scarcity of material for manufacture was reported, were fairly well employed. All coal mines worked full time; seams of coal were being worked on a small scale near Thorburn and were steadily increasing their output. All operators reported many unfilled orders. Lumbering continued busy; there was an unlimited demand for spruce sideboards and deals at record prices.

Amherst and district reported activity general except in car building. Rolling mills were active. The Amherst stove foundry worked some overtime on European orders. The piano factory was very busy. Boot and shoe factories were fairly well employed. An effort was made at Springhill to open the north slope of the coal mine closed off on account of fire, but little headway could be made. Portable sawmills were very

busy; the weather favoured lumbering and a large cut will be taken.

At Truro metal and textile industries operated steadily. The cap and hat factory was well employed and the milk condensing plant was busy. Employment for railway employees and building tradesmen was good. The chair works at Bass River operated steadily.

New Brunswick

At Moncton very active conditions prevailed in the Canadian Government Railway locomotive and machine shops. Abram's machine shop, employing about 25 hands, was very busy, and in the two Sackville foundries steady conditions continued. The Fawcett flour mill was operating steadily. The remodelling of the old Dominion Textile cotton factory into a biscuit and confectionery plant by J. A. Marvin Company, Limited, was well advanced. Humphrey's woollen mill continued active, and the Atlantic Underwear Company were still obliged to employ night shifts. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company, with about 40 operatives, reported steady conditions. The Paul Lea Woodworking Company continued active, preparing stock for next season's work, and the Acadia Cooperage plant was also busy. Railway transportation continued very active and operating crews were in steady service. Building operations were quiet, but the outlook for the coming season was promising.

At Newcastle carriage factories had only a fair month, but no hands were laid off. Flour mills were busy on western wheat. Pulp and paper mills were very active. Newspaper and job printing offices were not as busy as last month, but the lack of skilled labour kept all hands employed. Sash and door factories were working full time. Work on harness and horse goods was quieter. Lumbering was rather quiet as the cutting in the woods is finished; teamsters, however, were busy hauling off the yards.

At Fredericton the machinery plants were kept busy. The cotton mill at

Marysville was active, with help in demand. The garment workers had steady employment, but the trade was quieter than in the previous month. Printers and bookbinders had a good month. The shoe factory and two larrigan factories gave steady employment, with some overtime. All classes engaged in transportation were busy, the railway service being handicapped by labour shortage. In building there was a considerable volume of inside work and contracts have been let for a number of new buildings. Mining at Minto was being rushed on account of coal shortage, but the labour supply was inadequate.

Quebec

Montreal, except in some special lines, reported factories and works not quite as well employed as in January. The Angus shops were busy on 260 cars, especially adapted for the carrying of automobiles. Production and shipments by the big steel companies were retarded somewhat by adverse weather conditions. The high price of raw materials still holds employment in carriage factories to the lower level which prevailed through 1916. Creameries and dairies and other food producing works were affected by the general tendency to economize. Cotton mills were busy and woollen mills were stimulated to full activity, present conditions preventing competition from abroad in filling domestic orders. Clothing shops continued adversely affected by the strike of garment workers and others employed in this industry. Some firms manufacturing women's apparel have come to terms with the union and about 1,000 hands, both men and women, were back at work. There was a decided falling off in the amount of newspaper and job printing in February, and local unions had a number of men on their registers during the month; in some offices short time was the rule. Tanners were well employed and boot and shoe manufacturers were fairly busy, especially at the beginning of the month. Cement companies were busy and reported a fair demand. Paint

manufacturers were active, with good orders coming in. All the chemical industries were brisk. Companies dealing in light and power have been operating to capacity, on account of heavy demand from factories. The volume of building planned for the present year is small, but a number of new suburban residences are now being finished; contracts have been given by the Ames-Holden-McCready firm for extensive alterations and additions to their plant on Mount Royal Avenue East; the company will vacate its building at the corner of La-gauchetiere and Inspector streets for the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company. Removing snow was the principal municipal employment on Montreal Island and outside of the regular services in February; in Maisonneuve the wages of labourers on this work were raised from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour.

Quebec reported the iron working and machinery trades busy. The Ross Rifle Company has taken on a large number of men and was running almost to full capacity. In the foods group the usual midwinter quietness was evident. Cotton mills were working to capacity, and manufacturers of clothing, gloves and whitewear were active. Boot and shoe factories have had a busy month. In transportation the heavy snowstorms afforded much employment on snow-ploughs and labour was in demand. Municipal employment was confined to clearing the squares and city properties of snow.

Sherbrooke reported the metals and machinery group active, and asbestos, copper and chrome iron mines were busy. Lumbermen were busy, though hampered by the heavy snowfall.

At St. Hyacinthe the iron industry had a quiet month, largely on account of the delay in the receipt of raw materials, but the food, tobacco and liquors group was very active. The textile industry had a busy month, the woollen, hosiery, knitting and underwear factories working day and night. Much activity was reported in clothing and laundering; a new clothing factory was opened during the month, employing a

large number of women and girls. Paper box factories were busy and sash and door factories were working overtime. The leather industry had a very active month, and boot and shoe factories were fairly active. Stonecutters on monument work and marble and granite cutters were fairly active. Lime kilns at St. Dominique were in full operation, employing a number of men. Municipal employment was limited to urgent work. Building was very quiet.

At Three Rivers the Three Rivers Industrial Company expected to have their new factory in operation soon. The Canada Iron Foundries kept their full staff steadily employed and smaller shops were working full time. The few shops preparing tobacco and making cigars were fairly busy. Bakers and confectioners were working to their full capacity. The six aerated water and soft drink establishments were fairly active for the season. The Wabasso Cotton Company kept their 1,400 hands steadily employed, and the Diamond Whitewear Company was active. Glove factories reported a busy month. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was running night and day shifts with 900 hands at work. There was plenty of work in the woodwork and furniture trades, and planing mills were busy with orders ahead. The chair factory was active. The Pebbutt leather and shoe factory had work ahead and the paint mills at St. Malo were behind with orders. The building trades were fair, work on the new post office building being resumed.

At Hull the Matthews-Blackwell Company reported activity. The Smart & Woods Company was busy and adding to staff. All the factories of the E. B. Eddy Company worked day and night.

At St. Johns the Singer Manufacturing Company has large orders on hand, and the Cluett-Peabody Company was advertising for hands. The Belding-Paul Corticelli Company and the Standard Clay Products Company worked full time with full staffs. The building trades reported a good month.

At Sorel several plants were working

day and night; at the mica factory some 700 women and girls and a few men were working, some in the old building and shops, but most of them at home; the number of hands will be increased when the new building is completed. At the various shipyards more men have been taken on and at the Government yard some 850 men have been regularly at work. Two shoe factories were employing some 60 men and were fairly active. Building tradesmen have been well employed

Ontario

At Toronto, owing to the severe weather which prevailed during a large part of the month, outdoor employment was intermittent. A serious shortage in the supply of coal, especially bituminous, interfered with the operation of many of the factories and materially curtailed production. As a measure of relief to householders the city established temporary coal yards, from which anthracite was distributed to those in actual need in half and quarter ton lots at the rate of \$9.50 per ton. Owing to the increased cost of living, workers in many trades demanded increased wages, which were conceded in some cases. In manufacturing, metal workers were generally active, but structural steel workers were rather quiet owing to the scarcity of steel. The Dominion Bridge Company secured a contract for 10,000 tons of structural steel for the first section of the new department store of the T. Eaton Company. Engine and boiler plants were active. The Polson Iron Works were building two vessels for Norway, valued at \$900,000, and have a number of smaller contracts. Workers on electrical equipment and agricultural implements were active. The National Iron Works and the Canadian Allis-Chalmers were busy on large orders. The Moffatt-Irving Steel Works, which for the past two years has been making steel castings direct from the ore, has been acquired by the Carbon and Alloy Steel Company, Limited, of Hamilton and will be removed to that city. The International Association of Bridge and

Structural Iron Workers have submitted a new agreement to the employers asking for 55 cents per hour, with a rate of two-thirds for apprentices and an eight-hour day. Employers of machinists have generally signed an agreement for the standardization of wages and conditions in the machine shops. In foods, abattoirs, packing houses, candy and biscuit establishments, bakeries and dairies were active, but brewery workers and cigarmakers were quiet; ice-cutters were busy. Textile and clothing workers had a good month. A new schedule providing for a substantial increase of wages submitted by the Women's Garment Workers' Union was accepted by most of the employers. The Clothing Workers' Union asked for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. The knitting mills were active, working 13 hours in some departments. Carpet firms were brisk. Garment workers were well employed, with the prospect of much work ahead, and women's whitewear factories were short of help for spring work. Laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were steadily employed. Printing and allied trades were well employed. The Typographical Union has appointed a wage scale committee to negotiate for an agreement as to wages, including both the newspaper and job printing branches of the trade. In woodwork and furniture, wooden box factories were busy, and employment for furniture workers and piano-makers and toy-makers was good. Tannery employees, boot and shoe workers, and harness makers were active. The paint and varnish trade was good. Saleswomen, clerks and stenographers were fairly well employed, but staffs were not increased during February. Waitresses were in demand. The month was an exceptionally busy one for nurses. The railways were busy, the freight congestion being only partially relieved by the cancellation of passenger trains; railway repair shops were busy and skilled men were in demand. The building trade showed a fair amount of activity for the season, mainly in large construction; several projects have been delayed by the diffi-

culty of obtaining structural steel; work was begun on a new theatre and on the steel plant of British Forgings, Limited.

At Hamilton the metal trades continued active; the steel company was running night and day, both at the smelter and rolling mills; the Hamilton Bridge Company continued active and the National Steel Car Company had 1,300 hands employed on night and day shifts. The Dominion Foundry Company and the Hamilton Car Wheel Company were active. Boat building was quiet, but manufacturers of electrical apparatus and fixtures were busy. Machinery shops were short of tool-makers and machinists. Manufacturers of foods reported a heavy demand, despite the increased prices. Abattoirs and packing houses were active and bakers were well employed. Cotton and knitting factories were brisk, and at laundries help was in demand. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing, shirts and collars and whitewear were active. Felt and tar paper manufacturers were handicapped by poor shipping accommodation. Newspaper and job printers were busy. Manufacturers of wooden boxes, baskets, brooms, brushes and woodenware were busy. Boot and shoe factories and manufacturers of trunks, bags, harness, horse goods and leather belting were active. Cut stone and granite establishments were active, also manufacturers of brick, tile and sewer pipe and cement, lime and plaster. Pottery and porcelain and bottle and mirror plate glass establishments were busy. Municipal employment was confined to snow removal, which employed about 275 men. Approximately 14,365 cars of freight were received in Hamilton in the past month, and about 6,000 cars of mixed freight went out of the city.

Niagara Falls reported the Pollard machine shops, carriage mountings factory and three silver-plating factories busy and advertising for labour. The Dominion Chain Company's plant was active. The shredded wheat factory and the hat factory had a good month, and neckwear, suspender and corset factories were advertising for female hands.

Planing mills were quiet, but the shoe parts factory was busy. The fire which destroyed part of the American Cyanamid Company's plant did not require the shutting down of all departments, and no men were laid off. Temporary buildings were being rushed for use until new permanent structures were completed. Storms greatly interfered with electric railway services and traffic on inter-urban lines was frequently suspended.

St. Catharines reported all branches of metal manufacturing well employed. Flour mills, meat packers, bakers and confectioners had a busy month. Soft drink establishments were busy, but breweries were quiet. Textile workers were busy. The Warren Knitting Company, Penman's Knitting Company and the silk factory all reported a good month. Pulp and paper mills were brisk, and sash, door and planing mills were well employed.

Ottawa reported good prospects for structural iron and steel workers. The Booth paper mills were threatened with a shut-down on account of the shortage of coal. At the Davidson Company's sash and door factory much overtime was worked during the month. The Parker Broom Company suspended operations temporarily because of difficulty in securing materials.

At Brockville the St. Lawrence Engine and Boat Company were working full time and at the Canada Carriage Company help was in demand. The Canada Briscoe Motor Car Company were active. The James Smart Manufacturing Company were working full time on stoves and furnaces and tin-smiths were well employed. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was very active; one plant working on gloves was closed but another was busy, though hampered by difficulty in securing stock. Newspaper and job printing offices were fairly active. Sash, door and planing mill work was fair. The activity on the railways continued, with labour in demand.

At Kingston the Canadian Locomotive Works were very brisk. The cotton, woollen and hosiery mills were very ac-

tive and could employ many more hands than were available. Sash, door and planing mills were active and broom factories had a busy month. Tanneries reported business good. In building, a number of men were employed in the alteration of buildings for use as convalescent hospitals for returned soldiers. The Hamilton Bridge Company were pushing work on the new causeway. Municipal employment was confined to the removal of snow.

Belleville reported the Canada rolling mills and the March and Henthorn foundry working day and night shifts. The Green Leaf Company was busy on parts of automobiles and on repairs. Bakers and confectioners reported output much in advance of the corresponding month of last year. The Belleville Creamery Company was steadily increasing output. The laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were very busy. A paper mill, which has been quiet for some time, has opened again. In printing, the month was active, and the bindery business was also good. The sash, door and planing mills were busy in view of the good prospects for spring building. The pottery establishments of Harle and Company reported trade good in pottery, and also in tile and sewer pipe. At Point Ann the Canada Cement Company was working day and night. The waterworks plant was taxed to capacity. Some improvement in the movement of freight was reported.

At Peterborough the foundries and machine shops were exceptionally busy. The electric works were working overtime and there was a demand for machinists and tool makers. Flour and cereal mills were also working overtime, and meat packers were active. The Auburn woollen mills were busy and carpet weavers were well employed. A tent and awning factory was established in the city during the month. Paper box factories had a busy month and woodworkers were busy on munition boxes.

Galt reported engines and boiler shops and stove and furnace foundries busy. Manufacturers of electrical apparatus

and fixtures were very active and sheet metal workers were well employed. Flour, feed and cereal plants reported a good month. Cotton and woollen mills were very busy and silk mills were advertising for help. Boot and shoe factories were only fairly well employed.

At Brantford the manufacturers of metals and machinery continued busy. The Malleable iron works, however, were hampered by the coal shortage. The Watrous Engine Company were busy on both foreign and home orders and the carriage works and stove company continued active. Manufacturers of agricultural implements were brisk, one firm contemplating night work. In foods the Waddell Preserving Company were busy and advertising for female help; the creameries and dairies were active. Soft drink establishments and breweries were slack. In the textile trades the Slingsley woollen mills and the Watson Manufacturing Company, making underwear and hosiery, were well employed. The Brantford Roofing Company, manufacturers of felt roofing materials, reported a good month, and all woodenware concerns were active, with prospects good. Building and municipal employment were quiet.

At Kitchener the Rayce Company were kept busy and manufacturers of electrical fixtures were running full time. The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, makers of portable and stationary engines and threshers, were active; the Canadian Buffalo Forge and Blower Company were running three eight-hour shifts and were advertising for moulders. In foods, the biscuit factory and flour mills were running full time, but the sugar factory closed down, about 25 men being kept to overhaul machinery; the Dumart and Scheinder packing houses reported trade very good; cigar factories were all working full time, and breweries, both at Kitchener and Waterloo, were busy; the Seagram distillery at Waterloo was advertising for hands. The Macklin Hosiery Company was running full time, and felt factories were very busy. The Dominion Twine Company, the robe and

clothing factory and shirt and collar factories were all busy, and button factories were short of hands; glove shops were very active, and women's whitewear factories were short of help; cash, door and planing mills were running full time, but were not as busy as in the previous year. Both the Hibner Furniture factory and the Lippert Table Company were working on large orders for shell boxes, and carpenters were in demand. Furniture factories were short of help, and broom and woodenware factories were well employed; both large tanneries were running short of help, and the tire factory was still very busy. Brick, tile and sewer pipe work was very quiet, with poor prospects. Street car traffic was better than in the corresponding month of last year. Municipal employment and building were dull.

At Guelph, makers of portable gasoline engines and ensilage cutters were working full time, and Crowe's Iron Works were active on piano plate and general moulding. The addition to the Guelph Stove Company plant was completed and put into operation with additional hands. The Taylor Forbes Company and other foundries and machine shops were brisk. Flour mills were working night and day, and biscuit factories were busy. Textile workers were well employed and the Guelph carpet mills worked overtime three nights a week. The Guelph Whitewear factory was active and short of operatives. The paper box factory was busy. The Munster Tungstein Company were very active and were advertising for female labour. Sash, door and planing mills were only fair, but box factories were busy. The piano factory had a good month and the White Sewing Machine Company was well employed. Building and construction and municipal work were quiet.

Stratford reported that the Grand Trunk car and repair shops were working day and night gangs and the thresher company was also busy. The flour mill was active, working day and night, and the meat packing house had a good month. The brewery was quiet,

but cigarmakers were fairly busy. The woollen knitting and hosiery factories had a busy month, and ready-made clothing factories reported business very good; sash, door and planing mills were well employed and furniture and chair factories reported a shortage of help. The tannery was very active. In municipal employment a number of men and teams were engaged in the removal of snow from the streets.

Woodstock reported some demand for skilled labour for work on wagons and sleighs, and at stove and furnace foundries moulders, stove mounters and polishers were in demand. In the baking and confectionery group and in the manufacture of knitted goods there was a constant demand for woman help. Job printers were required in some establishments, and in furniture factories skilled help was wanted. In piano factories there was a strong demand for cabinet makers and other skilled help.

At London the rolling mills continued very busy. The Ford Motor Company have commenced assembling cars at this point and were turning out about 25 a day. McClary's were very busy with stoves and furnaces, and George White and Sons were shipping large numbers of threshing machines and traction engines to the Canadian West. The Quaker Oats Company of Peterboro have purchased the Canadian Cereal and Milling plant here and are now manufacturing part of their goods in this city, and the Hunt Milling Company were looking for larger quarters. The Perrin Company and McCormick Manufacturing Company, biscuit and candy manufacturers, continued very busy. The Peerless Hosiery and the Holeproof Hosiery concerns were working to capacity and the Helena Costume Company were exceptionally busy. The Greene-Swift Company (men's ready-to-wear) were active. Business was good with newspapers and job printing offices. Paper box manufacturers were very busy, some overtime being worked, and planing mills and wooden box factories were well employed. The Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company

continued busy and reported a shortage of skilled help. The Hyman tannery was behind in orders, especially in the sole and heel department, and the boot and shoe factories were all busy. A. and E. Nobbs, cut stone, have kept their employees employed all winter and were still busy. The Helena Light and Power Company have been hampered by a shortage of coal. The city plans to limit local improvements for the year to necessary work and public employment was quiet.

St. Thomas reported the Michigan Central locomotive and car shop employees were well employed. The Canada Iron Corporation was busy, and was bringing in hands from outside points. The Erie Iron Works were brisk. The Nobility Chocolate Company was active and adding to staff. The Monarch Knitting factory was busy, with no scarcity of woman workers. Newspaper printers were in good demand, particularly machine operators; job printers were only fairly well employed. The "Just Wright" Shoe Company reported business fair, but was working with full staffs. The Nursery Shoe Company was busy. Municipal employment was normal. The railroads continued active throughout the month, and much overtime was worked. The building trades were very slack.

At Chatham foundries and machine shops were not as active as in January owing to lack of materials. Automobile and carriage factories were rushed with orders, but were handicapped by lack of cars. The abattoir was only fairly busy owing to the embargo on meats. On February 15, the Howick and Raleigh Milk Producers' Association opened a dairy in the city. Cigar factories were rather quiet the greater part of the month. The American Pad and Textile Company had difficulty in securing sufficient help to cope with orders on hand. The T. H. Taylor woollen mill was still working overtime. Sash and door factories were busy on interior work; there was very little building and few tenders were asked for. Brick yards were quiet, but cement tile factories were active on

spring supplies. Very little was done at the waterworks department on account of the severe weather, but gas and electric light plants were active. Freight and passenger traffic on the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Electric Railway was light. During the month the ratepayers granted privileges to the Liby-McNeil and Liby Company of Chicago, for which they agreed to erect a \$200,000 plant in the city. Municipal employment was slack. Farmers signed contracts to grow sugar beets at advanced prices offered by the Dominion Sugar Company.

Windsor reported architectural and structural steel plants working night and day. Business was fair with manufacturers of automobiles and carriages, but stoves and furnace foundries were very active. In foods, flour and cereal mills were working short time, but meat packing houses were well employed. Manufacturers of tobacco products were unusually busy, but breweries and distilleries were dull. Shirt and button factories were fair and whitewear factories were active with extra help employed. Newspaper and job printing establishments reported business good, but paper box manufacturers had difficulty in securing material. Sash, door and planing mills were only fair. Manufacturers of paints and varnishes were quiet, owing to colour scarcity. The gas works were only able to furnish a limited supply owing to cold weather and coal shortage. In building, several small dwellings and a number of commercial buildings were in course of construction.

At Owen Sound foundries and machine shops were active, and at Corbett's machine shop mechanics were in demand. The Malleable Iron Works were running ten hours in the malleable department and 23 hours in some other departments. Printers, publishers and bookbinders were very busy. Furniture factories were normal; both the North American Bent Chair Company's factory and the furniture works reported difficulty in shipping owing to a shortage of cars. Building was quiet, and no permits granted in February.

Orillia reported the stove foundry and the agricultural implement factory were having difficulty in filling orders owing to shortage of skilled help. The agricultural implement plant has about 100 farmers in its employ who have come in from the country for the winter; the firm has been hampered by a shortage of cars. The Orillia Worsted Company has begun operations in its new factory, with about 30 hands. The newspaper and job printing business was normal. A new planing factory began operations and was employing six to eight hands. The furniture factory reported difficulty in holding employees in the face of competition from the munitions factories; orders were plentiful. The Wood Specialty Company has set its sawmill working and has added 16 or 18 men to its staff.

The ore shipments from Cobalt during February were 24 cars, containing 1,659,173 pounds of ore. Bullion shipments for the same period were approximately 652,404.18 fine ounces valued at \$502,626.75. Official Timiskaming and Northern Ontario reports for January reported nickel shipments from Alexo mine at Porquis Junction as 15 cars, containing 1,031,900 pounds of ore, also one ton of crude asbestos from Shade and Forbes property near South Porcupine. The general industrial outlook in Cobalt continued good, but mining operations in the Porcupine and Gowganda camps have been hampered by the shortage of labour. The lack of sufficient skilled labour was somewhat retarding the Porcupine production, and delay in the arrival of materials hampered the work of completing the Hollinger mill extension. Silver reached its highest point in the history of the Cobalt camp during February, when it went to 79 cents an ounce. The Riordan interests will erect a sulphite plant at Haileybury, which will be the largest of its kind in Canada. A by-law of the town of Cobalt provides for the early closing of men's furnishing, boot and shoe, dry goods and jewellery stores. A new scale of wages to meet the rising cost of living is to be drawn up at a convention of the

various miners' unions in the district, to be held about the middle of March.

The machine and engineering shops in Port Arthur and Fort William were normal during February. At the Western dry dock, Port Arthur, construction was held up for want of iron and steel; many men were suspended and others were on short time. An agreement between the Port Arthur City Council and the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Mill was signed February 26, by which the company agree to build a pulp mill with a daily capacity of 50 tons before November 1. Printing and publishing establishments were steadily employed. Sash, door and planing mills had a very quiet month. The starch factory at Fort William worked steadily. Employment in railway workshops and round houses was normal. In mining there has been increased activity in the district reaching from Nipigon and the Kow-Kash district in the north to the Atikokan district to the southwest. Practically all building in both cities was at a standstill. The lumber, tie and pulp camps were busier than they have been for years; men were in demand at high wages. Saw mills and shingle mills were shut down for the winter.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported steady conditions in the metals and machinery group. Flour, feed and other cereal mills worked full time, but some abattoirs and meat packing establishments experienced difficulty in filling orders owing to labour disputes. Creameries and dairies and condensed milk factories reported business steady and employment well maintained. Girls were being taken on in one large vegetable canning establishment. Cigar manufacturing concerns were normal. Brewery workers continued fully employed. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing reported business good, and shirt, collar and button factories were fairly well employed for the season. The season has been very quiet for knitted goods, but the different firms retained their staffs. Girls were in de-

mand in the ready-made clothing establishments. Hat and cap concerns reported the same staffs as last month. Experienced glove makers were in demand; fur staffs remained comparatively unchanged, with prospects good. Laundries were working the same staffs and employment was steady. Dyers and cleaners reported work quiet, but no hands were let off. Employment in newspaper and job printing establishments was steady; bookbinderies were fairly busy. The machinery will soon be installed in the T. Eaton Company's establishment and the staff will be greatly increased. Paper box concerns were working full time. There was very little demand for saleswomen, but milliners and tailoresses were wanted. In trunk, bag and harness factories there was some falling off in employment. Manufacturers of lubricating oils and greases reported employment steady and soap factories were also steadily employed. All branches of building were very quiet. In municipal work much employment was afforded in the removal of snow.

Brandon reported labour well employed and labour conditions good for the season. In the metals group machinists and moulders were very busy. In foods, flour mills and bakeries were active, but creameries, breweries and cigar factories were dull. Tanners were active, but trunks and harness makers were only fair. Carpenters were busy on the new Government Telephone building.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported sheet metal workers quiet. In foods, the flour mill was doing fairly well, but abattoirs were quiet, owing to shortage of supplies; aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet, and the brewery was running on short time. Steam laundries and dye works were working overtime two nights a week. Newspaper and job printing establishments were very busy and printers were in demand. bookbinders were working full time. Sash, door and planing mills were on short time. The

oil refinery was working full time, although some trouble was experienced in keeping the plant running owing to the severe weather. The soap works were on short time. Street railways were fairly busy, the number of passengers carried being greater than in the same month of last year.

Moose Jaw reported no work that demanded a supply of labour and no new work was undertaken. A scarcity of labour for farm work was reported and various organizations were beginning to agitate that steps be taken to provide the necessary help for seeding. To this end the Provincial Government has opened a labour bureau in Moose Jaw, but the applications were coming from the farmers who wanted help rather than from men seeking employment.

At Prince Albert flour mills were running steadily, as plenty of grain continued to come in. Bakers and confectioners reported business good, and creameries and dairy men were well employed. News and job printers were working steadily. Planing mills were doing only necessary work prior to greater activity when the lumber mills start up again. Railroad employees were busy, the winter conditions making much extra employment. The building trades were quiet, except for alteration work, which has given employment to a number of men during the winter. Lumber camps were very active. It is expected the cut will be large, as seven camps are operating as compared with two last year.

Saskatoon reported that the Quaker Oats Company had been buying line elevators and were extending their retail business to new districts. An increase in freight traffic, especially in coal, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was reported.

Alberta

Medicine Hat reported the Alberta rolling mills working day and night, and foundries and machine shops were active, working day and night shifts. Flour mills reported business a little quiet

during the first part of the month, but later were almost normal. Ogilvie's and Hedley-Shaw mills were working 24 hours and Lake of the Woods 12 hours. The Medicine Hat brewery reported a considerable improvement in business during the past month. Steam laundries were fair, and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported business good. Planing mills, working mostly on munition boxes, were fair. The Alberta Clay Products reported a slight improvement in business, but was still running on short time. The Medalta Stoneware Company was also fair. The Alberta Linseed Oil Company were working 22 hours per day, after being closed down for about a week. In the water, light and power department only maintenance work was under way.

Lethbridge reported the metal trades very dull, with a few openings for employment in the automobile repair line. Flour mills, bakers and confectioners were busy, but breweries were quiet, and all the woodworking and furniture trades were very dull. The Canadian Pacific Railway repair shops were active. Coal miners were well employed.

Calgary reported the locomotive shops at Ogden, the Calgary Iron Works and Riverside Iron Works were all fully employed. Automobile, cycle and motor engine firms were busy, and sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters had a good month. In foods, flour mills were running double shifts and abattoirs and meat packing houses were still fully employed. Breweries and distilleries had a good month. Newspaper offices and job printers were fully employed, and publishing houses and binderies were also busy. Work has been resumed in the coal mines, following the settlement of the miners' demand for an increase, which was arranged by the Minister of Labour with the operators at the beginning of the month; Drumheller district mines were not working full time, as they were not able to secure cars for the coal already mined. Employment bureaux reported a serious shortage of labour for lumber camps, sawmills and railroads.

At Edmonton the meat packing houses reported conditions fair; there was a slight increase in the number of hands as compared with last month. The manager of the Great Western Garment Company reported that trade continued good, and that there were places for more hands. Newspaper and job printing offices were all well employed. Some 454 men were employed by the various civic departments, an increase of four over last month. The new bridge under construction for the Edmonton Dunvegan Railway at the Peace River is now employing 100 men.

British Columbia

Fernie reported coal mining resumed after labour troubles and output practically normal. Tie, post and pole camps continued very active, but sawmill operations were greatly reduced.

At Nelson conditions showed very little change since the previous month. A contract was let for the completion of the hospital building; building at Trail will be resumed as soon as weather permits, as there is still shortage of dwelling houses. The Canadian Pacific Railway will extend the terminal at the smelter. The smelter at Trail increased its output last week 2,200 tons, due to the increased supply of coke, since the settlement of the labour troubles at Crow's Nest. The mines at Rossland also increased outputs.

Vancouver reported shipbuilding very busy and slightly increased activity in sheet metals. Foundries and machine shops were also well employed. Labour conditions for women remained fair. Workers in candy making, spices and condiment packing and tobacco workers were fully employed. The sugar refinery was only fair, but meat packing plants and vegetable evaporators worked steadily. Employment in the textile trades was also good. Sail making, tent sewing and awning work remained very slack. In the clothing trades all lines were busy on spring goods; the usual difficulty of obtaining skilled operators was felt by all garment firms and one

firm started a class of instruction for the training of their own operators. Overall factories and laundries were fairly busy, and employment for boot and shoe workers and paper box makers was good. In commercial occupations, employment was steady; the employment bureaus reported no difficulty in placing skilled stenographers, although salaries remained comparatively low; the employment of women as bank clerks has steadily increased during the past few months; sales clerks were steadily employed; the increased employment of women clerks in the department stores, owing to enlistment of men, has been very slight, most firms replacing the enlisted men with boys and men not acceptable for military service. Railway repair shops were quiet; employment for longshoremen was very good, and dredging operations in the harbour entrance and in False Creek was continued. Industrial sites on the new Industrial Island were being steadily taken up. Sawmills and shingle mills and finished lumber mills were busy. Fishing was seriously hampered by unfavourable weather.

At New Westminster shipyards were working full time, mostly on repair work and scow building. The meat packing plant was well employed and the vegetable drying plant was working at full capacity. Cigar factories were hampered by a shortage of material due to delay in receiving shipments. The printing trade was about normal, all hands being fully employed. Street railway business was good, especially in the freight departments. The Canadian Northern Railway car repair shops were almost ready to begin work on new cars. The building trades were at a standstill, but a contract was let for a new freight shed for the Northern Pacific Railway. Sawmills were generally shut down for the annual repairs. The new mill of the Dominion Shingle Company has begun operations; about 70 men will be employed. While there were more men unemployed than at this time last month, the labour market was not as slack as is usual at this season.

Nanaimo reported a shortage of skilled miners in the district. Among the building trades, while there is no apparent shortage, there was more work for the men than for some time past. The breweries had a very quiet month. Printers reported quietness, and the brickyards were idle, with prospects poor. The water, gas and electric light plants have done no new work for some time past. The quartz mines in the district were rather quiet, owing largely to lack of smelting facilities, but coal mines were working full time and experienced miners were in demand. The sawmills of the district were working steadily, though not to capacity, and logging camps worked as steadily as weather would permit. Municipal employment was quiet. The herring fishing season was nearly over, the catch being fairly good.

At Victoria the Victoria Machinery Depot was well employed, but the iron shipbuilding yards were quieter. Work was quite brisk, however, at the wooden ship building yard; there are now four vessels under construction. The demand for flour and cereals continued brisk, and the local mill was running to capacity. Breweries were operating steadily on export orders. Shirt and overall factories were fairly busy on war orders. Laundries were steadily employed. Owing to the heavy demand, the pulp and paper mills in Northern British Columbia were working to capacity, with pros-

pects good. The printing trades were about normal, but lithographing was dull. The plant of the Canadian Explosives on James Island was very busy; between 450 and 500 men were steadily employed. Prospects in the shingle industry were said to be excellent. The Dominion Government has awarded the contract for the erection of a light-house tower at the end of the new breakwater. A 100-ton-capacity concentration plant was being erected at Sydney Inlet, to be operated in conjunction with the Dewdney mines. The Provincial Minister of Mines has issued an order that all interned alien enemies working in coal mines in Vancouver Island be removed.

At Prince Rupert preparations for work at the dry dock were under way. Mining camps in the district were preparing for the spring-work. The Emerson interests expect to erect a saw in Prince Rupert, commencing work about March 1. The Kelly Logging Company opened a camp on Morrisby Island, with about 50 men employed. Fishermen have been handicapped by unfavourable weather on the halibut banks and few large catches have been reaching port. One of the cold storage company's boats is using the trawling system of fishing, a new experiment in these waters. The city was not undertaking any new work outside the general improvements and repairs necessary. A by-law for shorter hours for clerks in stores was defeated.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING FEBRUARY, 1917

DURING February two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, one from the conductors in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the other from the commercial telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In the former case the application was under consideration by the Minister at the close of the month

and in the latter a Board was established to deal with the dispute. Boards were also established during the month in connection with two other applications, namely, (1) from the employees of the Canadian Express Company on its lines west of North Bay, Ont., and (2) from the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance of way service.

Applications Received

An application was received in the Department of Labour on February 10 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the conductors in its employ, being members of the Order of Railway Conductors. It was stated in the application that the dispute affected 150 employees directly and 500 indirectly and grew out of a demand on the employees' part for the reinstatement of and payment for time lost to two employees alleged to have been dismissed in contravention of the existing agreement. At the close of the month the application was before the Minister for consideration.

An application was also received for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the commercial telegraphers in its employ, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The number of employees affected by the dispute was placed at 700 directly and 2,200 indirectly. It was stated that the dispute resulted from the alleged wrongful dismissal of an employee and the Company's refusal to reinstate and reimburse him. A Board was constituted as follows: Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from that company; and Mr. John C. Rooney, Ottawa, for the employees, appointed on the latter's recommendation. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members.

Other Proceedings under Act

Reference was made in the February, 1917, issue of the *Labour Gazette* to an application received from the employees of the Canadian Express Company west

of North Bay, Ont., being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute which had, as it was held, grown out of the company's refusal to discuss a proposed schedule of rules and rates with a committee of the employees and to the alleged dismissal of certain employees on account of their union membership; the number of employees directly concerned was placed at 100.

A Board was constituted as follows: Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, named by the employees; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed as for the company in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, as chairman. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members.

Reference was made in the February, 1917, issue of the *Labour Gazette* to an application for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance of way service, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. This application grew out of the exception taken on the applicants' part to the alleged wrongful suspension from duty of one of the company's engineers and refusal of the company to pay him for the time lost. The dispute was said to affect 19,000 workmen. A Board has been constituted as follows: Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, recommended by the employing company; Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, recommended by the employees; and Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1917

THERE were 12 strikes in existence during February, involving 101 establishments and 6,443 employees. Four of these strikes, involving six firms and 577 employees, commenced during February, while the commencement of eight strikes, involving 95 establishments and 5,866 workpeople, dated prior to the first of the month. The estimated time losses occasioned by the 12 strikes amounted to 115,057 working days, 112,078 of which were chargeable to the eight strikes commencing prior to February 1, while 2,979 working days were lost as a result of the four strikes beginning in February. Six strikes terminated during the month, four of these being the strikes commencing in February and two being strikes which occurred in January, a reference to both of which, however, owing to lack of information, was not made in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In the case of three of the February and the two January strikes, settlements were effected through negotiation. The other February strike was settled through the compliance of the firm involved with their employees' demands. Six strikes remained unsettled at the end of February.

NEW STRIKES IN FEBRUARY, 1917. — The following table shows the trades affected by the February strikes:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms	No. of employees
Mining	2	2	410
Metal trades	1	3	131
Clothing trades	1	1	36
Total	4	6	577

Disputes beginning prior to February

CALICO PRINTERS, MAGOG, QUE.—On January 24, 12 calico printers in the employ of the Dominion Textile Company

at Magog, Que., went on strike, demanding a reduction of hours from 60 to 55 per week. The company refused to reduce the hours and the employees returned to work February 12 on the conditions prevailing previous to the strike.

LABOURERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Fifty labourers in the employ of the Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board engaged on sewer construction at the rate of \$2.50 per 8-hour day, ceased work on January 25, demanding an increase in wages. A settlement was effected on February 12, whereby the Board granted the topmen a rate of \$2.80 per day, the bottommen \$3 per day and the sub-foreman an increase of 20 cents per day.

Disputes beginning during February

COAL MINERS, SOUTH WELLINGTON, B.C.—On February 12, coal miners to the number of 320, employed by the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, B.C., ceased work owing to their dissatisfaction with the action of the company in delaying payment of their wages after same became due. The strike terminated on Saturday, February 17, and work resumed on Monday, February 19, as the result of the company paying the men their overdue wages.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—On February 20, 90 machine coal miners employed by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, N.S., refused to comply with a proposal of the company that they do certain work previously performed by the shooters and loaders. The dispute arose as the result of the shooters and loaders claiming more bench than was agreed upon (four inches) was left on the floor of the mine by the machine men, and in order to prevent this it was proposed that the machine men should remove the benches. The machine men protested

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING FEBRUARY, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				

DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO FEBRUARY, 1917.

BUILDING TRADES— Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	14	41	June 1, 1916	.....	Unsettled	
METAL TRADES— Machinists....	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for 9-hour day....	3	" 12 "	.....	.....	Unsettled	
CLOTHING TRADES— Clothing workers	Montreal, Que...	Recognition of union...	1	177	Dec. 20 "	.....	Unsettled	
Clothing & garment workers	Montreal, Que...	Increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of union	74	5293	Jan. 12, 1917	.....	Unsettled	
TEXTILE— Calico printers.	Magog, Que....	Reduction in hours per week	1	" 12 "	" 24 "	Feb. 10 ..	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers
FOOD, TOBACCO & LIQUOR PREPARATION— Butchers and meat cutters.	Winnipeg, Man..	Alleged dismissal of union workmen	3	300	" 29 "	.....	Unsettled	
TRANSPORTATION— Blacksmiths & carmen (T.H. and B. Rly)	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	....	May 20, 1916	.....	Unsettled	
UNSKILLED LABOUR— Labourers.....	Vancouver, B.C..	Increased wages.....	1	50	Jan. 25, 1917	Feb. 12 ...	Negotiation	In favour of employees

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING FEBRUARY, 1917.

MINING— Coal miners....	South Wellington, B.C.	Failure of company to pay wages when due	1	320	Feb. 12...	Feb. 17...	Overdue wages paid	In favour of employees
Machine coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Change in working conditions affecting machine miners	1	90	" 20...	" 24...	Negotiation	In favour of employees
METAL TRADES— Boilermakers, iron ship-builders and helpers	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for 8-hour day at 9-hour day rate double time for over-time	3	131	" 2...	" 5...	Negotiation	In favour of employees
CLOTHING TRADES— Fur dressers....	Toronto, Ont....	Increased wages.....	1	36	" 12...	" 17...	Negotiation	In favour of employees

and refused to do this work, whereupon it was agreed that the shooters and loaders should continue to do the work at an increase of three cents per ton, and,

where the bench was thicker than four inches, they would be paid in proportion to its thickness. Work was resumed February 24.

BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS, VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers to the number of 131 employed by the Wallace Shipyards, Limited, and the British Columbia Marine, Limited, at Vancouver, B.C., and the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, at New Westminster, B.C., went on strike February 2 for an eight-hour day at the same rate of wages as prevailed for the nine-hour day and double time for overtime. The dispute was settled on February 4 and the men returned to work, the three firms granting the demands in full.

FUR DRESSERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Thirty-six fur dressers in the employ of F. A. Hallman & Company at Toronto, Ont., went on strike February 12, being dissatisfied with conditions obtaining in

the establishment. They returned to work on February 17 as the result of their wages having been increased.

ERRATUM.—In the table on Strikes in Canada during 1916, classified by provinces, page 121 of the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, a strike at Minto, N.B., was inadvertently placed in Nova Scotia. This section of the table should therefore read: Nova Scotia, number of disputes, 1; number of employers involved, 1; number of employees involved, 1,188; estimated time losses in working days, 20,196. New Brunswick, number of disputes, 1; number of employers, 1; number of employees involved, 200; estimated time losses in working days, 2,800. This strike was also shown in the table on page 130, and reads Minto, N.S., whereas it should read Minto, N.B.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ON RAILWAYS AND LAWS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF STRIKES

THE United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation has recently issued a report on Railway Strikes and Lockouts, which consists of an analysis and digest of legislation relative to strikes and methods of adjusting disputes as to wages and working conditions in the public-utility service in the principal commercial and industrial countries. The report also contains the text of existing and proposed legislation, and, wherever available, statistics as to the operation of the different laws have been added. The laws selected for a comparative analysis were those of Canada, New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia. Laws of the United States and Great Britain were also taken as showing the differences existing between them and the more elaborate and far-reaching laws of the states named. In only one or two cases was it found that one nation had adopted the plan of another. Every country or section seemed to have worked out its own system from

its own experience. It was evident, however, that two factors have been responsible for anti-strike legislation and legislation for the orderly settlement of industrial disputes. One group of countries such as Canada, France, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Spain and Portugal, and also the railway administration of Germany, have had in mind the protection of the public against the injurious effects of industrial warfare. On the other hand the preservation of industrial peace and the advancement in economic welfare of certain classes have been primarily considered in framing the legislation of Australasian countries and the prevention of industrial conflicts in the railway service has been incidental to this broader purpose.

The report begins with a tabular statement which compares the different laws as to (1) conditions under which strikes and lockouts are prohibited, (2) penalties for the enforcement of anti-strike legislation, (3) legal machinery for the

adjustment of disputes, and (4) private or semi-official machinery for the adjustment of disputes. The statement indicates that among Australasian countries the general tendency is to place a limitation, and with practically one exception, a prohibition upon the right to strike upon railway and practically all other classes of industrial workers. Complete machinery, however, has been provided for the settlement of controversies. Another group of countries, on the other hand, such as Canada, the Transvaal, Spain and Portugal have not denied the employees the right to strike, but have made the exercise of this right contingent upon certain conditions—notification to the Government of intention to strike or after a governmental investigation and report. As to other countries the report states:

“In the case of other countries as Russia and Roumania, the right of railway workers or other public-utility employees to strike is absolutely prohibited, and no machinery is provided for ventilating grievances. Belgium and Holland also prohibit strikes, but have devised methods for employees to take up grievances or requests with railroad managers. Strikes are not formally prohibited in Germany or Austria among railway workers, but are practically prevented by the control of the authorities over the trade union affiliations of employees. In Germany, however, administrative machinery has been provided through which transportation workers may have a vent for their grievances. Strikes are not prohibited by formal legislative enactment on French railways, but are practically impossible, because of the policy of the Government in calling employees to the colours and placing them under military orders in the event of a strike. Italy depends upon the same policy to prevent industrial conflict on her railways. In Great Britain and the United States there is no abridgment of the right to strike. Both countries have provided official machinery for

the adjustment of wage and other difficulties between the railroads and their operating forces. In Great Britain the opportunities for conciliation and arbitration under the conciliation Act of 1896 have also been supplemented by a general agreement between railway officials and employees which makes provision for compulsory conciliation of matters in dispute.”

The report quotes in considerable detail from the report of the study made by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain in the year 1912 of the laws in the principal countries relating to strikes and lockouts, with special reference to the public-utility service. Chapter 3 deals with the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the section being prefaced by an historical sketch of this legislation. A complete analysis of the provisions of the law is given as well as a digest of operations under it up to October 18, 1916. The extension of the provisions of the Act as a war measure to all industries engaged on war munitions, equipment for soldiers, building and repairing ships and in supplying war material, is noted as well as the modifications now under consideration by the Minister of Labour.

Chapter 4 gives a summary statement relative to the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the period 1907-1916, to which the text of the Act is added, the text of the law proposed to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act being reproduced in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 of the report deals with the United States. The first federal law relative to the prevention of strikes and the peaceable adjustment of disputes between railways and their employées was approved October 1, 1888. It provided for voluntary arbitration and substantially for compulsory investigation. This legislation was similar to the Canadian Act in that no provision other than the force of public opinion was made for enforcing any award of the Board. The provisions of this Act were never utilized and it was

superseded by the Erdman law enacted in June, 1898. During the first eight and a half years following the passage of the Erdman law only one attempt was made to utilize it; within the next five years, however, its provisions were invoked more than 60 times. The law included only employees directly engaged in the movement of trains and mediation proceedings were purely voluntary. Either party might invoke the assistance of the federal mediators, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labour. The mediators had no power to intervene upon their own initiative. Mediation proceedings were kept as informal as possible. No minutes were taken nor any form of records kept of the proceedings of the meetings between the mediators and the respective parties. When mediation failed it was provided that the mediator should attempt to have the controversy submitted to a Board of Arbitration, each party to select one arbitrator and these two selecting a third. If the third arbitrator was not named within five days he was to be named by the presiding judge of the Commerce Court and the Commissioner of Labour acting together. The next step in legislation relative to mediation and arbitration was the so-called Newlands law, approved July, 1913. It created the offices of Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation and Assistant Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, and further provided that the President shall also "designate not more than two other officials of the Government who have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who together with the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation shall constitute a Board to be known as the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. In August, 1916, the Board was increased to three members by the designation by the President of the Assistant Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation as a member. The law in general re-enacted the provisions of the Erdman law relative to mediation. It also provided for three-member Boards of Arbitration as author-

ized by the Erdman Act, but, in addition, in order to meet the criticism of three-member Boards placing too much power in the hands of the neutral arbitrator, it provided further for six-member Boards of Arbitration, composed of two representatives from each side to a controversy and two neutral members representing the public.

The bill was enacted to meet the emergency in the summer of 1913 caused by the demands of the conductors and trainmen on 43 eastern railroads. From the time the Act was approved, on July 15, 1913, up to May 15, 1916, 56 controversies had been adjusted by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The full text of the Act is reproduced (see *Labour Gazette* for August, 1913, page 164). In connection with the threatened strike of transportation employees in August, 1916 (see *Labour Gazette* for October, 1916, page 1683) several drafts of legislation framed to amend the existing law as to mediation and arbitration of railway wage disputes were submitted to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The texts of these proposed laws are also given in the report.

The next section of the report deals with British legislation. After a threatened general railway strike in 1907 an agreement for the conciliation or arbitration of all controversies was entered into by the railways and their employees. As this arrangement was found to be unsatisfactory a royal commission was appointed after the great railway strike in the United Kingdom in 1911 to suggest remedies for the defects in the agreement of 1907. As a consequence of the work of the Commission supplementary arrangements were entered into under the auspices of the Board of Trade by which wage disputes are now adjusted. The scheme proposed by the Commission contemplated the final settlement of disputes by Conciliation Boards if possible without a chairman, but if conciliation failed, then by bringing in a chairman. This was received adversely by the men. It was finally agreed that—

"The employers must receive a deputation, if the men wish to send one, within 14 days of the receipt of a petition. Petitions and answers must be made in writing, thus avoiding some possibilities of misunderstanding. Clause 2, providing that if the employees wish to apply for any changes a petition must be presented, signed by 25 per cent of those affected, was altered to provide that special meetings of the Conciliation Boards might be held at once, at which the necessary percentage should be decided upon; if the two sides were unable to agree, the 25 per cent should stand. Clauses 5 and 6 were amended to provide that, in the case of a company wishing to alter adversely wages, hours, or conditions of service, it must notify the workers concerned, and the matter must be brought up and passed upon at the next meeting of the Conciliation Board, the change not becoming effective until the Board had approved it or the chairman given his decision in its favour. Variations in trip rates, if unsatisfactory to the men, might be referred to the next meeting of the Conciliation Board, and its decision should be retroactive. Alterations in existing settlements might be made at the meeting of the Conciliation Boards to be held in May, 1912, but should not take effect till July, 1912. A number of other amendments were made, all in the direction of securing a smoother working of the scheme. In addition, the railway representatives present bound their own roads to pay extra and casual men for the time actually worked at rates not lower than the minimum rates paid regular employees for the same work, and undertook to get other companies to adopt the same arrangement. The plan as amended was signed December 11, 1911."

In other public utilities than the railway service as well as in the entire range of industry the development of machinery for the settlement of trade disputes by Boards of Conciliation and Arbitra-

tion and by joint committee has assumed great importance in Great Britain. The most important feature of the Conciliation Act of 1896 was the authorization of the Board of Trade as a standing agency of mediation ready to act at the request of either party or to offer its services when the public welfare seemed to demand such action. The Board of Trade was given no powers of compulsion whatever. In 1906 the permanent court of arbitration was established as an addition to the work already performed under the Conciliation Act. Members of the court are nominated by the Board of Trade from three panels. The first panel—of chairmen—comprises persons of eminence and impartiality. The second is formed of persons from the employer class and the third from the class of workmen and trade unionists. As the personnel of the court would be constantly varied it was thought that there would be no danger of the court itself becoming unpopular with either class in consequence of any particular decision. The panels from which the membership of the court were to be drawn were prepared at once and the system was put in operation in 1909.

As the outcome of industrial conflicts during 1911 an industrial council was established composed of prominent representatives of employers and employees in equal numbers who were to serve one year. Regular meetings were to be held three times a year and special meetings might be called at any time by the chairman who was given the title of Industrial Commissioner. It was decided that the proceedings in general should be considered private and that the members should not act as advocates but in a judicial capacity. It was agreed that the following classes of cases might be acted upon by the council:

- (1) Cases which may be referred to the council as an impartial body for their opinion upon the facts only of the case, to be conveyed to the parties privately.

(2) Cases which may be referred to the council in order that the facts may be impartially ascertained and recommendations made to each side, the acceptance of such recommendations not to be obligatory nor made public.

(3) Cases similar to those last mentioned, but both sides agreeing beforehand that the recommendations of the council be made public.

(4) Cases which may be referred to the council upon which a decision may be given, the parties agreeing to accept the decision as final settlement.

(5) Cases which may be referred to the council, under special circumstances, by the Board of Trade or the Government.

(6) Other matters, apart from particular disputes, which the Board of Trade or the Government may decide to refer to the council with a view to obtaining a considered and representative opinion upon specific points.

It will be seen that while the courts of arbitration were merely another agency through which the Board of Trade must act, the industrial council is intended to serve to a large extent as a substitute for the Board. The latter reserves the right to offer its services, in case the disputants fail to call on the council or the council fails to adjust a serious difficulty; but it is confidently expected that such cases will be few and far between.

A number of tables are given showing the extent to which the principles of conciliation and arbitration were operative in settling industrial disputes in Great Britain during the period 1904-1913. The text of the Conciliation Act of 1896 is reproduced.

Chapter 8 deals with the law of the Transvaal which corresponds closely in form and method to the Canadian Act, being administered by a department of labour under the supervision of the Minister of Labour. The full text of this law is also given.

Chapter 9 reviews the legislation of European countries. In Austria the

freedom of workpeople to make effective use of their rights with respect to combination for the purpose of causing a strike is very much restricted by the associations law of 1867. This measure gives the authorities power to forbid the formation of a union if it should propose to adopt aims or methods deemed to be "dangerous to the state" and to dissolve a union whenever it actually adopts aims or applies methods which the authorities hold to be of such a nature. If after the formation of a projected union of railway workers had been sanctioned, the union were to call a meeting to discuss the possibility of a strike it would be considered to be over-stepping its legal bounds. It would be dissolved and its funds seized.

In Belgium it is provided in the case of persons employed by the State (including railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services) that—

Officials who, as a result of concerted action, shall resign their posts with the object of hindering or suspending either the administration of justice or the accomplishment of a lawful service shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of one month or two years and by a fine of 100 or 200 francs. They may further be deprived of the right to be employed in any capacity in the public service.

This article of the penal code has never been applied, however, as posts on the railway are more and more sought for in view of the stability of the service, the prospects of a pension, the advantages for the children of workers and on account of the prestige which workers enjoy as public employees and officials.

In Denmark two acts were passed in April, 1910, one of which makes provision for the appointment of a permanent arbitration court to consist of members of the existing national federations of employers and workpeople, together with a president and a vice-president, each of whom possesses the qualifications of an ordinary judge. The other

law provides for the appointment of a Government conciliator holding office for two years at a time. In the case of a serious dispute when negotiations prove unavailing, the conciliator may summon the parties to a conference and they are bound to obey such summons.

In France the only limitations upon complete freedom to strike in the railway service are contained in a law of July 15, 1845, of which article 20 is as follows:

“Any engine driver, guard, or brakeman who shall desert his post during the progress of a journey shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.”

In 1910 a general strike was attempted by railway employees in France, but it was declared off after six days because the Government called the striking employees to the colours and placed them under military orders. An order was then issued requiring them to maintain and operate the railways.

In Germany the enactment of laws for the prevention of strikes among railway employees concerns almost exclusively the state parliaments as with the exception of about a thousand miles of line in Alsace-Lorraine, the state railway system is owned and administered by the governments of the various constituent States. The status of railway workers in the various states, however, is virtually identical; no law exists under which they can claim a right to strike nor is there any under which they would incur a penalty for striking. A strike of railway employees has, in fact, never occurred in Germany as the rules and practice of the railway administration are such as to make it almost impossible for a strike to be organized. One of the rules for admission to the service of the Prussian-Hessian State railways provides that “even when not on duty the workman shall behave with dignity and honour and shall hold himself aloof from all unions and movements that are inimical to public order.” It appears that

the Prussian railway administration always insists on being informed of any proposal on the part of the members of the staff to form a union. The by-laws must be submitted and it is an established practice for the administration to be furnished in advance with a copy of the agenda of each meeting, failing which a representative of the department is deputed to attend and watch the proceedings. At least 90 per cent of the organized railway servants belong to unions whose by-laws specifically waive all claims to exercise the right to strike. In the remainder of the chapter the legislation of Holland, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain and Switzerland is treated.

The remainder of the report deals with Australasian legislation. The primary object of the Australasian laws has been to protect the working class against rates of pay and working conditions which are alleged to be unsatisfactory and to protect employers, industrial workers and the general public against the inconvenience and losses arising from industrial warfare. The regulation of wage disputes between public-service corporations and their employees has been subordinated to these broader objects. The law passed by the Australian Parliament in 1904 is of the most inclusive scope as far as employment or occupations are concerned and the court established by it has cognizance of all disputes which are of a geographical extent to bring them within the federal purview. The system is based on unionism, registers of organizations of employers and employees being kept by an official registrar. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden under severe penalties and the enforcement of awards is undertaken by levying fines on the offending persons or organizations, members of unions being personally responsible where the union assets are insufficient to meet the fine. Agreements by way of conciliation when properly authenticated are binding in the same way as awards. There has not been since the enactment of the law any strike extending beyond the boundaries of a single state. The sole tribunal

created under the Act is a court consisting of a president appointed by the Governor-General from among the justices of the high court of the Commonwealth. The president is entitled to hold office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. The president is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties to industrial disputes, whether or not the court has cognizance of them, in all cases in which it appears to him that his mediation is desirable in the public interest. Awards of the court continue in force for such period as may be specified, not exceeding five years, but unless otherwise determined, continue in force after the expiration of this period until a new award is made. A summary of the leading features of the conciliation and arbitration act of the Commonwealth as amended to 1915 is given.

The industrial conciliation and arbitration act of New Zealand now in force was enacted in 1908, being a consolidation of earlier acts of 1905-06. It covers all employments and has a central court of arbitration as its permanent administrative agency. There are also councils of conciliation at the head of which are commissioners appointed for terms of three years and acting in the first instance, in most cases, though certain classes of disputes may be considered by the court without previous action by a council. If no agreement between the parties is brought about by a council it may, if the members are unanimous, furnish its findings and recommendations for publication except that trade secrets and business profits and losses may not be disclosed. Matters not otherwise settled may be taken up by the court of arbitration and its awards are binding on the parties, districts and industries specified. The parties are employers, singly or in association, and associations or unions of employees, such bodies being registered under the provisions of the act. The section on the New Zealand legislation ends with a digest of the industrial conciliation and arbitration act of 1908, as amended to 1913.

The laws of other Australasian countries are similar to those of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. In Western Australia the court of arbitration consists of a judge of the Supreme Court and two members nominated as representative of employers and workers, respectively. Provision is made for the appointment of district and special conciliation boards, but the main tribunal is the court of arbitration. The laws of the State of Victoria, although comprising a long series of acts dealing, among other things, with the system of wage regulation through wages boards, with one slight exception, deal only indirectly with the question of strikes and lockouts. The primary object of these acts in as far as they refer to the wages boards is not to prevent active dispute but to insure observance of the conditions laid down. A railway employees strike act was passed in 1903 as a remedial rather than as a preventive measure. It was a temporary measure giving power to impose certain penalties for acts already committed.

Queensland passed an act in 1892 to make provision for the establishment of courts of conciliation. It imposed no restrictions on the freedom of resort to strike or lockout. The law is administered by an industrial court consisting of a judge appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Local industrial boards are created on application, but only on the recommendation of the court. Like South Australia and Tasmania, Queensland has recently adopted the Victorian system of wage boards.

South Australia had until 1912 no law restrictive of the right to resort to strike or lockout apart from the clauses prohibiting strikes or lockouts in respect to those trades for which wages boards had been formed and in connection with the determination of such boards. The conciliation act of 1894, which was the first act passed in Australia to recommend the compulsory reference of industrial disputes to a legal tribunal was abortive. The industrial arbitration act of 1912 applies to all industries except agricul-

ture. It establishes an industrial court as its chief administrative agency. The president is a judge of the Supreme Court or a person eligible therefor. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited under identical penalties affecting organizations and individuals alike.

In New South Wales an act was passed in 1892 providing for the appointment of district and special councils of conciliation and of a single council of arbitration. It contained no reference to strikes and lockouts and very few cases were decided under it. In 1899 an act was passed which provided for "public enquiry" when amicable settlement was not effected. The next step was the industrial arbitration act of 1901, which lapsed when its place was taken by the industrial disputes act of 1908. The

present law was enacted in 1912 and is similar to that of the Commonwealth and of Queensland, in that there are both an industrial court and industrial boards for groups of industries.

In Tasmania the wages boards act of 1910 is in force, and with reference to strikes and lockouts, provisions identical with those contained in the South Australian Act have been adopted. The report prints a valuable analysis of the different tribunals and the leading features of the laws which have been established to regulate wages and working conditions of wage earners in Australasia and a number of tables are given setting forth the operations of the different laws. The closing section gives the complete texts of existing legislation in Australasian countries.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN TWELVE CITIES

RETURNS from twelve city corporations as to the number of employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight of the month and the wages paid such employees show a decline in the number of workers on the pay rolls and an increase in the amount of wages paid. The number of temporary employees was 9,814, and the wages paid \$260,887.08, as compared with 10,460 and \$241,413.46 respectively in January, indicating that a smaller number of workers was more steadily employed than in the previous month. This condition is evident from the returns of Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Victoria, and also in Halifax, Edmonton and Vancouver, as the increase in the amount of wages paid in these cities is much greater than the increase in the number of employees. At Regina and Moose Jaw, increases in both the number of employees and the wages paid are indicated, while Toronto and Calgary show declines in both cases.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY TWELVE CITY CORPORATIONS, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1917

City	No. of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	January	February	January	February
Halifax.....	221	225	\$4,350.90	\$4,996.25
Montreal...	5,363	4,890	102,954.50	123,535.19
Ottawa.....	618	575	12,444.84	15,680.27
Toronto...	*1,169	1,195	*27,890.44	*25,290.64
Hamilton...	332	324	9,867.59	9,881.39
Winnipeg...	583	564	16,598.90	17,109.05
Regina.....	253	271	9,023.71	9,185.92
Moose Jaw...	85	96	2,729.90	2,976.40
Calgary....	537	397	18,363.64	11,786.60
Edmonton...	450	454	14,578.55	16,099.43
Vancouver...	*605	*610	*15,374.69	*16,093.83
Victoria....	244	213	7,235.70	7,351.61
	10,460	9,814	\$241,413.46	\$260,887.08

*Contract work not included.

Returns from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the table which follows. From July until the end of the year a steady decline in civic employment is indicated, but an upward trend is evident in the first two months of 1917, February standing sixth in the nine months of the record as to the number of employees and fifth as to the amount of the pay roll.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—FEBRUARY, 1917

Month	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight.
1916.		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September.....	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November.....	7,669	211,678.38
December.....	6,360	164,203.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February.....	7,784	213,605.86

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in February, as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$1,399,167 in January to \$1,657,217 in February, an increase of \$258,050, or 18.4 per cent. Increases were shown in all the provinces except Quebec and Manitoba, the largest gains being reported in New Brunswick, British Columbia and Alberta, where the value of permits rose 2,427.8 per cent, 204.9 per cent and 82.5 per cent respectively. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in February showed an increase of \$964,647, or 137.8 per cent, the value for February, 1916, being

\$692,570. As compared with February of last year, there were gains in all the provinces except Alberta. In Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba, very large increases were indicated. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed increases of 61.1 per cent, 45.2 per cent, and 233.2 per cent respectively, as compared with January, and increases of 501.4 per cent, 199.4 per cent, and 21.0 per cent respectively over February of a year ago. Winnipeg reported a decrease of 81.9 per cent, as compared with January, and an increase of 44.4 per cent over February, 1916. Of the smaller cities, Regina and Stratford showed large increases in the value of permits issued, both as compared with the preceding month and with February of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

City	January, 1917	February, 1917	February, 1916	February, 1917, compared with January, 1917.		February, 1917, compared with February, 1916		
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		
Nova Scotia	22,805	27,250	17,790	+	4,445	+	10.72	
Halifax.....	20,005	25,335	16,580	+	5,330	+	26.64	
Sydney.....	2,800	1,915	1,210	—	885	—	31.61	
New Brunswick.....	3,500	88,475	7,800	+	84,975	+	2427.86	
Moncton.....	3,500	2,175	2,500	—	1,325	—	37.86	
St. John.....		86,300	5,300	+	86,300	+	81,000	
Quebec.....	608,448	553,390	204,935	—	55,058	—	9.04	
Maisonneuve.....	120,000	500	3,000	—	119,500	—	99.58	
Montreal.....	249,895	402,565	66,936	+	125,670	+	61.09	
Quebec.....	117,938	145,725	57,020	+	27,787	+	23.56	
Sherbrooke.....	4,000			—	4,000			
Three Rivers.....	112,000	2,700	68,800	—	109,300	—	97.59	
Westmount.....	4,615	1,900	9,180	—	2,71	—	58.83	
Ontario.....	592,499	771,997	344,961	+	179,498	+	30.29	
Brantford.....	2,000	5,815	50	+	3,815	+	190.75	
Fort William.....	50	200	935	+	150	+	300.00	
Guelph.....	1,000	3,200	290	+	2,200	+	220.00	
Hamilton.....	53,925	40,000	575	—	13,925	—	25.82	
Kingston.....	4,340		1,485	—	4,340	—	1,485	
Kitchener.....	260	2,825	300	+	2,565	+	986.54	
London.....	14,435	18,305	18,765	+	3,870	+	26.81	
Ottawa.....	54,550	26,500	34,150	—	28,150	—	51.51	
Peterborough.....	11,625	13,425	12,500	+	1,800	+	15.43	
Port Arthur.....	21,276	1,125	2,107	—	20,151	—	94.64	
Stratford.....	1,780	11,305	1,045	+	9,525	+	535.11	
St. Catharines.....	4,428	13,580	10,230	+	9,152	+	206.68	
St. Thomas.....	5,206	2,000	3,570	—	3,200	—	61.54	
Toronto.....	394,880	573,517	191,509	+	178,637	+	45.24	
Windsor.....	22,650	60,200	67,450	+	37,550	+	165.79	
Manitoba.....	79,175	36,350	8,550	—	42,825	—	54.09	
Brandon.....	10,725	24,000		+	13,275	+	12.37	
Winnipeg.....	68,450	12,350	8,550	—	56,100	—	81.96	
Saskatchewan.....	54,575	68,255	5,400	+	13,680	+	25.07	
Moose Jaw.....	51,000	53,600		+	2,600	+	5.09	
Regina.....	2,200	13,005	2,900	+	10,805	+	491.14	
Saskatoon.....	1,375	1,650	2,500	+	275	+	20.00	
Alberta.....	4,000	7,300	19,450	+	3,300	+	82.50	
Calgary.....	3,500	4,500	8,000	+	1,000	+	28.89	
Edmonton.....	500	2,800	11,450	+	2,300	+	460.00	
British Columbia.....	34,165	104,200	83,684	+	70,035	+	204.99	
New Westminster.....	1,300	6,520	3,130	+	5,220	+	401.54	
Vancouver.....	29,045	96,780	79,969	+	67,735	+	233.21	
Victoria.....	3,820	900	585	—	2,920	—	76.44	
Total 35 cities.....	1,399,167	1,657,217	692,570	+	258,050	+	18.44	
						+	964,647	
							+	137.84

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns	January, 1917	February, 1917	February, 1916	Cities and Towns	January, 1917	February, 1917	February, 1916
Brockville.....	12			Owen Sound.....			
Chatham.....	800	3,425	3,700	Paris.....			
Estevan.....			250	Preston.....			
Galt.....			850	Point Grey.....		39,250	
Kamloops.....		125		Red Deer.....			
Lachine.....	2,515	9,100	4,205	Smith's Falls.....			
Medicine Hat.....		5,190		South Vancouver.....	2,430	2,440	5,732
Nanaimo.....	1,250	1,200	150	Sudbury.....	4,500	6,000	2,900
Niagara Falls.....			2,900	Welland.....	2,515	8,200	380
North Bay.....		150	100	Weyburn.....			
Oak Bay.....	280		1,500	Woodstock.....	710	150	1,200
Oshawa.....				Yorkton.....			
Outremont.....		40,000	1,500	Vernon.....		35	

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THE decline in the demand for workers noted in previous months continued in January, as shown by reports from 110 employment bureaus—75 commercial, 13 public and 22 philanthropic. There was, however, an increase of 43 per cent in demand for workpeople, as compared with January of last year, on the basis of reports for that month from practically identical bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in January was 28,338, a daily average of 1,098.5, as compared with 1,185.8 in December and 750.0 in January of last year. The number of persons placed was 13,803, a daily average of 527.8, as compared with 574.9 in December and 389.8 in January, 1916. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 48.7 per cent, as compared with 48.5 per cent in December and 53.3 per cent in January, 1916. As to employment for women and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 6,938, a daily average of 267.3, as compared with 243.1 in December. The number of such workers placed was 2,535, a daily average of 98.0, as compared with 79.5 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 52.6 per cent, and for women and girls 36.5 per cent, as compared with 52.6 per cent and 32.6 per cent respectively for December.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Toronto and Vancouver showed increases over December in the demand for workers, while Winnipeg and Montreal showed the greatest declines. In comparison with January, 1916, there were increases in each of these cities. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa and Hamilton reported increased demands for workers, both as compared with December and with January, 1916.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 1,985, a daily average of 76.8, as compared with 74.6 in December. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,905, a daily average of 149.2, as compared with 142.5 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment				Number of Casual Jobs supplied.			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Salvation Army.	600	43			643	1191	97	1,288
St. John.	17				17	17		17
Quebec.	19				19	27		27
Montreal.	443				443	483		483
Ottawa.	19	8			27	60	20	80
Toronto.	32				32	358		358
Hamilton.	7	4			11	7	7	14
London.	6				6	14		14
Winnipeg.	10	25			35	19	60	79
Calgary.	12	5			17	27	9	36
Edmonton.	10	1			11	31	1	32
Vancouver.	25				25	148		148
Y.W.C.A.	106	1			107	182	1	183
Sherbrooke.	8	1			9	8	1	9
London.	10	10			10	10		10
Winnipeg.	5				5	12		12
Saskatoon.	22				22	76		76
Calgary.	36				36	36		36
Edmonton.	9				9	9		9
Vancouver.	4				4	4		4
Victoria.	12				12	27		27
Miscellaneous:								
Montreal Municipal	97	2			99	103	2	105
Montreal Catholic								
Service Guild.	6	43			49	6	43	49
Toronto Municipal	87				87	87		87
Toronto Women's								
Hostel.		5			5	20		20
Toronto Women's								
Patriotic League.	113				113	431		431
Brantford Provincial	18	14	11		43	18	14	43
Winnipeg Municipal.	130	162			292	556	495	1,051
Saskatoon Provincial.								
Vancouver City	4				4	19		19
Relief.	175	34			209	230	60	290
Victoria Municipal.	132	202			334	132	207	339
Total.	1249	724	11	1	1,985	2342	1551	1
Daily average.								
January.					76.89			149.21
December.					74.64			142.52

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.							INDIVIDUALS PLACED.									
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			
						Dec. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916						Dec. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916	
Halifax	27	117	17		161	5.94	6.19	6.07	4	46	6	5	61	3.06	2.35	2.53	
Women's Hostel		30			30	96	1.15	.23		6			6	.27	.23	.23	
Commercial (2)	27	87	17		131	4.98	5.04	5.84	4	40	6	5	55	2.79	2.12	2.20	
St. John—Commercial (2)	45	2			47	1.97	1.73	4.00	15	2			17	.68	.73	1.60	
Quebec—Provincial	112		1		113	1.83	4.52	.84	96		1		97	1.00	3.88	.50	
Sherbrooke	95	11		55	161	6.65	6.90	7.14	52	1		58	111	2.62	4.83	3.32	
Provincial	95			47	142	6.42	6.17	6.83	52			58	110	2.54	4.79	3.31	
Y.W.C.A.		11		8	19	.23	.73	.31		1			1	.08	.04	.31	
Montreal	3109	302	7	250	3668	159.66	145.21	74.42	1719	81	4	53	1857	85.97	73.52	52.98	
Provincial	535	56			591	16.44	24.63	11.48	336	26			362	10.17	15.08	10.43	
Municipal	444	12			456	11.13	18.24	19.61	417	2			419	10.75	16.76	18.91	
Catholic Social Service Guid	7	43	1	5	56	1.38	2.24	2.67	11	15	1	1	28	.50	1.12	1.42	
Directorate of Female Immi-																	
gration	1	95			96	2.92	3.79			13			13	.76	.50		
Commercial (10)	2122	96	6	245	2469	127.79	96.31	40.66	955	25	3	52	1035	63.79	40.06	22.22	
Ottawa	1835	64		1	1900	42.59	75.79	14.07	1001	30		1	1032	16.31	39.79	6.38	
Provincial	774	11		1	786	.56	30.20	.19	768	9		1	778	.33	29.92	.19	
Y.W.C.A.		28			28	.96	1.12	2.88		12			12	.72	.48	1.00	
Women's Hostel		25			25	.48	.81	.23		9			9	.29	.29	.23	
Commercial (5)	1061				1061	40.59	43.66	10.77	233				233	14.97	9.10	4.96	
Toronto	1782	889	14	120	2805	95.90	110.29	73.38	1392	315	6	106	1819	54.28	70.60	31.76	
Municipal	743				743	25.76	28.58	20.84	662				662	17.35	25.46	13.24	
Women's Patriotic League		256			256	8.58	10.67	12.35		84			84	2.80	3.50	2.61	
Women's Welcome Hostel		137			137	5.44	5.27	7.58		10			10	.56	.38	.85	
Y.W.C.A.		175			175	6.67	7.00	7.69		33		2	35	1.56	1.40	1.46	
Commercial (4)	1039	321	14	120	1494	50.45	58.77	24.92	730	188	6	104	1028	32.00	39.86	13.60	
Hamilton	164	226	1	1	392	13.68	17.08		29	59	1		89	2.05	4.09		
Provincial	113	215	1	1	330	1.64	14.62	-.24	20	52	1		73	.48	3.46	.12	
Y.W.C.A.		3			3	1.00	.12	1.27		3			3	.04	.12	.27	
Salvation Army	1	8			9	1.42	.34		4	4			8	.38	.31		
Commercial (1)	50				50	9.62	2.0		5				5	1.15	.20		
London	4	20		60	84	2.43	3.23	3.35	2	18		10	30	.50	1.16	1.15	
Provincial	4				4	.31	.15	.23	2				2	.19	.08	.23	
Y.W.C.A.		20		60	80	2.12	3.08	3.12		18		10	28	.31	1.08	.92	
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5)	2253	8		2	2263	92.94	87.07	56.43	569				569	26.58	21.72	15.03	
Winnipeg	5550	2399	101	103	8143	371.45	308.08	262.93	2323	903	32	33	3291	155.40	124.13	128.86	
Municipal	157	204	6	24	391	19.28	15.04	57.12	96	109	6	13	224	6.88	8.62	44.50	
Girls' Home of Welcome		130			130	7.33	5.00	6.54		25			25	.93	.96	1.17	
Y.W.C.A.		230			230	7.00	8.52	15.85		30			30	1.20	1.11	2.19	
Commercial (10)	5393	1825	95	79	7392	337.84	279.52	183.42	2227	739	26	20	3012	146.39	113.44	81.	
Brandon	208	23	2	26	259	11.08	9.79	10.40	116	8		9	133	4.60	5.04	2.92	
Y.W.C.A.		1		16	17	.48	.65	.52		4		4	4	.24	.15	.28	
Commercial (3)	208	22	2	10	242	11.20	9.14	9.88	116	8		5	129	4.36	4.89	2.64	
Regina	368	92			460	20.39	17.04	14.35	148	20			168	10.77	6.23	4.53	
Y.W.C.A.		2			2	.12	.08	1.27		2			2	.12	.08	.11	
Commercial (3)	368	90			458	20.27	16.96	13.08	148	18			166	10.65	6.15	4.42	
Saskatoon	393	75		59	527	38.82	20.16	11.50	240	15		24	279	19.45	10.49	6.84	
Provincial	80	9			89	7.20	3.42	2.12	74	5			79	3.08	3.04	.54	
Y.W.C.A.		40		59	99	5.04	3.81	3.11		4		24	28	.77	1.03	.65	
Commercial (2)	313	26			339	26.58	12.93	6.27	166	6			172	15.00	6.37	5.65	
Calgary	740	112	2	19	873	69.00	32.46	44.97	609	34	2	7	652	52.11	24.18	20.57	
Y.W.C.A.		75		14	89	4.73	6.32	6.32		14		7	21	1.19	.81	.76	
Commercial (4)	740	37	2	5	784	64.27	29.04	38.65	609	20	2		631	50.92	23.37	19.81	
Edmonton	2735	547		8	3280	136.01	121.86	77.60	1274	163			5	1442	67.39	52.74	58.16
Y.W.C.A.		1	60		69	2.16	2.56	1.60	1	5		5	11	.28	.41	.60	
Commercial (10)	2734	487			3221	133.85	119.30	76.00	1273	158			1431	67.11	57.56	52.33	
New Westminster	17	7			25	99	1.08	1.94	9	1			12	.39	.46	1.31	
Municipal	17			4	21	.80	.81	1.36	9			2	11	.32	.42	1.08	
Y.W.C.A.		7			7	.19	.27	.58		1			1	.07	.04	.23	
Vancouver	1274	461	24	575	2784	99.84	106.50	61.18	1547	249	6	119	1921	69.21	73.39	33.37	
Municipal	46	112	3		161	6.00	6.19	4.40	46	90	3		139	5.30	5.34	3.96	
Y.W.C.A.		127			127	4.14	4.88	5.04		28			28	.60	1.08	.96	
Commercial (10)	1678	222	21	575	2496	89.68	95.43	51.74	1501	131	3	119	1754	60.31	66.97	28.45	
Victoria	68	238	2	22	330	13.70	14.54	23.93	65	145			13	223	5.59	8.51	17.31
Municipal	24	54			78	0	3.00	13.31	24	54			78	0	3.00	12.08	
Y.W.C.A.		21			21	2.60	.81	3.88		15			15	.24	.58	1.35	
Commercial (4)	44	213	2	22	281	11.10	10.73	6.74	41	76		13	130	5.35	4.93	3.88	
Total (19 centres)	21229	5633	171	1305	28338	1185.87	1089.52	750.01	11210	2090	58	445	13903	574.96	527.84	389.81	

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 1,206 left the United States in January, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 1,530 in December, 1916. On the other hand 10,557 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in January, 1917, to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 11,833 in December, 1916, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 9,351 in January of this class of persons as compared with

an outward balance of 10,303 in December, 1916.

Homestead Entries and Land Patents

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During the month of January, 1917, there were 106 homestead entries in Manitoba; 172 in Saskatchewan; 170 in Alberta, and 7 in British Columbia, a total of 455, as compared with a total of 727 in December, 1916, and 800 in January, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of January, 1917, the number of patents was 2,087 and the number of acres 339,146.53, as compared with 2,080 patents and 331,078.68 acres in December, 1916, and 1,476 patents and 234,484.84 acres for January, 1916.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1917 AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

PRICES were again substantially higher. In foods, potatoes, beans, onions, meats, milk and cheese were higher, and though butter and eggs showed some declines there were also some advances. In materials, metals advanced considerably, but hides were somewhat lower, while in textiles, jutes and flax products were higher. Grains recovered somewhat from the steep declines in January, but several kinds averaged lower. The continued advance in livestock and meats was the feature of the month, with the rise of potatoes

to nearly \$5.00 per bag in Ontario, where the crop was practically a failure.

The index number of wholesale prices reached 217.3 for February, as compared with 208.1 for January, 173.7 for February, 1916, 142.5 for the same month in 1915, 136.6 in 1914 and 135.8 in 1913. The rise in vegetables, textiles and metals accounted for most of the increase for the month.

In retail prices the cost of a budget of staple foods stood at \$10.46 for February as compared with \$10.27 for January, \$8.40 for February, 1916, \$7.99

for the same month in 1915 and \$7.75 in 1914. Prices of coal and wood were also substantially higher, anthracite coal averaging over \$10.00 per ton as compared with \$8.58 in February last year.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Meats were again higher, there being general advances in all lines. Higher prices of livestock, particularly in Western Canada, as a result of feed shortage were reported, both hogs and cattle having passed previous records.

Eggs averaged lower, supplies being larger as the season advanced, but the cold weather early in February tended to keep up prices. Butter was also lower in some localities. Cheese and milk advanced as the milk supply was low.

Flour eased off slightly in sympathy with the great drop in wheat prices toward the end of January. Rolled oats was also slightly lower in sympathy with the grain market.

Canned vegetables were steady at the high prices previously reached. Beans were again higher.

Sugar was very slightly lower. Tea prices were advancing as shipments from England were prohibited.

Potatoes advanced again, prices being particularly high in some localities in Ontario, nearly \$5.00 per bag.

Coal advanced steeply and was unobtainable in some localities at times. The freight congestion, however, was later relieved, but prices averaged high. Wood was also scarce and dear.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia							P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel		
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
1-Beef, sirloin steak . . . lb.	28	23	20	30	25	25.2	22	28	28	25	25	26.5	22-25	25	25	25		
2-Beef, round steak . . . "	25	23	20	28	25	24.2	22	24	24	20	23	22.8	22-25	25	25	20		
3-Beef, rib roast prime. . . "	25	20	15	24	20	20.8	20	22	25	16	18	20.2	22-24	28	25	20		
4-Beef, shoulder roast. . . "	22	18	15	22	18	19	16	16	18	14	16	16	18-19	20	20	16		
5-Veal, roast, forequarter . . . "	.....	15	15	14	18	15.5	.....	.....	16	10	.....	13	25-30	20	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h.q. . . "	25	18-20	15	25	.....	21	20	.....	25	16	17	19.3	24-26	23	.....	25
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham . . . "	30	28	20	25	25	25.6	25	28	25	20	20	23.2	25-27	25	25	24		
8-Pork, fresh, chops . . . "	30	30	18	25-27	25	25.8	25	28	25	22	22	24.2	25	25	25	23		
9-Pork, salt, mess. "	22	25-28	20	24	28	24.1	25	22	24	20	25	22.7	25-27	25	25	23		
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid' . . . "	30	30	25	32	38	31	30	30	33	35	32	32.5	28-33	35	33	35		
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. . . "	7	12	18	10-14	15	12.8	10	12	9.10	10	8	9.9	12	8-25	12	12		
12-Fish, salt, herrings. . doz.	40	40	48	30	40	39.6	30-40	50	36	35	40	42.7	40	36	30	35		
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	20-30	20-30	20	20	22	21.6	25	25	24	22	25	24	25	12-30	25	15		
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. . . "	27	25	25	24	25	25.2	25	26	25	27	25	25.7	25-27	25	25	24		
15-Eggs, new laid. doz.	60	45	50	50	50	51	42	55	60	55	50	55	65	65	60	50		
16-Eggs, packed. "	50	.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	42	.....	45	40	42.3	45-50	45	45	40
17-Milk, delivered. qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.6	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	12	12	9	10		
18-Butter, dairy solids. . . lb.	45	45	43	45	43	44.2	38	42	42.44	40	40	41.2	42-44	44	42	40		
19-" creamery prints" "	50	49	45	50	47	48.2	43	48	48	48	50	48.5	46-50	46	50	45		
20-Cheese, old. . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	30	28	.....	29	32-34	32	30	30
21-Cheese, new. "	30	30	28	30	30	29.6	25	30	30	25	28	28.2	28-30	30	.....	28	
22-Bread, plain white. "	9.3	6	6.6	6	6	6.8	4.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.3	5.2	5	6.6	5		
23-Flour, family. "	5.4-5.8	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	6.1	5.6	6	5.8	6	5.4		
24-Rolled oats, standard. . . "	6	6	5.5	6	6	5.9	5	6	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5		
25-Rice, medium. "	6	7	8	7	8	7.2	6	7	7	8	7	7.2	8	6	6	5		
26-Rice, Patna. "	8-10	8	8	10	10	9	8	8	10	12	10	10	.....	8	10	7	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl" . . . "	14	15	12	15	15	14.2	12	15	12	14	15	14	5	13	12.5	12		
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	16	22	22	24	25	23.2	25	20	20	20		
29-Peas, canned 2's. "	14	15	15	12	18	14.8	12	15	14	14	14	14.2	18	12.5	15	15		
30-Corn, canned 2 s. "	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	18	15	18	18	17.2	18	15	18	15		
31-Beans, common. lb.	12	15	15	15	15	14.4	14	14	12	14	14	13.5	8	13	15	12.5		
32-Apples, evaporated. "	12	13	14	15	15	13.8	10	13	15	14	13	13.7	13	12.5	17	15		
33-Prunes, medium. "	12-20	15	14	15	13	14.6	14	12	14	14	15	13.7	12	15	15	15		
34-Sugar, granulated. "	10	9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	8.9	9	9	10	8.3		
35-Sugar, yellow. "	11.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.8	8	8.3	8	7.7	8.3	8.1	8	8.3	9.1	7.7		
36-Tea, black, medium. "	40-50	40	45	45	45	44	35	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	30	40	40		
37-Tea, green, medium. . . . . "	.....	40	45	45	.....	43.3	60	.....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium. "	45-50	45	45	40	40	43.5	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40		
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$2.25	\$1.80	2.07	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$1.50	2.12	\$ 2.75	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$2.85		
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.	10-12	10	8	10	10	9.8	12	10	10	10	15	11.2	16-20	15	10	10		
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12-14	12	10	11.7	8-10	10	10	10		
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	.....	13.00	11.00	14.00	12.66	13.00	12.00	8.75	15.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs....	3.60	5.25	6.75	7.50	6.75	5.95	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	7.00	7.37	12.00	12.00	13.00	10.50		
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	5.70	4.00	5.75	11.00	8.00	5.00	7.06	7.00	12.00	10.00	7.50		
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	3.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.62	5.00	8.00	8.00	5.00		
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.	22	25	20	20	20	21.4	20	20	22	20	20	20.5	20	20	23	18		
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00- 18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	27.00	12.00	14.00	13.00		
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month.	8.00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.40	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	28.00	8.00	12.00	6.00		

a. Millwood.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
25	25	26	23	24.6	32	28-35	25-28	28	30	30-32	32-35	30	28	30	30	25	32	28	1
25	25	23	23	23.7	28	28	20-25	25	28	25-27	25-27	28	25	27	25	25	28	25	2
15	18	18-22	20	21.1	27	25	20	25	22	25	23-25	24	22	25	25	20	25	20	3
15	16	17	18	17.6	22	22	18	20	20	20-22	19-19	20	17	22	20	17	21	20	4
15	22	15	18	19.7	28	20	15-18	23	20	20-22	22-25	23	20	26	22	20	22	23	5
25	20	25	23	23.7	30	.....	23-25	30	30	18-20	32-35	30	25	33	30	20	27	.....	6
25	24	27	21-23	24.8	27	26-30	25	25	28	28	28-30	30	28-30	26	28	25	30	28-30	7
25	22	28	21-23	24.4	30	26-30	20-25	25	28	28-30	30-32	30	30	28	30	25	30	28-30	8
24	24	26	21-23	24.4	28	22	25	.....	22	.....	24-25	28	19	18	25	25	22	.....	9
23	30	30	30	31.4	30	30-33	25-28	38	34	36	35-37	30	30	30	35	28	32	33	10
12 15	15-20	10	10-20	27	15	15-20	15-20	15	15	15	20-22	18	15.20	18	17-18	23	18	9	11
.....	60	40	30	38.7	.....	60	30	.....	50	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	50	.....	35	12
25	25-30	20	22	22.6	30	15-30	20-25	18	30	30	15	30	27	20	30	25	22	28	13
25	25	25	22-24	24.8	25	25	22	25	27	24	25	28	25	25	22-25	25	25	14	14
50	60	52	55	57.1	65	60	50-60	50	50	50	65-70	60	55	60	60	50	50	50	15
45	50	48	45	45.6	50	55	45-50	.....	45	45	55	.....	43	50	45	45	45	.....	16
9	9	11	8-10	10.1	9	8	9	10	9	9	12	10	9.10	10	8	9	8	9	17
.....	44	43	46	43.1	50	48	40-45	45	47	40	42-45	45	47	44	48	47	44	45	18
45	47	48	48	47.1	52	48-52	45-50	48	50	42	49-50	53	50	47	50	48-50	47	46	19
.....	30	32	24	30.1	28	27-30	35	30	30	30	33	33	30	30	35	30	30	32	20
28	25	30	20	27.1	28	27-30	30	.....	30	30	33	30	30	26	32	25	28	32	21
5	4	6.6	5	5.3	6	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	6	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	22
5.6	5	6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5	5	5	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	5	5.2	5	5	23
5	5	4.1	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	5	4.5	5	5	4.2	5	5	5	5	24
5	6	7	6	6.1	6	7	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6	6.2	6	6	7	7	25
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	10	8.3	7-8	8	9 10	10	8	10	10	7	26
12	15	15	12	12.1	10	12-14	12	15	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	13	15	12.5	15	12.5	27	27
20	20	20	12	19.6	20	17-20	20-25	20	23	20	20	23	20	20	25	20	20	20	28
15	15	15	10	14.4	15	10-15	15	12.5	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	29
15	15	12.5	10	14.8	15	12-15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	30
13	12	15	10	12.3	12	15	10	12.5	12.5	10	13	12.5	12	15	13	13	12.5	12.5	31
12	15	18	10	14.1	.....	15	12.5	.....	12.5	15	15	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	10	32
13	15	15	10	13.8	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13	14	12.5	15	15	13	10-15	12.5	15	33
8.3	9.1	8	7.7	8.7	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.1	8.3	34
7.7	8	8	8.3	8.1	8	8.3	7.1	8	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	35
40	40	30	45	38.1	50	45	40-45	40	55	35	40-50	30	40	45	50	40-50	45	35	36
40	40	50	40	38.8	40	40	40-45	40	50	30	45	30	35	40	35	50	40-50	45	37
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30.35	30	45	30-50	40	30	38
			2.50-								\$3.25-								
\$3.00	\$2.25	\$3.25	\$2.60	2.80	\$2.85	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$2.25	3.50	\$2.50	\$2.80	\$3.25	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	39
10	10	15	20	13.5	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10	40
10	10	9	8	9.5	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	7.5- 10	8	10	8.3	10	10	41
18.00	10.00	j	8.75- 9.25	12.25	8.75	8.00	8.50	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.50	8.65	9.00	42
7.00	.....	j	6.00	9.91	10.00	.....	6.00	7.50	12.00	10.00	11.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	11.00	9.25	8.00	9.50	43
7.00	8.00	10.00	8.00-	8.66	7.00	.....	8.00	7.00	8.75	6.50	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	9.00	10.50	8.75	9.00	44
6.00-	6.00	66.00	4.00-	6.03	4.50	.....	6.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	9.50	.....	.....	6.00	7.50	7.50	5.75	6.00	45
18	20	17	20	19.5	20	20	15	20	25	15-20	20	20	17	20	18	20	18	20	46
15.00	10.00	14.00-	15.00	15.50	24.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	19.00	13.00-	16.00	18.00	10.00	14.00	13.00-	14.00-	47
12.00	6.00	12.00-	12.00	10.36	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	48
14.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	10.36	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	48

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. d. Cuttings calculated from the price per wagon.

j. No definite prices, coal dealers unable to supply.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Per	Ontario (Continued)											Manitoba			
		Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.	cta.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	30	28	27-30	28	27	30	30	30	30	25	25	28	28	25	26.5	
2-Beef, round steak....."	25	25	23-25	25	25	25	25	25	25	20-23	20-23	25.3	24	22	23.	
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	22	20	20-24	22	22	22	22-25	23	25	20	20	22.8	24	22	23.	
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	18	18	17-19	18	22	20	15-17	20	18	17.5	17.5	18.4	17	17	17.	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	22	22	20-22	18	22	20	20	25	20-25	22	22	21.8	18	18	18.	
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	25	30	27-30	.....	25	28	20	25	25	28	28	26.9	28	25	26.5	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	32	30	26-28	28	25	28	24	26	25	28	28	27.5	26	20	23.	
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	32	27	27-30	30	28	28	25	27	25	25-27	25-27	26.8	30	20	25.	
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	25	30	.....	20	.....	20	23	23	22-25	22-25	23.3	18	.....	18.	
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	35	30	30.35	35	32	30	30	30	35	35	35	32.4	35	35	35.	
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-20	15	18	18	12-17	18	13	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	17.2	12.5	20	16.2	
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	30	40	30	30	20	35	25	40	35	50	50	37.7	50	.....	50.	
13-Salmon, canned, medium...lb.	25	25	20	25	20	25	30	30	30	15-30	15-30	25	20	20	20.	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	25	25	23-25	25	25	25-28	25	25	27	27.5	27.5	25.3	25	25	25.	
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	50	50	55	52	60	65-70	50	60	65	50	50	55.7	75	60	67.5	
16-Eggs, packed....."	45	.....	50	.....	42	48	45	50	40	45	45	46.8	45	45	45.	
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	8	9	9	10	12	8	14	11	12	12	9.8	11	10	10.5	
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	c45	40	45	43	45	42	40	45	18	45	45	44.7	35	35	35.	
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	48	42	49	48	48	42	45	49	52	50	50	48.2	45	40	43.5	
20-Cheese, old....."	32	30	35	30	30	35	30	.....	40	30	30	31.5	35	30	32.5	
21-Cheese, new....."	32	28	32	28	30	30	.....	30	35	30	30	29.9	30	.....	30.	
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.	
23-Flour, family....."	5	5	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.1	
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	5	6	6.2	5	5	5	7.7	5	5	5	5.3	6	5	5.5	
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	7	6	8	7	6	7	6.2	6.2	6.6	6	6	6.	
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10-12	10	8	10	8	10	8.3	8.3	8.9	10	10	10.	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	15	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12-5	12.8	7	11	9.	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	20	20	20	21.4	.....	20	20.	
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	15	13	15	13	15	13	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.2	.....	12.5	12.5	
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	15	15	15	15	15	14	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.7	17	17.5	17.2	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	12.5	10	15	12.5	15	15	12	15	12.5	10	12.5	12.7	10	10	10.	
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.2	12	17	14.5	
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	13	15	18	12.5	15	15	10-15	12.5	13.8	12	12	12.	
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	8.8	9.5	10	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	10	10	10	9	8.7	9.1	8.9	
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.7	8.7	9.1	7.7	8.3	8	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	45	30	30-40	40-50	40	40	45	35-75	40-60	42.5	35	40	37.5	
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	45	30	30-40	40-50	40	40	45	30-50	40-60	40.4	35	40	37.5	
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	35-40	40	45	35	25-50	35-50	38.9	35	40	37.5	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1/2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	3.50	\$2.65	\$2.15	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$2.00	2.78	\$2.85	\$1.30	2.07	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	12.5	10	11	10.5	10	15	12.5	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	10	8	10	8.3	10	10	10	10	10	9.5	8	10	9.	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	9.00	10.00	\$8.75	9.00	12.00	9.50	14.50	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.57	11.25	12.76	12.00	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	8.50	9.75	6.50	.....	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.81	9.00	9.75	9.37	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	.....	8.50	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.84	8.00	8.00	8.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	5.00	7.00	.....	5.00	d5.25	6.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.67	7.00	6.75	6.87	
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	25	20	12.00	12.00	19.7	25	25	25	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	7.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.42	18.00	15.00	15.75	

e. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)	
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	Average	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
32	25	25	32	28.5	25	30	27	30	28	26	25-28	30	27	25	28	35	27.1	27	
22	20	20	25	20.8	20	25	25	25	23.8	22	22	25	24-25	20	25	28	23.1	24.1	
22	20	18	25	21.3	18	22	25	22	21.8	23	16-20	25	22-25	20	23	28	22.1	21.5	
16	18	15	25	18.5	15	18	16	20	17.2	15	17-20	20	18	16	22	20	18.3	17.9	
25	20	15-20	25	21.9	25	20	22	20	21.8	25	18-30	32	22	25	25	30	25.5	20.9	
32	25	28	25	27.5	28	30	30	30	29.5	28	25	32	30	30	30	35	29.1	25.9	
25	20	24	25	23.5	25	28	30	28	27.8	25	20-25	27	27	25	28	30	25.7	26.1	
28	20	25	25	24.5	25	30	25-30	28	27.6	23	18-22	27	27-34	27	30	30	26.3	25.9	
17	18	20	20	18.7	20	22	25	.....	22.3	20	18-20	18	18	22	20	.....	19.5	22.6
40	35	25-40	35	35.6	35	35	33	32	34	30	30-40	34	35	30	34	40	33	32.6	
22	12½-20	20	15	18.3	12.5	20	10-18	20-25	17.3	15-22	22	20	18	12½-20	10	20	17.5	15.7	
25	.....	.....	50	37.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	41.3
30	25	20-30	25	26.3	15	25	30	.....	23.3	25	15	25	12.5	13	20	12.5	18.4	23.4
25	25	25	25	25.	22	27	27	27	25.8	25	25	26	24	22	21	20	23.8	25.1	
55	50-60	50-60	60	56.3	60	50	65	60	58.8	50	50	45	50	40	45	65	46.6	54.9	
40	.....	.....	50	45	45	45	45	45	45	40	45	40	40	.....	40	45	41	44.5
11	10	10	10	10.2	12	10	10	10-12	10.8	15	15	11.1	11.1	12.5	11	10	12.6	10.1	
40	40	40	45	41.2	45	40	45	45	43.7	42.5	30-40	50	40	45	40	55-60	42.1	43.2	
45	50	45	45	46.2	50	45	50	55	50	50	45	55	49	55	50	.....	50.7	48
35	30	.....	.....	32.5	30	32	35	30	31.7	.....	30	35	34	32	32	35	32.6	31.2
.....	.....	30	35	32.5	30	30	35	30	31.2	30	30	.....	32	30	32	30	30.8	29.5
6.6	6.6	8	6.2	6.8	8.3	5.3	6.6	8.3	7.1	7.5	8.3	8	8	8	6.6	6.2	7.7	6.1	
5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.2	
5	5	5	6	5.2	5	6	5.5	7	5.8	6	5.7	6	5	6	6	6.6	5.7	5.3	
8	8.3	6	10	8.1	7.5	11	6.2	10	8.7	6	8.3	6	6	7	6	8	6.6	6.8	
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	12.5	10	.....	10.8	.....	.....	.....	12.5	9	.....	.....	10.7	9.1
7	12.5	10	12.5	10.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	8.3	10	10	10	10	10	9.7	12.3	
20	20	20	20	20.	19	20	20	20	19.8	20	20	20	20	15	17	17.5	18.7	20.5	
15	15	15	15	15.	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	17.5	15	18	12.5	15	15	15.5	14.3	
15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	17.5	18	16.4	20	17.5	15	20	15	15	12.5	17.1	15.7	
12.5	10	10	12.5	11.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	18	13.9	10	8.3	10	10	9	10	10	9.6	12.6	
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	17.5	17.5	15	16.3	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	
15	12.5	12½-15	12.5	13.4	15	13	15	15	14.5	15	17.5	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	15	13.7	13.8	
9	9.5	10	10	9.6	9.1	10	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	10	9.1	10	10	9.1	11.1	9.6	9.1	
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.5	9.5	9.1	10	9.3	9	9.1	8.3	8.3	10	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.5	
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	45	40	45-50	40.6	40	35.50	40	40	40	35	50	39.6	41.5	
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	45	40	50	43.7	40	50	40	40	40	40	50	41.7	42	
45	40	40-45	40	41.9	40	40	35-40	40-45	40	37.5	30.60	40	40	40	40	40-50	40.4	42	
				\$				h		\$	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	\$	
\$ 1.85	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	1.50	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.40	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.83	2.35	
15	15	20	15	16.2	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	15	19.2	12.7	
15	15	15	15	15	10.5-12.5	12.5	12.5	15	12.9	10	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	10.1	10.4	
14.00	15.00	15.00	14.25	14.56	f	.....	6.75	.....	6.75	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	12.50	10.99
9.00	9.00	8.50	8.00	8.44	f	4.00	6.75	4.75	5.16	3.25-4.25	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	5.00	.....	6.59	8.06
e 10.00	e 6.50	e 8.00	.....	8.16	f	e 4.00	e 5.00	e 7.00	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.66
8.00	5.50	7.00	8.00	7.12	f	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.83	7.50	7.00	5.00	3.75-4.10	5.00	.....	4.50-5.00	5.65	5.39
25	25	30	30	27.5	40	30	35	30	33.8	40	50	30	35	30	30	40	35.8	23.2	
25.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	12.00	35.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.58	16.16	
6.00-	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	22.00	25.00	10.00	15.50	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.50
																			11.57

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per cwt. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities.	Quantité	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1916	Jan., 1917	Feb., 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	48.0	47.0	47.6	52.8	54.0
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	32.6	32.4	33.0	34.8	35.8
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.0	17.6	18.2	20.3	20.9
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	20.8	20.3	21.7	24.8	25.9
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	21.9	18.7	20.4	24.6	26.1
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	34.6	35.2	36.6	44.8	45.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	26.0	24.5	26.8	31.2	32.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.4	35.4	37.0	48.6	50.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	42.6	40.8	42.2	56.9	54.9
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	35.4	32.9	34.7	45.3	44.5
Milk.....	6 qts.	39.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	59.4	60.6
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	61.4	61.4	65.8	88.4	86.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	35.3	35.6	38.5	48.9	48.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.8	23.0	24.4	30.5	31.2
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.6	21.1	22.6	28.8	29.5
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	63.0	70.5	67.5	91.5	91.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	32.0	43.0	38.0	53.0	52.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	21.0	25.5	24.0	27.0	26.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.4	13.6	13.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	11.8	13.8	17.3	24.4	25.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	12.6	11.8	12.9	14.6	14.0
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.6	13.8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	22.4	31.6	31.6	36.8	36.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	10.4	14.4	14.6	17.0	17.0
Tea, black, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.2	9.8	10.1	10.4
Tea, green, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.5
Coffee, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.5
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	59.7	40.0	33.3	56.5	64.7	78.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.98	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.75	\$7.99	\$8.40	\$10.27	\$10.46
Starch, laundry.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.5	c. 3.5
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	59.0	53.8	53.6	53.6	64.0	68.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	38.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	39.0	37.2	37.4	47.7	50.4
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	41.9	41.3	41.5	45.7	47.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	31.6	30.9	30.4	32.7	33.7
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.2	23.2
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.90	\$1.87	\$1.86	\$2.13	\$2.24
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.86	\$4.26	\$3.98	\$4.05	\$4.04
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.53	\$14.15	\$14.27	\$16.46	\$16.78

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.53	\$7.81	\$8.34	\$10.17	\$10.43
Nova Scotia.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.72	6.70	7.19	8.63	8.75
Prince Edward Island.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.60	7.79	8.46	9.92	10.15
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	7.28	7.40	8.14	10.03	10.32
Quebec.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.50	7.79	8.34	10.25	10.62
Ontario.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	8.36	8.27	8.51	9.80	10.14
Manitoba.....	6.66	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.96	8.18	8.86	8.58	10.44	10.33
Saskatchewan.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.73	8.61	8.73	8.56	10.53	10.69
Alberta.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	9.10	8.95	8.89	10.64	10.18
British Columbia.....												

*December only.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER. — Manitoba Northern wheat had fallen to \$1.65 per bushel at the end of January, but recovered about 2 cents each week during February. Reports as to shipping conditions and international relations still

affected the market. Good buying by millers, however, was reported whenever declines occurred. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto rose from \$1.70-1.72 to \$1.75-1.77. Barley was down to 91½¢ at Winnipeg in the first week, but advanced thereafter to 98¢ in the last week. At Toronto barley rose 3¢ to \$1.21-1.23.

Oats had fallen to 53c at the end of January, but rose to 57c in February. At Toronto oats reached 65c. American corn rose to \$1.15 at Toronto. Flaxseed declined from \$2.63 to \$2.53. Peas advanced at Toronto from \$2.35 to \$2.45, and rye was 2 cents higher at \$1.40-1.42. Hay was steady at Montreal till the last week when the price rose from \$13.00 to \$13.50-14.00 per ton. Bran rose \$2.00 to \$35.00 per ton and shorts \$3.00 to \$41.00 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Best butcher cattle at Winnipeg rose to \$9.00-10.00 per cwt. and remained at that level. Offerings of good fat cattle were light. At Toronto the best cattle rose from \$11.00 to \$11.25 per cwt. after declining slightly in the middle of the month. Dressed beef was steady at the higher prices reached at the end of January, forequarters being up to \$15.00 per cwt. and hindquarters up to \$18.00. Plate beef rose to \$28.00-29.00 per 200 lb. barrel. Veal continued on the higher levels reached at the end of January. Hogs advanced to \$14.00 per cwt. live weight, and dressed hogs rose to 18.50-19.50 per cwt. Bacon advanced to 28c per lb. and medium hams to 26c. Mess pork remained at \$40.00-41.00 per bbl. Lard was $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Sheep advanced to \$10.25-10.75 per cwt. and dressed lamb to \$21.00-23.00. Turkeys were up to 30c per lb. at Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter eased off 1c to 42-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. at Montreal at the first of the month, but firmed the next week and rose 1c in the last week, standing at 43-44c. At Toronto the price was also 1c lower at the first of the month at 40-41c for creamery solids, but the price rose 1c in the third and fourth weeks. Dairy butter was also lower at the end of January, but then firmed and rose in the last week of February. Cheese rose to 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the first of the month and remained at that high level. Strictly fresh eggs were down to 58c per dozen at Montreal at the end of January, but rose to 60c and fell to 56-57c. At Toronto fresh eggs fell to 52-

53c, but rose to 57-59c, easing off in the next two weeks. Storage eggs rose from 42-43c to 47-48c, and then went off the market. Milk continued high, and although contracts were maintained, dealers were paying as high as 32c per gallon at Montreal in order to obtain sufficient supplies. Feed was reported very scarce and dear.

FISH.—Stocks of dry fish at Halifax were reported to be light, but sufficient for the balance of the season, as prices were high. The market in Porto Rico was reported to be recovering. Whitefish rose to 12-13c and lake trout to 14-15c per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples ranged from \$5.50 to \$8.50 per barrel for No. 1. Bananas were down to \$1.25-2.00 per bunch. Lemons were 25c per box higher at \$3.75-4.00, and oranges were firmer at \$3.00-3.50. Evaporated apples rose 1c per lb. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13c. Raisins were firmer at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11c. Onions rose to \$4.00 per 75 lb. bag, and turnips were up to 85c-\$1.00 per bag. Canned vegetables continued high. Potatoes rose to \$3.75-4.00 per bag at Toronto and to \$3.50 at Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour was 30c and 40c per barrel lower, as wheat had declined. Soda biscuits rose to 11c per lb. Oatmeal was higher at \$4.00-4.25 per bag. Tapioca rose to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12c per lb. Tea advanced as exports from England were prohibited and supplies would have to come by way of the Pacific Ocean. Sugar declined 5c per cwt. Glucose rose 10c per cwt. Honey advanced to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Salt was also higher.

TEXTILES.—In wool and woollen goods prices were steady. Raw cotton declined nearly 2c per lb. to 15.75c. Cotton goods averaged higher. Japanese silk was somewhat easier. Jute, hessians and flax products advanced steeply.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Hides declined again, but leather continued scarce, and manufacturers would

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1917, JANUARY, 1917 AND FEBRUARY, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		Feb., 1917	Jan., 1917	Feb., 1916	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	237.8	270.1	184.8	235.8	141.7	145.5
Grains, Western.....	4	235.7	258.6	172.5	204.9	120.9	117.9
Fodder.....	5	198.9	193.1	177.6	186.1	161.8	149.1
All.....	15	243.0	258.7	179.1	210.9	142.8	139.3
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	265.9	247.5	201.6	210.6	225.8	181.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	263.4	253.6	218.3	154.7	177.0	173.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	233.3	223.5	193.9	150.0	168.1	147.7
Poultry.....	2	273.6	280.2	263.5	179.4	186.6	193.0
All.....	17	260.2	249.2	213.3	176.5	193.8	174.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	9	234.8	233.3	176.3	173.4	169.6	155.7
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	186.4	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.7	100.5
Fresh fish.....	3	193.3	178.7	151.5	158.6	161.0	171.5
All.....	9	188.7	183.8	151.7	160.0	154.8	164.2
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	257.4	229.8	183.8	128.7	147.1	110.3
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	95.2	104.5	110.2	82.6	91.4	102.1
Dried fruits.....	4	192.7	200.4	156.7	125.2	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	481.9	373.7	253.4	138.6	172.6	133.1
Canned vegetables.....	3	181.7	181.7	105.9	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	266.8	234.9	170.4	117.1	127.8	119.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	200.1	200.9	150.2	165.6	123.1	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	141.6	138.7	126.5	113.8	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	185.0	180.9	151.8	136.8	106.4	108.8
Condiments.....	5	153.1	153.5	140.0	118.3	103.9	96.9
All.....	25	177.7	176.7	144.8	141.4	112.8	114.7
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woolens.....	5	242.0	242.0	202.4	156.1	138.0	124.3
Cottons.....	4	184.0	187.8	143.6	120.6	145.1	144.0
Silks.....	3	115.0	115.0	107.5	84.7	94.3	86.1
Jutes.....	2	412.7	385.1	298.0	161.0	233.3	205.1
Flax products.....	2	270.2	243.3	199.4	152.9	114.7	118.4
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	223.8	216.4	177.6	132.7	134.4	128.5
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	320.8	351.9	230.6	213.7	194.0	174.0
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	180.0	167.1	151.4	152.3
Boots and shoes.....	3	221.1	221.1	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	264.7	275.9†	194.8	181.6	168.1	158.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	190.3	186.9	130.2	100.9	102.9	107.2
Other metals.....	12	274.4	232.9	300.8	123.7	125.9	135.4
Implements.....	10	165.2	156.5	20.9	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	213.3	194.4	189.4	111.2	102.8	117.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	204.6	201.6	140.7	119.4	128.9	146.6
Lighting.....	4	99.3	96.9	94.7	90.0	92.7	91.0
All.....	10	162.5	159.7	122.0	107.6	114.4	124.4
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	189.2	185.8	160.4	180.5	184.2	175.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	186.0	179.6	135.8	108.4	114.1	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	222.8	213.0	180.7	146.3	141.3	145.4
All.....	48	197.7	191.1	155.8	146.0	142.5	140.9
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	177.5	177.5	145.9	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	209.0	209.0	170.3	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	87.2	78.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	155.4	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	168.9	168.9	140.5	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	237.0	236.7	253.9	148.8	111.1	107.9
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	403.7	399.5	283.2	128.1	230.3	353.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	164.8	167.2	140.5	140.1	138.8	134.9
Sundries.....	7	155.6	155.5	139.4	110.8	109.9	115.8
All.....	17	218.8	216.4	173.6	125.2	148.4	178.6
ALL COMMODITIES.....	262*	217.3	208.1	173.7	142.5	136.6	135.8

* Nine commodities off the market. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. † Revised.

not set prices for future delivery of boots. Raw rubber rose from 70c per cwt. to 77-78c.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Many advances occurred. Iron bar advanced to \$4.00 per cwt. and steel bar to \$4.25. Tinplates, copper, lead, silver, spelter, solder, tin were higher, and antimony and quicksilver nearly doubled in price. Grindstones, horseshoes and soldering irons were also higher.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal and coke were still scarce and prices were still high for prompt shipment. Contract prices for coke were about \$1.00 per ton higher, although for prompt shipment prices were easier. Coal oil advanced 1c per gallon.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Box boards, pine, advanced, and British Columbia rough lumber and shingles were higher. Common building bricks advanced to \$13.00 per M, owing to the high cost of fuel and labour. Iron pipe, lead pipe, nails, plaster of Paris and wire fencing advanced. Linseed oil, turpentine, putty, Paris green, shellac, white lead and glass were higher.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — No changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alum, bleaching powder, caustic soda and soda ash were somewhat lower, but quinine advanced.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink advanced. Malt dropped 10c per bushel. Pulp and paper prices continued high.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices were estimated to be slightly higher on February 1 than a month before. Cheese showed the greatest increase, 7 per cent. Potatoes and butchers' meat were up about 5 per cent. Eggs showed a seasonal fall of about 14 per cent. In wholesale prices, advances were shown by the end of January in the index numbers of both the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London. The former pointed out that the rise was less than in any month since July, and in no group was the advance great. In foods, beef and tea were higher, but pork and potatoes were lower.

In the United States, wholesale prices were again higher, Dun's index number for February 1 being 25 per cent higher than a year before and 45 per cent higher than before the war. It was reported that although there had been sharp reactions in some commodities it was apparent that the top had not yet been reached in some important markets, owing to sustained demand and scarcity of supplies.

In Australia, retail food prices were slightly higher for the last month yet reported, November, 1916, than a month before, and wholesale prices for the third quarter of 1916 were higher, though a slight recession appeared in November.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA <i>b</i> 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY <i>b</i> 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 31 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911.....	7.14		1140				115	983	100		90
1912.....	7.34		1106			100	119	1017	108		96
1913.....	7.34		1155				114	1037	114		98
1914.....	7.73		1428				116	1098	115		101
1915.....	7.86						142	1201	135		100
1914											
Jan.....	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April.....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July.....	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	109	103
1915											
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	115	101
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	125	97
July.....	7.80	1324	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	130	99
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	134	103
1916											
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	139	106
Feb.....	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162		104
Mar.....	8.36	148	1566	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168		105
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	141	107
May.....	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	126.2	164	1269	185		107
June.....	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	197		109
July.....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		151	109
Aug.....	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	170	1284			112
Sept.....	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	173	1264			116
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454		209.4	124.2	179		*		119
Nov.....	9.81	178	1465	276.7	210.5	125.0	183			*	124
Dec.....	10.11	184									125
Jan. '17	10.27	187									
Feb.....	10.46	189									

a. January-March, 1914

b. British Labour Gazette.

c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

*See notes.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED STATES.			AUSTRALIA.	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b	92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 c	894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
1914									1085
Jan.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1113
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1185
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000
October..	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1229
1915									
Jan.....	133.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.558	64.4	1573	1640
October..	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494
1916									1544*
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
Feb.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.260	63.2	1706	1327
Mar.....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1313
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297
May.....	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3	1865	1314
June.....	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8	1860	1325
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1331
Aug.....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862	1318
Sept.....	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	152.018	78.4	1927	1311
October..	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330
Nov.....	198.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1	2016	1325
Dec.....	204.8	223.0	154.3	208.04	13.6805	168.090	85.1		
Jan. '17	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4		
Feb.....	217.3			229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5		

a July of each year.

b. Foods

c. 1901=1000.

* Quarter beginning that month.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1917

THE Department of Labour received during February information relative to two fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, one of which contained a fair wage schedule.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Completion of public building, Three Rivers, Que. Name of contractor, Joseph Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, February 22, 1917. Amount, \$87,500.

The following fair wages schedule was inserted in the above contract.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	50c per hour,	8 hours per day.
Masons.....	45c	10 "
Bricklayers.....	60c	9 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c	10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c	10 "
Felt and gravel roofers.....	25c	10 "
Metal lathers.....	35c	10 "
Carpenters.....	35c	10 "
Joiners.....	45c	10 "
Plasterers.....	35c	10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c	10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c	10 "
Tile layers.....	50c	10 "
Cement finishers.....	35c	10 "
Electrical workers.....	30c	10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	35c	10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	35c	10 "
Steam hoist engineer.....	35c	10 "
Builders labourers.....	30c	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c	10 "
Driver, with 1 horse and cart.....	35c	10 "
Driver, with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c	10 "

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Docking, painting and general overhaul of dredge "King Edward," Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Marine, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 15, 1917.

The following fair wages clause was inserted in the above contract.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be re-

quired to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in January for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$1,021.58
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	167.61
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,155.75
Repairing Post Office scale.....	59.90
Supplying mail bags.....	308.30
Repairing mail bags.....	388.67
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,036.99
Repairing steel portable letter boxes.....	27.35
Making and supplying articles of Official Uniforms.....	11,445.86
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	9.65
Supplying galvanized trays.....	525.00

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

DURING February, according to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour, 48 workpeople were killed and 344 injured in the course of their respective occupational employments. The figures for January were 63 killed and 371 injured, while the record for February, 1916, was 56 killed and 290 injured. Comparing the February with the January record it may be noted there was a decrease in February of 15 in the number of fatalities and of 27 in the number of injured, while in February a year ago there were eight more workpeople killed and 54 less injured than in February this year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	2	4	6
Lumbering.....	4	5	9
Mining.....	3	27	30
Building Trades.....	1	4	5
Metal Trades.....	5	135	140
Woodworking Trades.....	1	6	7
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	1	.....	1
Textile.....	1	.....	1
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	2	1	3
Leather.....	1	.....	1
TRANSPORTATION—			
Steam Railway Service...	16	105	121
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	3	11	14
Public Employees.....	3	9	12
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	32	35
Unskilled Labour.....	2	3	5
Total.....	48	344	392

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FEBRUARY, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer.....	Colborne, Ont.....	Feb. 9	1	Fell from a load of hay.
Farmer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Sleigh struck by electric car
LUMBERING—				
Sawmill employee.....	Courcelles, Que.....	" 23	1	Mangled by machinery.
Logger.....	Ruskin, B.C.....	" 24	1	Crushed by a log.
Logger.....	Hall's Prairie, B.C....	" 24	1	Crushed by a log.
Logger.....	Port Renfrew, B.C....	" 14	1	Drowned.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES—				
Miner.....	Allan Mine, Stellarton, N.S.	" 6	1	Struck by descending coal box.
Miner.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 20	1	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fall of rock.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FEBRUARY, 1917—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
BUILDING TRADES— Stonemason.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 26	1	Fell from scaffold.
METAL TRADES— Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 17	1	Crushed by electric crane.
Steel worker.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 17	1	Crushed by heavy bar of iron.
Electric power house employee.....	Cataract, Ont.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted.
Steel worker.....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 24	1	Crushed by falling tray of hoisting machine.
Foundry employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
WOODWORKING TRADES— Employee basket factory.....	Oakville, Ont.....	" 16	1	Scalded: Fell into vat of boiling water.
CLOTHING— Tailor.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" ..	1	Blood poisoning; cut became infected from dye of cloth.
TEXTILE— Knitting machine operator.....	Almonte, Ont.....	" 12	1	Mangled by machinery.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Ice plant employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Crushed by falling hoists.
Abattoir employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
LEATHER— Tannery employee.....	Oakville, Ont.....	" 26	1	Crushed between elevator and floor.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE— Conductor, fireman and brakeman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 4	3	Rear-end collision of passenger and snow-plow trains.
Conductor.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell from railway bridge
Conductor.....	Field, B.C.....	" 20	1	Fell from and run-over by cars
Fireman.....	St-Romuald, Que.....	" 2	1	Collision of locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 8	1	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Struck head against locomotive while attempting to mount same.
Brakeman.....	Cécile, Que.....	" 16	1	Run-over by a train.
Brakeman.....	St Clet, Que.....	" 7	1	Struck by cars.
Yardman.....	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 8	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 23	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Section foreman.....	Bronte, Ont.....	" 17	1	Struck by locomotive.
Ex-gang timekeeper.....	St. Luc, Que.....	" 7	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Laborer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 9	1	Struck by shunted cars.
Employee.....	Schrieber, Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by a train.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT— Teamster.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 22	1	Crushed by overturned wagon.
Coal and ore dock worker.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 6	1	Run over by cars.
Grain elevator employee.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 4	1	Crushed between cars.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES— Civic firemen.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 19	3	Crushed by falling wall.
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES Paper mill employee.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 3	1	Drowned—fell into raceway.
Cement worker.....	Point Anne, Ont.....	" 17	1	Suffocated in a bin of cement.
Night watchman.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 6	1	Burned—Plant destroyed by fire.
UNSKILLED LABOUR— Laborer.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	" 20	1	Run over by a train.
Laborer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	1	Fell from roof.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY 1917.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	CAUSES.																							Total.			
	Falling and rolling material.	Machinery.	Fall.	Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	Handling material.	Flying objects.	Collision of locomotives and cars.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Mine cars and mine machinery.	Tools.	Burned and scalded.	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.	Stepping on and otherwise injured by nails and other sharp objects.	Overcome by gas and smoke fumes.	Gear of locomotives and cars.	Deraiment of locomotives and cars.	Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.	Sprain.	Sudden application of brakes on locomotives and cars.	Cut by glass.	Collision of vehicles with street poles.	Explosion of dynamite.	Collision of motor and trolley cars.		Crushed by a door.	Struck by semaphore lever.	Struck object when passing same on cars.
Agriculture.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lumbering.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Mining.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Building Trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Metal Trades.....	38	40	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam Railway Service.....	9	2	12	23	5	8	15	15	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous Transport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Public and Civic Employees.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Miscellaneous Unskilled Labour.....	8	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	76	74	38	23	18	17	17	10	12	9	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	344

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

A JEWELLERY polisher suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs sought damages from his employers for injury to his health alleged to have been caused by fumes of acids, dust of metals polished, and insanitary

**Conditions of
award of
damages for
disease**

conditions of the premises in which he had worked from 1888 to 1914, with the exception of about two years. Upon the findings of a jury in his favour, he was awarded \$3,000 damages and costs. Upon an appeal being taken from this judgment, the appeal of the defendants was allowed and the action dismissed. It was argued for the plaintiff that the business of the defendants was carried on in breach of their duty to take reasonable care of their servants, and that that breach of duty, as found by the jury, was so long continued as to lower the plaintiff's vitality, and thus render him susceptible to disease. It was held by the Court that no evidence was adduced to show that negligence of the employers was the proximate cause of the disease, and that while in all cases where the negligence of a master lowers the disease-resisting power of a servant, the master is answerable in damages for loss sustained by a servant through illness, owing to this negligence, the proof must be convincing that the negligence is the proximate, not a remote, cause of the injury. If a manufacturing company should act upon the advice of competent men as to the proper methods of carrying on their business in regard to fumes

and dust and their effect upon the workmen, no jury should be permitted to find that they did not take reasonable means to protect their workmen. (*Ontario—Reid v. Ellis.*)

The parents of a seaman, who was swept overboard and drowned while on a voyage from Sydney, Cape Breton to Manchester, Eng., brought action against his employers, The Canada Steamship Company,

**Appeal for
damages for
drowned sea-
men dismissed**

under the Fatal Accidents Act, Ontario, alleging that his death was due to negligence of the defendants in overloading the vessel and in carrying defective equipment. The action was dismissed by the trial judge on the ground that assuming there was defective equipment, unless the accident was caused by the defendants, there can be no liability. There was an adequate cause for the accident, and it was not the lack of or defect in the equipment. The plaintiffs appealed from this judgment to an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, who dismissed the appeal on the grounds that a reasonable man could not conscientiously find any actionable negligence on the part of the defendants, and the accident was one for which no one is blamable, or was caused by want of a proper performance by the plaintiff's son and the other members of the crew of the duties they owed to one another as well as to the defendants. In reply to the contention that the Ontario enactment respecting compensation to

workmen for injuries precludes the defendants from setting up as a defence the doctrine of common employment, it was declared that that enactment "can have no sort of effect upon an injury sustained in a Glasgow, Scotland, ship, upon the high seas, by a workman serving under a contract made in Nova Scotia for a voyage from Sydney, in that Province, to Manchester, England, and return." (*Ontario — Wedemeyer v. Canada Steamship Company.*)

A workman was engaged in picking pieces of felt out of the apron of a machine, when he was struck on the head by something and severely injured. There was no eye-witness who could say what caused the blow. The employee sued the company for damages, and the jury found: (1) that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendants; (2) that the negligence was, that the machine was not adapted for the work and not in proper repair; (3) that the plaintiff could not, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the accident. Damages of \$4,000 were accordingly awarded. The company appealed against this judgment, but the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Ontario—Tobin v. Elmira Felt Company.*)

A freight conductor left his caboose one night, where he had been working on the company's business, to find out whether another train on an adjoining track was the one to which his train was to be connected. When walking beside the track he was struck by a rail projecting from one of the flat cars, and was so severely injured on the head that he became permanently deaf, and unable to keep his balance after dark. Damages to the amount of \$2,000 were awarded

**Damages
awarded for in-
juries due to
defective
machinery**

**Damages
awarded freight
conductor
struck by
freight when
walking beside
track**

under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The company appealed against the judgment on the ground that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the respondent's employment. The Court of Appeal declared that it should only consider the question whether there was an evidence upon which the trial judge could as a reasonable man come to the conclusion that the accident so arose. The opinion of the Court was that the risk of being struck by a train or by something projecting from the cars on a railway is a risk that a man working on a railway is especially exposed to, and is incidental to his employment, and, further, that a freight conductor leaving his caboose where he was writing his reports to enquire whether an arriving freight train is the train with which he is to connect, is acting in the course of his employment. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs. (*Saskatchewan—Morton v. G. T. P. Branch Lines Company.*)

Five miners claimed mechanics' liens against a quarter section of land in Alberta in respect of work done by them in mining coal under a portion of the land. The plaintiffs were employed not by the owner but by the lessee, who paid the owner 25 cents a ton for the privilege of mining the coal, and a rental of \$10 per month for the use of the buildings, scales, scale house, tools and implements of the mine. Both owner and lessee were associated as defendants. A judgment was delivered declaring a lien, but an appeal was entered by the defendants against this judgment, and the appeal was allowed with costs. In the judg-

**Owner not
subject to lien
for wages due
coal miners
by lessee of
mines**

ment of the Court of Appeal it was pointed out that the work was not done at the request of the owner, and to support the lien resort must be had to Sec. 11 of the Mechanics' Lien Act, which provides that "Every building or other improvement mentioned in the fourth section of this Act constructed upon any lands with the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent . . . shall be held to have been constructed at the request of such owner" unless notice shall have been given of repudiation of responsibility. The only lien which can attach to bind an owner not actually requesting the work must be in respect of a building or other improvement constructed on the land. In this case, however, there was no improvement and nothing constructed, but on the contrary the land was being depreciated by the removal of the coal, and the owner was being paid 25 cents a ton for the depreciation. It therefore followed that this section of the Act could have no application to the same. (*Alberta — Wester et al. v. Jago et al.*)

An employee of a railway company in British Columbia was dismissed on the ground that he had failed to account for the sum of \$749 which had come to his hands. He sued the company and obtained judgment for \$100 for wages due, but failed on a claim for \$100 as a month's wages in lieu of notice. The plaintiff appealed from this judgment, but it was held by the Court of Appeal that while he was entitled to \$100 for wages due, the defendant was justified in dismissing him for not accounting for the money that he had received, and this sum of \$749 could properly be set off against his claim for \$100 in lieu of notice. Justice McPhillips dissenting, expressed the judgment that the plaintiff should recover the \$100 for the month's salary unpaid and there should be an assessment of the damages for wrongful dismissal. The appeal was dismissed. (*British Columbia—Bahme v. Great Northern Railway Company.*)

UNITED STATES.—A Survey of Typical Co-operative Stores in the United States, by J. A. Bexell, Dean, School of Commerce, Oregon Agricultural College; Hector MacPherson, Director, Bureau of Markets, Oregon Agricultural College, and W. H. Kerr, Investigator in Market Business Practice, etc., of the Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 394 of the United States Department of Agriculture. November 3, 1916; 32 pp.

This investigation was conducted by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the School of Commerce of the Oregon Agricultural College. It being impracticable to visit stores in the United States, facts were collected from 60 representative establishments in 10 states of the Union, the

investigator making a personal visit in search of first-hand information. A questionnaire was submitted in each case calling for detailed statements as to the business practice of the store.

As co-operative laws are of comparatively recent enactment, most of the stores examined were originally established under previously existing corporation regulations, but in a number of instances societies were formed under special co-operative legislation. Among those that still adhered to the corporate form, certain co-operative principles were made a matter of agreement among the members, such as the principle of one man, one vote, but a few adopted the plan of voting according to invest-

ment. It appeared also stores were apt to be most successful when situated in a community made up of people of one nationality or engaged for the most part in the same line of work. Stores intending to do a business with farmers found it advantageous to obtain a site in a neighbourhood with good horse sheds and hitching facilities. Success in proportion to the number of members was found to be the rule, while the branch store was, in nearly every case, unsatisfactory, proving but a drain on the main or parent association. It was also evident that the greatest success was obtained when the directors were elected for a reasonably long term of office, as more stability of policy was insured.

The business organization of a co-operative store need not differ greatly from that of any other retail establishment, with a like volume of business and in many cases the manager, like the proprietor, is required to be head salesman, buyer and head bookkeeper. The report points out that the man combining efficiency in so many lines is generally in business for himself, hence the difficulty of obtaining proper management at the salaries that co-operative societies are willing and able to pay. In only seven of the stores examined was a sales manager employed. Four reported a special buyer, 31 the employment of a bookkeeper, 10 a cashier and 3 a stenographer.

With regard to finance it was found impossible to lay down any rule as to the size for a share of stock. As a general thing, however, it is considered inadvisable to begin operations with a share of less than \$10. The practice of allowing members to pay for stock on the instalment plan or by personal note is believ-

ed to be a source of much difficulty, and frequently accounts for unsatisfactory financial conditions. As to interest on capital stock, 37 of the stores reported that interest was paid, the maximum rate being eight, the minimum five and the average six. It is believed, however, that in most cases the stores have been somewhat disappointing in the accomplishment of their main object,—that of effecting a saving for their patrons and members,—only 11 of the 60 examined showing a net profit of 5 per cent or over.

The report deals with the credit question, both as applied to the transactions of the business with wholesalers and banks and with its customers. It points out the dangers attending the liberal granting of credit to customers and the unfairness of the system to cash buyers. As to buying it was found that co-operative stores are practically on a par with the private business, only a few stores making the claim that they were discriminated against. In these cases it was asserted that they were compelled to pay higher prices and were not given the usual credit privileges. This was explained by credit men to be due to unsatisfactory credit ratings.

The average yearly sales for all stores were approximately \$88,000, ranging from \$7,500 to \$623,703 for each store. The percentage of expense to sales and the percentage of gross profit varied greatly, ranging from 7 to 17 per cent for the former and from 10.5 to 24.5 per cent for the latter, the figures being largely conditional upon the class of goods handled, location, etc. It is noted that the most successful stores have a large percentage of active members as well as a large non-membership trade.

One of the chief objects of the survey being to ascertain the business practice of existing stores and to study their accounting and auditing systems, close attention was given to these points. The findings show that faulty business practice, including the system of records, is one of the chief weaknesses and causes of failure. "This weakness is due to lack of training on the part of the managers themselves, to inability to pay the salary required by trained accountants, and to general failure on the part of the membership of co-operative associations to realize the importance of a clear and constant record of the state of their business." Indeed, in nearly 50 per cent of the cases, managers were unable to give definite answers as to the status of the business, no adequate records being available. Provisions for auditing, too, were very often overlooked, and in only a few instances were the services of a trained accountant obtained.

As to equipment it was found that the average co-operative store is about as well equipped as the average store under private or corporate management. At the time of examination the balance sheets of 46 stores showed a total surplus, undivided profits and unpaid dividends of approximately \$460,000, or an average of \$10,000 per store, and adding to this total the capital stock of \$15,948, the average resources exceed average liabilities by \$25,676. Only four of the 46 had deficits, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,214. This splendid financial conditions is, however, more apparent than real. Many items are listed as resources which the association would have difficulty in converting; included in this category are members' notes, often long overdue, accounts receivable which are really bad debts, as well as old and shop-worn stock, upon which full value could not be realized. Owing to the inadequacy of the records detailed information as to operating expenses was difficult to obtain. However, from the material available from 33 stores the percentage of expenses to net sales was found to range from 7 to 17 with an

average of 11.7. The Harvard Investigation of Grocery Stores found the lowest cost of operating to be 10.4 per cent of sales and the highest 25.2 per cent, with an average of 16.5 per cent.

In conclusion it is stated that while the majority of co-operative establishments are unsuccessful in achieving their main object—that of reducing the cost of living by effecting a saving to members—they have undoubtedly been of real value to the community, whether successful or not, in that they have stimulated competition and have often improved or introduced certain business methods from which whole communities have benefited. These benefits have taken the form of lower prices to consumers and higher prices to farmers and others for their produce. The chief conditions of success are briefly summarized under the headings: (1) leadership, (2) capable management, (3) favourable environment, and (4) adequate legal safeguards.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Report of the Factory Inspector of the Province of New Brunswick for the year ending January 1, 1917. St. John, N.B., 1917; 20 pp.

In his annual report, the Factory Inspector of New Brunswick states that all

Factory inspection in New Brunswick manufacturing plants in the province, with very few exceptions, have been operated to their full capacity. Many

of them worked overtime, and others were kept running day and night continuously. Eighty-three industrial accidents were reported during the year, of which eight were fatal. It was pointed out that the majority of these accidents were preventable and would have been averted if care and caution had been exercised by those injured. No boiler accidents were reported during the year, and it is declared that the great majority of the manufacturers are now insured in some boiler inspection company, whose inspectors look after the safety of the boilers. It is believed that a more stringent boiler law should be adopted.

As the law of New Brunswick stands at present, the only requirement is that a boiler be inspected annually by a competent inspector, and the result is that all kinds of boilers are being shipped into the province, without regard to their construction or strength, and many of them would not be permitted to be operated in any other province. A total of 88 licenses were issued to stationary engineers, of which 32 were renewals. In cases where licensed engineers were unobtainable, special permits to operate

boilers were issued to persons recommended by their employers as qualified for the work, but no permits were good for more than 30 days. A good deal of time was devoted to looking after portable sawmills, which are operated during the winter in different sections of the province. The necessity of safeguarding the machinery and keeping a careful watch on the boilers was pointed out. It is stated that during the last five years there has been a great change for the better in the equipment of these mills.

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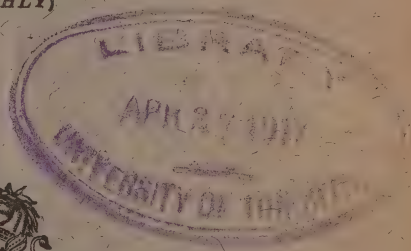
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THE

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Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

There was an improvement in manufacturing over the previous month, due largely to the better movement of raw materials and other freight. With the coming of spring, building also showed more activity. Labour continued scarce in many lines, and prices and wages were upward, the Department's index number of wholesale prices rising to 220.6, as compared with 217.3 for the previous month and 176.4 for March last year. There were ten new strikes during March, six of which were settled; two of the strikes carried over from the previous month were terminated, leaving eight strikes on the record as unsettled at the end of the month. Special articles deal with Employment of Returned Soldiers and Profit-Sharing in the United States.

In this
Issue

One report was received by the Department during March, that of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its employees in train, yard, station and maintenance-of-way service; a memorandum of settlement signed by both parties to the dispute was appended to the report. Five applications for Boards were received, affecting the following employees and companies: (1) wireless operators on the Pacific Coast

Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act

steamship service employed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company; (2) workmen (members of the United Mine Workers of America) in the Glace Bay colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, and (3) workmen (members of the Provincial Workmen's Association) in the employ of the same company; (4) clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers of the Canadian Northern Railway on lines between Port Arthur and Winnipeg; and (5) teamsters, labourers and others employed by the Corporation of the City of Vancouver. A Board was not established in the case of railway conductors in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Minister deciding after investigation that the differences between the parties did not constitute a dispute under the Act.

* * *

Negotiations between the representatives of the Coal Miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal fields (district 18, U.M.W. of A.) and the operators are still in progress at the time of writing. Disputes have been frequent in this district. Serious disturbances occurred in 1906, 1907 and 1909, and in 1911 there was a strike of eight months' duration, which was settled by an agreement between the operators and the U.M.W. of A. This agreement was to be effective until April 1, 1915, provision being made for altera-

Recent labour
troubles in the
Crow's Nest
Pass and
Alberta coal
fields

tions and renewal from that time for a further period of two years. The renewal was effected to expire March 31, 1917, but in June, 1916, the miners represented that in view of the increase in the cost of living they should receive a wage increase of 10 per cent as a war bonus. As a result of the negotiations which followed a supplementary agreement was signed August 4, 1916, which entailed wage increases of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On November 11, however, the miners asked the Western Coal Operators' Association for an additional increase of 25 per cent, to take effect from November 1, 1916, or as an alternative that a committee be formed to investigate the increase in the cost of living and that a war bonus be paid commensurate with whatever increase should be indicated by the findings of the committee. As no understanding was reached, the miners went on strike for a few days in November, but work was resumed as a result of the efforts of the Minister of Labour, who arranged that a special investigation into the cost of living should be made by an officer of the Department of Labour. Work continued until January 16, 1917, when the miners went on strike again demanding the 25 per cent bonus or an increase based on the advance in the cost of living indicated in the report of the special investigation. The strike was settled January 29, through the intervention of the Minister of Labour, who instructed the operators to pay the employees a war bonus of \$1.75 a week as from November 15, 1916, to April 1, 1917, when it was expected the new agreement would be negotiated. It was arranged that the amount due the employees under this arrangement for the period November 16 to February 5, 1917, should be guaranteed by the Government and recovered from the consumers.

It had been provided in the agreement ending March 31, 1917, that 30 days before its expiration negotiations should be begun for a new agreement. There was some apprehension that further difficulties might arise, and having regard to the requirement for coal and

coke necessary to the production of copper, zinc and lead for munitions work, the Minister of Labour again intervened. As stated above, the negotiations have not yet been concluded.

* * *

The number of bills dealing with industrial matters introduced in the provincial legislatures gives promise of a considerable volume of labour legislation during the present sessions. A bill

**Proposed
Labour
Legislation**

to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act was introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature. It defines the term 'workman' to include persons in the mining industry taking instruction in mine rescue work, and accidents sustained by workpeople engaged in protecting life or property in times of emergency are deemed to arise in the course of the employment. New definitions of some other terms are also given. The section as to industries included and persons exempted from the scope of the Act in Part I is repealed and a new section substituted. Minor amendments are made in the clauses permitting certain companies to contract out of the Act, and the section authorizing the Board to order compensation when it is payable by the law of another province or country is also amended. In Nova Scotia also a bill was introduced to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which deals with safety in coal mines and with the examination and licensing of coal miners. An Act of the Quebec Legislature passed in the extra session of last autumn may be noted here. It amends the Civil Code with reference to the claims of workmen, builders and other persons for work done on buildings. A bill in the Ontario House amending the Workmen's Compensation Act provides medical, surgical and hospital attendance for injured workmen during a period of one month from the date of disability, payment being made out of the accident fund for industries in schedule I and by employers individually in the industries of schedule II. The Board is also empow-

ered to direct employers to maintain first aid appliances. The bill doubles the compensation for motherless children of workmen accidentally killed and includes miners' phthisis in the schedule of industrial diseases within the scope of the Act. In the same province a bill dealing with private, voluntary, municipal and provincial employment bureaus was introduced. It sets forth regulations as to license fees, record forms, returns and inspection, and repeals the old Employment Agencies Act, which had never been brought into effect. A bill to amend the Trades and Labour Branch Act places the administration of the new Employment Agencies Act in the Trades and Labour Branch and gives the superintendent of the branch powers of obtaining information as to labour conditions. Another bill of importance in the same province provides for the agricultural settlement of soldiers and sailors serving overseas in the present war.

Bills dealing with the examination and licensing of workmen are to the fore in the Manitoba House. A new bill deals with the examination and licensing of electrical contractors and journeymen electricians and there are also bills amending the Passenger and Freight Elevator Act and the Steam Boiler Act. A bill to amend the Building Trades Protection Act empowers the Minister of Public Works to appoint a Board to draft regulations for the protection of persons employed on buildings and a proposed amendment to the Factories Act requires employers, before permitting persons under 16 years of age to work in a factory, to obtain a certificate of birth or a statement from the parents setting forth the person's age. Minor amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act are also under consideration.

In the Saskatchewan Legislature a proposed Workmen's Compensation Act patterned after the Ontario law has been introduced. This Act adopts the commission plan of administration and the schedule of compensation is the same as in the statutes of Ontario, Nova Scotia and some other provinces. A bill for

the better organization of the Civil Service and for the appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner has been introduced in the British Columbia Legislature.

* * *

On March 24 a judgment was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners

**Railway Commission's
Judgment re
long freight
trains**

on the question of the length of freight trains in response to an application for an order defining the maximum length of trains to be hauled on railways, subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners. At the hearing the representatives of the railway employees' organizations set forth certain points of complaint, and later a statement was submitted by the railways to which the representatives of the railway employees' organizations made a written reply. The Board, through its operating department, also investigated the question. The judgment emphasizes the burden which the war has placed on the transportation facilities of the country and the necessity of obtaining the highest possible efficiency from the rolling-stock, and concludes "under the existing conditions the Board is not justified in directing a revision of the length of freight trains." It is stated, however, that with a return to more normal conditions after the war the question will be considered on its merits.

* * *

In March the Government of the Province of British Columbia received a

**British
Columbia
Federation of
Labour Dele-
gation waits
upon Provin-
cial Govern-
ment**

delegation from the British Columbia Federation of Labour. The delegation presented a number of recommendations as to labour conditions in general and especially with regard to conditions in mines.

Several of the regulations were those agreed upon at the last

annual convention of the organization held at Revelstoke, January 29 to February 1. The recommendations as to electoral reform included proportional representation and the grouping of constituencies, legislation to enable voters to employ the franchise whether resident in the constituency in which they registered or not, and abolition of election deposits and of property qualifications for candidates for municipal office. As to conditions in mines the delegation requested strict enforcement of the Mines Regulation Act, a minimum wage of \$3.50 a day for adult miners working underground, legislation permitting miners to nominate and elect mine inspectors, more protective measures in mines and provisions to compel health officers to visit all camps at least once a month. Further protection was requested for 'longshoremen and electrical workers, and recommendations as to the licensing of barbers and the registration and examination of plumbers were also made. There were also suggestions as to free school supplies for public school pupils, fair wages in government contracts and appointments to the Civil Service on the merit basis. The members of the delegation were: Joseph Naylor, Cumberland; A. S. Wells, Victoria; Joseph Taylor, Victoria; William Yates, New Westminster; V. Midgeley, Vancouver; J. H. McVety, Vancouver; and Walter Head, South Wellington.

* * *

The constitutionality of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law for railway employees

**Adamson
Eight-Hour
Law held
constitutional**

was sustained by a decision of the United States Supreme Court given out on March 19. This decision finally settles the dispute between the railways of the United States and their trainmen, numbering in all about 400,000. The Act, which was passed early in September last in order to avert a threatened strike, (see *Labour Gazette* for October, 1916, page 1683) provided that after January, 1917, eight hours

should be deemed the measure of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of all railway employees engaged in the operation of trains in inter-state transportation or in the District of Columbia. The railways began suits attacking the constitutionality of the Act claiming that it arbitrarily and unreasonably deprived them of liberty of contract and by increasing wages deprived them of property without due process of law (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1917, page 2). The recent decision holds the law constitutional and valid in all respects and legalizes the wage increases which went into tentative effect on its passage. At one time it seemed that the strike would go into effect on account of the tardiness of the Supreme Court in deciding on the argument. On March 12 when no decision was rendered the chiefs of the brotherhoods of railway trainmen decided to strike on March 17. This decision brought intervention from Washington and the brotherhood chiefs agreed to postpone the strike until March 19, in order to give the Supreme Court one more of its regular decision days for the Adamson Act. It was announced that if the decision should be favourable the strike would be called off, but that if it should be unfavourable or if there should be no decision, the strike would be put into effect. On the morning of the nineteenth the railway managers agreed that the terms of the Adamson Law—10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work—should be accepted regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court, the committee of managers being probably influenced by the news of the sinking of three American ships by German submarines. While this agreement did not give the men their demand of time-and-a-half for overtime, which had been recognized in the Adamson law, it provided that the basis of settlement should be in accordance with the terms of the Act if it were found to be constitutional. The necessary changes will, therefore, have to be made in the agreement in view of the decision of the Supreme Court.

Under date of February 16, 1917, the New Zealand Government passed an Order-in-Council under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, making further regulations designed to insure industrial peace in New Zealand during the period of the war. According to these regulations the Governor, if satisfied that any industry is essential for the public welfare, may make a declaration to that effect by Order-in-Council. The regulations forbid seditious strikes and

**Industrial
Peace mea-
sures in New
Zealand**

seditious lockouts. These terms are defined explicitly as strikes or lockouts interfering with the effective conduct of military or naval preparations, with the production and distribution of articles required in connection with the war, with the lading, equipment or use of vessels carrying troops or goods for war purposes, or with the manufacture and distribution of goods in any industry declared by the Governor-in-Council to be essential for the public welfare. Under the same date an Order-in-Council was passed declaring the coal mining industry an industry essential for the public welfare.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING MARCH, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Manufacturing during March was more active than in the previous month owing to the better movement of raw materials and freight, though in some localities difficulty was still reported in this respect. Metal mining was active and shipments from the Cobalt camp exceeded those of the previous month. The coal outputs of the larger collieries in Nova Scotia showed a slight increase, but mines were still short of labour. Building and construction with the advance of the building season showed improvement. Lumbering was quiet in some districts where operations in the woods were finished and stream driving had not commenced. There was some activity in the hiring of men for seeding operations on farms and labour was reported scarce in many localities. Preparations for the fishing season increased activity in this branch of industry and preparations for the opening of navigation at inland ports afforded a considerable volume of employment. Civic work was comparatively quiet, and it was ex-

**The Labour
Market**

pected that municipalities would curtail or postpone operations in many instances in order to give labour usually employed by municipalities an opportunity to engage in farm work.

During February there was an increase in the demand for workers as compared with January as shown by reports from 110 bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in February showed a daily average of 1226.7, as compared with 1099.8 in January and 810.8 in February last year. As to employment for women and girl workers the number of vacancies notified gave a daily average of 296.2, as compared with 260.9 in January, and the number placed a daily average of 105.1, as compared with 96.9 in the previous month. Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed increases over January in the demand for workers, while Winnipeg and Edmonton reported declines.

Ten strikes occurred during March, involving 20 establishments and 1,318 employees. Six strikes, involving 93 firms and 5,589 employees, were carried over from the previous month, making 16 strikes, involving 113 firms and 6,907 employees, on record as in existence during March. Six of the strikes commencing during March and two of the strikes commencing prior to March 1 terminated during the month, leaving eight unsettled strikes on record at the end of March. The industries and trades affected by industrial disputes during March were: metal trades, 4 strikes; clothing trades, 2 strikes; and one strike each in the textile, food, tobacco and liquor preparation and miscellaneous trades.

Prices were again higher, grain, live-stock, meats, vegetables, textiles, metals, fuel and coal oil, building materials and some chemical showing the principal increases. Dairy products began to decline and hides were weaker. In retail prices the cost of a list of 29 staple foods for a family of five rose to \$10.70, as compared with \$10.46 for February, \$8.36 for March, 1916, and \$7.88 for the same month in 1915 and \$7.68 in 1914. Meats and potatoes showed the chief increases, while eggs were considerably lower and dairy butter declined slightly. Anthracite coal was lower, averaging \$10.66, as compared with \$10.99 in February and \$8.56 in March last year. Rent advanced in Quebec City, in several cities in Ontario and in Edmonton. In wholesale prices the Department's index number rose to 220.6, as compared with 217.3 for February and 176.4 for March last year, 145.4 in the same month in 1915, 137.0 in 1914 and 136.0 in 1913.

Wages continued to advance according to the 23 changes reported to the Department, which affected approximately 2,500 workpeople, mainly in transportation, the metal trades and civic employment. Other changes occurred in the building trades, the textile industry and in miscellaneous trades. In several instances reduction in hours accompanied the increase, while in others the working hours were increased.

In the metal trades, Yarrows Limited, Victoria, B.C., Machinery Depot and Navy Yards, Esquimault, B.C., granted substantial increases to carpenters, boilermakers, blacksmiths, pattern-makers, moulders and labourers, and also reduced the working hours from 48 per week to 44 for all classes except ship carpenters and ship yard and dock yard labourers who had already a 44 hour week. The Cameron-Genoa Shipbuilding Company, Victoria, B.C., advanced the rate of wages of carpenters and joiners, ship carpenters and ship yard and dock yard labourers. The hours of the three classes were increased from 44 to 48 per week.

One hundred and twenty-five plasterers in Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased from 50 to 55 cents per hour, while plumbers, gas fitters and steam fitters in the same city obtained an advance in wages, which brought their rate up to 47½ cents per hour. The rate of wages of painters in Montreal was increased from 35 to 40 cents per hour.

In the transportation industry five hundred teamsters, employees of transport companies in Toronto had their wages advanced from \$59.00 to \$63.00 per month. A new wage scale has been granted to marine engineers in Toronto. Motormen and conductors on the five electric lines running out of Hamilton secured an increase of 2 cents per hour, dating from March 1. The London Electric Railway Company also granted an increase of 1 cent per hour to their motormen and conductors, the change taking effect in February.

City firemen and scavenger men in Victoria, B.C., were granted an increase. At Edmonton 788 civic employees were restored to the wages received prior to the decrease which took effect in 1914.

On March 1 the rate of wages of ice cutters and drivers, employees of an ice dealer in Brockville, was increased from \$13.50 to \$15.00 per week.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for February, 1917, amounted to \$68,030,469, compared with \$72,323,074 in January, 1917, and \$51,654,968 in February, 1916, an in-

crease of \$16,375,501. Domestic exports of merchandise for February, 1917, amounted to \$68,224,383, compared with \$99,106,259 in January, 1917, and \$57,931,168 in February, 1916. Increases in the products of the mine, animals and their products and manufactures were shown, while decreases were shown in the fisheries, the forest, agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS.

	January, 1917	February, 1917	February, 1916
	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable Goods.....	39,855,400	36,490,288	29,097,441
Free Goods.....	32,467,674	31,540,181	22,557,527
Total Imports.....	72,323,074	68,030,469	51,654,968

EXPORTS.

	January, 1917	February, 1917	February, 1916
	\$	\$	\$
The Mines.....	6,836,464	5,074,172	4,896,026
The Fisheries.....	2,784,824	1,655,615	1,782,071
The Forest.....	3,695,352	2,459,024	2,595,420
Animals and their products.....	11,745,761	7,652,860	5,492,339
Agriculture.....	22,550,924	11,449,080	13,898,856
Manufactures.....	50,814,082	39,504,694	28,606,680
Miscellaneous.....	678,852	428,938	659,776
Total Exports.....	99,106,259	68,224,383	57,931,168
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-).....	+26,783,185	+189,914	+6,276,200

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed an increase in March, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$770,548,682 in February to \$914,887,827 in March, an increase of \$144,339,145

or 18.73 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces all showed increases as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$199,-

270,414 or 27.84 per cent, the total for the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, March, 1916, being \$715,617,413. As Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed increases as compared with the same period of last year.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

Cities.	February, 1917	March, 1917	March, 1916	March, 1917, compared with February, 1917.		March, 1917, compared with March, 1916.	
				Increase(+) Decrease(-)	Amount Per cent	Increase (+) Decrease(-)	Amount Per cent
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Nova Scotia.....	9,998,182	10,543,125	8,659,521	+ 544,943	+ 5.44	+ 1,883,604	+21.74
Halifax.....	9,998,182	10,543,125	8,659,521	+ 544,943	+ 5.44	+ 1,883,604	+21.74
New Brunswick.....	7,204,071	8,929,619	6,719,912	+ 1,724,548	+23.93	+ 2,209,707	+32.87
St. John.....	7,204,071	8,929,619	6,719,912	+ 1,724,548	+23.93	+ 2,209,707	+32.87
Quebec.....	305,187,375	345,072,593	277,830,750	+ 39,885,218	+13.08	+ 67,241,843	+24.19
Montreal.....	290,793,718	328,025,610	264,580,604	+ 37,231,892	12.08	+ 63,445,006	+23.60
Quebec.....	14,393,657	17,046,983	13,250,146	+ 2,653,326	+18.41	+ 3,796,837	+28.64
Ontario.....	247,333,685	281,202,437	227,302,486	+ 33,868,752	+13.69	+ 53,899,951	+23.71
Hamilton.....	15,803,639	18,672,519	14,768,780	+ 2,868,880	+18.14	+ 3,903,739	+26.42
London.....	7,845,349	9,231,757	8,452,952	+ 1,356,408	+17.66	+ 778,805	+ 9.20
Ottawa.....	18,439,678	21,559,296	17,559,212	+ 3,129,618	+16.96	+ 4,010,084	+22.89
Toronto.....	205,245,019	231,728,865	186,521,542	+ 26,453,846	+12.90	+ 45,207,323	+24.23
Manitoba.....	128,944,345	175,164,866	123,883,432	+ 46,220,521	+35.84	+ 51,281,434	+41.39
Winnipeg.....	128,944,345	175,164,866	123,883,432	+ 46,220,521	+35.84	+ 51,281,434	+41.39
Saskatchewan.....	16,896,644	23,120,011	14,965,555	+ 6,223,367	+36.83	+ 8,154,458	54.49
Moose Jaw.....	3,696,251	4,398,093	3,654,556	+ 701,842	+18.96	+ 743,537	+20.33
Regina.....	8,383,598	11,660,716	7,117,057	+ 3,277,118	+39.09	+ 4,543,659	+63.83
Saskatoon.....	4,816,795	7,061,202	4,193,942	+ 2,244,407	+46.59	+ 2,867,260	+68.37
Alberta.....	24,866,455	35,569,122	24,419,530	+ 10,702,667	+43.03	+ 11,149,592	+45.65
Calgary.....	16,265,562	24,580,616	15,410,550	+ 8,315,044	+51.12	+ 9,170,066	+59.50
Edmonton.....	8,600,893	10,988,506	9,008,980	+ 2,387,613	+27.75	+ 1,979,526	+21.96
British Columbia.....	30,117,925	35,286,054	31,836,227	+ 5,168,129	+17.15	+ 3,449,827	+10.83
Vancouver.....	24,628,167	29,080,730	25,216,415	+ 4,452,563	+18.07	+ 3,864,315	+15.32
Victoria.....	5,489,758	6,205,324	6,619,812	+ 715,566	+13.02	+ 414,488	+ 6.25
Total (16 cities).....	770,548,682	914,887,827	715,617,413	+ 144,339,145	+18.73	+ 199,270,414	+27.84

The bank statement for February, 1917, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$111,591,574, as compared with \$111,545,874 for the month of January, 1917. Deposits payable on demand for February, 1917, amounted to \$430,331,801, as compared with \$427,208,217 for January, 1917. Notes in circulation for February, 1917, amounted to \$138,257,295, as compared with \$133,358,187. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts amounted to \$26,121,324, as

compared with \$24,487,273 during January, 1917.

Canadian revenue for the month of February, 1917, amounted to \$17,513,473.20, as compared with \$14,798,896.19 in February, 1916, an increase of \$2,714,577.01. The expenditure on capital for February, 1917, amounted to \$24,075,094.14, which comprised \$23,285,988.31 for war purposes and \$609,878.22 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$179,227.61 for railway subsidiaries.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—Activity in most branches of the metals group continued during March. Halifax reported the plant of the Starr Manufacturing Company, while quiet in the skate department, active in the rolling mills and other de-

Manufacturing

partments. Work in boilermaking and machine lines continued

fairly active, practically all men being employed. Drydocks, marine slips, dockyards and boat-building establishments continued to be actively employed, and stove and furnace foundries were fairly busy. The large steel companies at Sydney worked to capacity, their outputs being considerably larger than in February, and stove and furnace foundries were also somewhat busier than during last month. Other branches of metal manufacturing at Sydney were actively employed. Westville reported all steel plants working full time, although a strike among repair men employed by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company hampered operations for a time. Amherst reported the International Engineering plant busy on orders for pulp and paper machinery and the Canada Car and Foundry Company, while doing little car building, was busy in the rolling mills and in the axle and wheel shop on overseas orders. At St. John rolling mills worked steadily and employment was good. Foundries at Sackville were steadily engaged. Newcastle reported the incorporation of the International Shipbuilding Company, Limited, for the purpose of building steel ships. Quebec City reported machinists, boilermakers and boat and ship builders very busy with the usual fitting out of boats for the opening of navigation. The shipbuilding company at Levis was active on motor boats. The Ross Rifle factory laid off over 2,000 hands; this number being later increased; some 700 of the employees released left Quebec and se-

cured employment elsewhere, and others were being taken on at machine shops in different parts of the country. Sherbrooke reported the various large metal plants very busy. At Sorel foundries and machine shops were active and the shipyards were busy. Toronto reported structural steel operations curtailed owing to lack of material. Shipbuilders were busy and manufacturers of engines, boilers, agricultural implements and automobiles were active. At Hamilton the Steel Company of Canada opened another furnace and had 3,500 men employed, little difficulty being experienced in securing labour. Other foundries, bridge companies and steel car companies were actively engaged, and the large agricultural implement factories were busy with spring orders. Stove and furnace manufacturers were busy, with a demand for moulders. Niagara Falls reported metal working and machinery plants busy, with a demand for labour in machine shops and silverplating factories. At Brockville motor car and carriage companies were advertising for men; manufacturers of engines and boilers and stove and furnace foundries were fairly busy. The locomotive works at Kingston were very busy, with large contracts from the Grand Trunk and Government Railways, and machinists were in demand; some help was laid off for a short time owing to lack of material. Belleville reported steel mills running day and night and implement plants were working overtime. At Kitchener one machine company changed from three eight-hour shifts to two ten-hour and twelve-hour shifts, partly on account of a shortage of men; other metal plants were active. Woodstock reported a constant demand for labour in the metals group, especially for wagon makers, blacksmiths and painters; there was also a demand for men in stove and furnace foundries. At London the rolling mills were very busy,

and at St. Thomas the Canada Iron Corporation was active, but short of help. The Norsworthy Company's foundry at St. Thomas was partly destroyed by fire and about 30 men thrown out of work. Windsor reported the large motor and bridge companies active and in need of good mechanics, but the stove industry was quieter than usual. At Orillia stove foundries and manufacturers of farm implements were short of help. Port Arthur reported the Western Drydock Company busy and at Fort William arrangements were being made to start operations at the car works.

In the Western Provinces firms engaged in various branches of metal manufacturing continued busy. Winnipeg reported the group well employed and at Medicine Hat rolling mills and machine shops reported business brisk, with a slight scarcity of labour. Calgary reported the locomotive shops at Ogden and iron works at Calgary were fully employed. Vancouver reported general activity in the metal trades and shipbuilding active. At New Westminster shipyards were working full time, with plenty of work in sight for some time. Victoria reported work at the iron shipyards fair, but not so brisk as a month or two ago; one wooden schooner was launched and three others were under construction.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—Halifax reported active operations at the plant of the Acadia Sugar Company, with some difficulty in securing labour. The Atlantic Sugar Refineries at St. John were running day and night on large orders, about 400 employees being engaged. The large confectionery establishment of Moir's Limited at Halifax was busy. Flour and feed mills at various points in the Maritime Provinces were busy, but in most instances aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet. At Charlottetown a new canning company was employing a large force of local help. Quebec reported bakers and confectioners and manufacturers of tobacco products active, and at Sherbrooke the food, liquors and tobacco group was busy. Three Rivers reported the biscuit

company steadily engaged and contemplating additions to plant. Toronto reported the provision trades steady, though breweries and cigar factories had a quiet month; meat packing houses were working full time on regular and military orders; the Wm. Davies Company was building a new abattoir, which will give employment to about 400 men. Fruit canneries were active on oranges. Hamilton reported abattoirs and meat packing houses busy, baking and confectionery firms active, and fruit and vegetable canneries in need of male and female help. Small cigar factories depending on local trade were only fairly well employed; breweries were fairly busy, and the distillery was busy on export orders. At Belleville two new establishments manufacturing aerated waters and soft drinks were opened and a cigar factory which had been closed down commenced operations again. Peterborough reported that the Quaker Oats Company was putting its old mill into operation and would rebuild the plant destroyed by fire. A new company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing condensed and evaporated milk. Nearly all Ontario points reported activity in the production of flour and cereals, but breweries and cigar factories were somewhat quiet.

Conditions in the Western Provinces were on the whole active. Winnipeg reported the food groups well employed, and there was a demand for experienced chocolate dippers in some confectioneries; canning factories were engaging girl workers. Brandon reported flour mills, creameries and dairies busy, cigar factories dull and breweries fairly busy. At Regina flour mills were busy, but abattoirs and packing houses only fairly active on account of shortage of supplies. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet, and the brewery was on short time. Moosejaw also reported a shortage of hogs and cattle for abattoirs and packing houses. The Robin Hood Milling Company was working day and night and making extensions to its plant. At Medicine Hat flour mills were actively engaged, but soft drink es-

tablishments and breweries were quiet. Lethbridge reported these industries all active. At Calgary flour mills were running at full capacity and abattoirs and cigar factories were active; the brewery and distillery trade, however, was very dull. Vancouver reported flour and cereal mills busy, aerated water and soft drink establishments quiet and breweries moderately busy; cigar factories were active. New Westminster also reported cigar factories active and breweries very busy. Meat packing plants were fully engaged and fruit and vegetable evaporating plants were running full time with double shifts. Nanaimo reported cigar factories fairly well employed, but breweries quiet. At Victoria flour and feed mills were running to capacity and breweries were operating steadily.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—Halifax reported the local cotton mill busy, but finding difficulty in securing sufficient labour to keep machines going. There was a good demand for cordage for fishing vessels fitting out for the season. Cotton mills at St. John were working overtime, Amherst reported textile mills active, and at Moncton woollen mills and knitting factories continued night shifts and were seeking additional operatives. Montreal reported that cotton mills had sufficient orders to keep them running most of 1917, but that these mills, along with manufacturers of hosiery, underwear and other knitted goods, found it difficult to secure suitable help and had greatly curtailed production. Many manufacturers were considerably over-sold and some knitting mills gave notice they could accept no further orders during the present year. At Quebec City cotton mills were active and the Dominion Textile Company at Montmorency Falls finished the construction of a new wing in which about 100 additional hands were expected to be employed. Sherbrooke reported active conditions in the textile industry, and at Three Rivers the Wabasso Cotton Company was working day and night. Toronto reported textile workers active, also tent, sail and carpet manufacturers,

the latter with a shortage of weavers. At Hamilton manufacturers of cottons, underwear and knitted goods were active and manufacturers of tents, awnings and sails fairly busy. Kingston reported cotton mills active and in need of more help. Peterborough reported woollen mills and carpet and silk mills active, and at Brantford and Galt similar establishments were short of skilled and unskilled help. Kitchener also reported a shortage of help in hosiery and underwear factories. At Guelph textile workers were very active and the carpet mills were working overtime. Stratford and Woodstock reported active conditions in the textile industry, with a demand for woman help. At St. Thomas the Monarch Knitting Company had over 200 hands employed, with openings for more if available. Owen Sound reported knitting and weaving factories quiet, owing to scarcity of yarn.

Winnipeg reported experienced knitting machine hands in demand, and tent, awning and bag factories were exceptionally busy. Manufacturers of tents, awnings and sails at Vancouver were fairly active.

Clothing and laundering.—Halifax and St. John reported ready-made clothing factories busy and hat and cap factories at Truro and Moncton were well employed. At Montreal, with the return of most of the employees of ready-made clothing establishments who had been on strike, there was greater activity in the industry in the latter part of the month, and whitewear, shirt and collar and button factories were beginning their busy season. Quebec City and Sherbrooke reported manufacturers of ready-made clothing active and employment at the Diamond Whitewear Company of Three Rivers was good. Toronto reported ready-made clothing, hat and cap and whitewear factories fully employed. At Hamilton ready-made clothing and shirt factories were busy, the latter requiring woman help; hat and cap and whitewear factories were active, and in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments there was a demand for help. Niagara Falls reported all establishments in

the clothing and laundering group active and there was a demand for corset makers. Manufacturers of hats and gloves at Brockville were busy. Ready-made clothing establishments at Brantford reported business brisk, and at Galt similar establishments were in need of help. Kitchener reported the large shirt and collar factories, also button factories very busy and in need of help; clothing factories were busy and women's whitewear factories short of help. Ready-made clothing establishments at Stratford were busy and advertising for help. Shirt and button factories at Windsor reported fair conditions.

Winnipeg reported ready-made clothing establishments working full time and there was a slight improvement in shirt factories; glove makers were in demand and whitewear factories were taking on an increased number of hands. At Vancouver some firms engaged on Government orders for shirts and trousers worked to full capacity, but in other establishments employees were on short time. In the ladies' garment making industry trade was good and difficulty was experienced in securing skilled operators for power machines. Laundries in practically all the large centres throughout Canada were reported busy and in a great many instances short of help. Dyeing and cleaning establishments, however, were fairly quiet in all except a few localities.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—Activity in this group was well sustained, and many establishments were working day and night. St. John reported the pulp mill at that point working to capacity, and at Newcastle and district pulp and paper mills were very active; the new mill being built at Millerton by the New Brunswick Sulphite Fibre Company was expected to be ready for operation in April. Montreal reported that the general activity of pulp and paper companies continued at a high level during March and at Three Rivers the Wayamack Pulp and Paper Company employed all its men full time and added new hands. St. Catharines reported the large pulp and paper companies in the

district very busy and pulp and paper mills at Ottawa were very actively employed. At Port Arthur building materials were being got in readiness for the construction of a new pulp mill and a contract was made with a Fort William firm for the brick required. Vancouver and Victoria reported pulp and paper mills on the British Columbia coast working to full capacity, and another large mill was being erected on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Printing, publishing and paper goods.

—The printing and publishing business showed steady employment, though in some instances job offices were fairly quiet. Halifax reported newspaper and job offices and binderies busy and paper box factories fairly busy. At St. John newspaper and printing offices were busy and paper box factories reported business good for the season. Other points in the Maritime Provinces reported printing offices steadily employed. Montreal reported all available men engaged and that the month was a very good one. Job printing and lithographing firms at Toronto were quiet, but newspaper offices and box factories were busy. Newspaper and job offices at Hamilton were busy, with a demand for printers. In nearly all other Ontario points printers in newspaper offices were reported active, and job offices fairly busy. Winnipeg reported all branches of the printing and publishing group active, and while paper box manufacturers were somewhat slack, no hands were laid off. At Regina newspaper and job printing offices were very busy, with printers and bookbinders in demand. Moosejaw also reported job offices active. Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Calgary reported active conditions in this group. At Vancouver newspaper offices were only fairly busy, and job offices were rather quiet. Active conditions were reported at New Westminster, and at Victoria all branches of the printing trades were reported in a satisfactory condition.

Woodworking and furniture.—Halifax reported that the demand for planing mill products continued good, with

help being employed full time, and that with the opening of the fishing season there was an increased demand for boxes and drums. Sydney, on the other hand, reported sash and door mills working with decreased forces. At Amherst the piano factory was active and Westville reported that, considering the scarcity of skilled labour and of materials, sash and door factories did a good month's business. At St. John sash and door factories were working full time and wooden box factories and brush and broom establishments were busy, though the broom factory was quiet at times owing to delay in the receipt of materials. Moncton reported sash and door factories busy and the cooperage plant in steady operation. Quebec City reported sash, door and planing mills and box factories active, and at a number of other points in the province this group of industry was fairly well employed. At Toronto box makers were busy and furniture manufacturers had a good month. Hamilton reported the wood-working and furniture group active in all lines, and nearly all other Ontario points reported sash and door factories busy or fairly so. Kitchener and Galt reported some factories short of help. Chair and furniture factories at Owen Sound were running on a normal basis, but one factory reported a reduction in staff owing to men going on farms. Amherst reported the piano factory at that place exceptionally busy, and at Toronto manufacturers of pianos were active. Woodstock reported a scarcity of skilled labour in piano and organ factories, but piano factories at Kingston were reported only fairly busy. Winnipeg reported all branches of the woodworking and furniture group busy. Planing mills were fairly busy at Regina, but quiet at Prince Albert. Medicine Hat reported planing mills fairly brisk, and at Lethbridge a planing mill after being shut down for several months opened again. Calgary reported sash and door factories well engaged and box factories busy. At New Westminster sash and door factories were working part time, but none were entirely shut down; box

factories were running full time. Victoria reported sash and door factories quiet.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported an active demand for boots and shoes and factories busy on spring lines. Tanneries and shoe factories at St. John reported business good. Montreal reported the boot and shoe manufacturers fairly busy, but the output of tanneries was reduced by a shortage of labour and materials. Tanneries and shoe factories at Quebec were active. Toronto reported boot and shoe factories well employed and trunk and bag factories short of help. At Hamilton, also, manufacturers of boots and shoes and harness and leather goods were active. St. Catharines reported the Maple Leaf and Independent Rubber companies well employed. At Kingston tanneries were active and boot and shoe manufacturers fair. Peterborough reported the leather business active, and at Brantford the Brandon Shoe Company was very busy. Kitchener reported boot and shoe factories busy and trunk and bag factories advertising for help; both the large rubber factories were very busy, with a number of positions open. Tanneries at Owen Sound were very active and at Orillia the tannery was increasing its output. Brandon reported tanneries fairly active, but manufacturers of trunks and horse goods were dull. At Calgary manufacturers of trunks, bags and harness were fully employed. The boot and shoe factory at Vancouver was busy.

Clay, glass and stone.—There was little change from the quiet conditions reported in this group last month. Sherbrooke reported conditions in brick and tile yards only fair, and at Toronto several brick plants were closed down on account of shortage of coal and labour. Hamilton reported manufacturers of brick, tile and sewer pipe and pottery active, but granite yards only fairly well employed. Belleville reported the plant of the Canada Cement Company at Point Ann working day and night. At Medicine Hat the Clay Products Company reported no change from

the fairly quiet conditions of the previous month, but the Medalta Stoneware Company showed some improvement. Victoria reported that brick, tile and sewer pipe plants commenced more active operations after some months of quietness.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Halifax reported employees of the Brandram-Henderson paint works fully employed, and at Sydney the tar and chemical works were active, with the regular number of men employed. Montreal reported that large orders were refused by some paint manufacturers as it was impossible to get materials and the outlook for future supplies was not encouraging. Three Rivers reported the paint mills at St. Malo running steadily, with orders ahead. At Toronto paint and varnish factories were active, and Hamilton reported manufacturers of acids and soaps busy. Starch and varnish companies at Brantford continued busy, and the paint and varnish company at Windsor reported a big increase over the business of the previous month. The starch company at Fort William added to the number of its employees. Regina reported the oil company operating with full staff, but the soap factory on short time. At Medicine Hat the linseed oil mill was very active and staffs were working day and night. Victoria reported paint and varnish companies were doing an increased business, particularly in export trade.

Water, light and power.—Halifax reported that work on the extension of the electric light and power plant was not carried on to any extent during the month and only a few men were employed. Other cities and towns in the Maritime Provinces reported fairly active conditions in water, light and power, work on extensions which had been stopped with cold weather commencing again. At Montreal a shortage of coal inconvenienced gas companies, but electric light and power companies continued active. At Niagara Falls electric power plants were in need of men for operating staffs. At Ottawa, owing to labour scarcity and the high price of materials,

work on the proposed power plant for the Municipal Electric Commission was postponed. Orillia reported that several carloads of machinery were sent in for the new power plant at Swift Rapids. No change in the normal conditions of the previous month were reported in the Western Provinces.

The railway situation throughout the country was somewhat relieved with im-

Transportation proved weather conditions, though the very heavy movement of freight taxed the capacity of the roads in many sections. Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of February, 1917, amounted to \$9,084,276, as compared with \$8,795,830 in February, 1916, an increase of \$288,446. The same figures for the Grand Trunk Railway were \$3,032,980 and \$3,093,957, a decrease of \$60,977. Halifax and other points in the Maritime Provinces reported very active conditions on the railways, there being difficulty in handling the heavy overseas freight in addition to regular shipments. Montreal reported railway companies active and showing good returns, despite heavy costs from snowstorms and congestion at ocean ports. Québec reported the movement of freight very heavy and at Three Rivers railway companies were obliged to refuse some classes of freight for Montreal. At Toronto railway companies showed some improvement, but deliveries in many cases were still much delayed; railway repair shops were busy. Hamilton reported railways very busy, and at the end of the month they were raising the embargo which had been placed on certain lines owing to freight congestion. London reported railway sidings filled with cars and much difficulty in moving freight. At St. Thomas car workers were well employed; full time was worked and skilled and unskilled labour were in demand. Traffic employees were busy, though less overtime was made than in the previous month owing to more favourable weather conditions. Chatham reported freight reve-

nue ahead of that of the previous month, but that lack of cars inconvenienced shippers; Owen Sound also reported a shortage of cars. At Calgary railways were fully employed and the local repair shops worked full time. Other Western points reported active conditions. At New Westminster railway shops were shut down for a time on account of heavy snow.

Active conditions continued at Atlantic winter ports and there was some increase in activity at lake ports as navigation was expected to open early in April. Halifax reported shipping active and 'longshoremen, freight and coal handlers busy, about 2,000 men being employed. Sydney reported navigation still closed, except at Louisburg, from which point considerable coal was being shipped. St. John reported 'longshoremen active. Navigation opened at Hamilton on March 29 and a number of men were engaged in getting boats ready. Victoria reported considerable improvement in coastwise shipping, and several vessels laid up during the winter were again in operation; about 60 men went north to prepare for summer operations on the Yukon and other inland waters. 'Longshore work was fairly brisk.

Asbestos, chrome, iron and copper mines in the Sherbrooke district were all busy. Cobalt reported

Mining

production from gold and silver mines well maintained, though a shortage of skilled labour and delays in the receipt of machinery interfered somewhat with outputs. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp for March amounted to 30 cars, containing approximately 2,238,147 pounds of ore as compared with 24 cars containing 1,659,173 pounds of ore in February. Bullion shipments for the same period were 1,096,490.16 ounces, valued at \$844,535.62, as compared with 652,404.18 ounces, valued at \$502,626.75 in February. Silver declined during the month from the previous high level of 79 cents, but as it did not drop below 70 cents the usual bonus price of 25 cents (50 cents in some cases) per man

per shift was paid. Smelting operations at Trail were somewhat hampered by a shortage of coke and the Granby smelter was forced to close down for the same reason; mines of this company, however, were running full time with full staffs employed. Victoria reported the smelter at Ladysmith had commenced the treating of ores after being completely overhauled and refitted.

Sydney reported that the coal output of the Dominion Collieries showed an increase of 5,000 tons over that of last month, and the output at Sydney Mines showed an increase of 2,000 tons. Westville reported coal mines working full time. The Acadia Coal Company decided to open two new pits at Evansville, which it was expected would considerably increase the company's output. The output of the company for the month was decreased about 9,000 tons in comparison with the corresponding month of last year, due largely to a shortage of cars for shipments. The Intercolonial Company operated steadily, and the demand for coal was still in excess of the supply. Lethbridge reported coal mines active and work in the various coal mines in the district was being carried on while operators and miners' representatives were negotiating a new agreement. At Fernie coal mines were in continuous operation and at Nanaimo coal mines in the city and district ran to full capacity, but were in need of experienced men. Victoria reported that the Canadian Collieries had reopened No. 5 mine in the Cumberland district, which had been closed for two years. It was expected the output would be from 1,000 to 1,200 tons per day. It was announced that to meet the increased demand for coke the Canadian Collieries would build 100 additional coke ovens at Union Bay.

Halifax reported the building of dwellings and commercial buildings very quiet. This class of building was also reported quiet at Sydney and Moncton. Montreal reported that building showed some im-

Building and Construction

provement over the same period of last year, though the high prices ruling for all building materials limited the amount of work being done. Quebec reported the building trades busy. Three Rivers also reported building active, several large buildings being under construction. Toronto reported building operations considerably more active than during March, 1916, but that the construction of the larger class of building was delayed owing to scarcity of structural steel and the building of dwelling houses by the scarcity of brick. Some Ontario cities reported improvement in building, while at other points quiet prevailed during part of the month. Regina reported the building season not yet commenced, though some foundation work was being done. Very little building was under way at Medicine Hat, but it was expected that in the course of a few weeks several business buildings would be erected. Lethbridge and New Westminster reported building dull.

Lumbering was quieter during March owing to the finishing of operations in

Lumbering the woods in a number of districts and the drive not having commenced.

Most districts in the Maritime Provinces reported quieter conditions, the mild weather and lack of snow causing a falling off in employment. St. John reported that the cut on the Miramichi was much heavier than usual. Newcastle reported practically no employment in the lumbering industry owing to the cessation of work in the woods and streams not being open for driving. This condition, however, was expected to last only a few weeks. Montreal reported that lumbering districts had suffered considerably from heavy snow and that the embargo placed by the Imperial Government on Canadian lumber had held up large quantities in Montreal intended for export. Quebec reported lumbering camps closing and preparations being made for stream driving. In the Sherbrooke district the cut was about finished, but owing to the large quantity of snow there was not as much timber taken

out as was expected. Prince Albert reported lumber camps breaking up after a good season, and the men released were going to their homesteads or seeking temporary employment until the sawmills were running. At Fernie there was increased activity in the lumbering industry and at New Westminster saw and shingle mills while working steadily were running only one shift except on some special orders. Nanaimo reported logging camps in the district working steadily, but in need of more men; sawmills also were running steadily, there being an increased demand for lumber. Victoria reported the lumbering industry on the island more active than for some time and all mills were working overtime to handle orders from the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada. One mill at Sidney which had been closed for two years was re-opened and was expected to give employment to a considerable number of men; the Puget Sound mill at Victoria was also re-opened.

According to the Provincial forestry returns, 9,594,978 feet of timber were sealed in British Columbia during February.

Reports from the various agricultural districts in the Maritime Provinces indicated active preparation for increased production, though many

Agriculture localities reported difficulty in securing labour. Hamilton reported an active demand for farm help, especially for single men, wages ranging from \$30 to \$50 per month with board and laundering. It was reported that a number of married men were leaving the factories and returning to the land, induced by the high wages of from \$50 to \$60 a month, with free house, fuel, milk, fruit and vegetables. Owen Sound also reported a number of men leaving the factories to take employment on farms. Ottawa reported an estimated shortage of 1,000 farm labourers in the district and a number of other localities expected a scarcity. It was reported from several points that municipal work would be considerably

curtailed in order that men usually engaged in this work might be available for service on the farms. Chatham reported that the high price of seed grain would result in local farmers curtailing the amount of crop usually put in. During the month active measures were taken by provincial, municipal and other public bodies to bring to public notice the importance of securing the greatest amount of labour possible for work in seeding. The cultivation of vacant lots was receiving attention in a number of urban centres. Winnipeg reported that seeding commenced early in the month under difficulties, but that later in the month better weather conditions prevailed and the supply of labour improved. Regina reported that railway construction would be delayed in order to give farmers opportunity of securing help. The provincial authorities co-operated with the Federal Government in making arrangements to bring in a large number of farm hands from the United States and the Pacific Coast. Saskatoon reported a heavy demand for farm labour, \$50 per month being offered. At Edmonton there was an active demand for farm labour and the provincial bureau distributed some 400 men in the northern part of the province. Lethbridge reported farmers unable to get on the land owing to the late spring.

New Westminster reported farming operations commencing, with a scarcity of men for farm work.

Halifax reported high prices on the local market, owing to a falling off in supply occasioned by fishermen giving up their regular employment for shore work; while considerable uncertainty existed as to the lobster market, it was expected that packers and fishermen would operate as usual the coming season. The Lunenburg fleet was fitting out for the banks, and it was reported that the number of vessels engaged this season would not be less than last year. Sydney reported fishing quiet, owing to drift ice; Newcastle reported fishing dull. Prince Albert reported that fishing on the lakes was quiet this year as compared with previous seasons. At New Westminster salmon fishing had not started; only a few steel-heads were being caught and no canneries were running. Nanaimo reported the herring fishing season over and very little other fishing being done. The fleet of the Victoria Whaling Company left for the fishing grounds and operations were expected to begin early in April. It was announced that two new salmon canneries would be built at Nitinat on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

At Halifax the Starr Manufacturing Company was quiet in the skate department, but there was a good demand for the products of the rolling mill and other departments. Work in boiler and machine shops continued active, practically all hands being fully employed. The docks and boat building establishments continued actively employed. Stove and furnace foundries were fairly busy. In foods the Acadia Sugar Refinery Company continued active and, owing to the scarcity of labour, some

female help was employed. The confectionery factories of Moir's, Limited, were very busy. Business continued very quiet in the aerated water and soft drink establishments and breweries. The cotton mill continued active, but had some difficulty in securing help to keep all machines going. There was a good demand for cordage from fishing vessels outfitting for the season and the cordage plant was running full time. Clayton and Son's ready-made clothing factory was very busy on orders for spring delivery. Steam laundries continued busy.

Newspapers had a fair month and job printing offices and binderies were busy. Engraving and lithographing firms found business fairly good. Moir's paper box factory worked at full capacity. Planing mills were well employed, as with the opening of the fishing season there was an increase in the demand for boxes and drums. The boot and shoe factory was very busy on spring lines. All granite cutters were employed at the ocean terminals. There was a good demand for paints and varnishes for spring trade, and at the Brandram-Henderson works all help was fully employed. In transportation the Canadian Government Railway lines were heavily taxed handling overseas freight. Street and electric railway business continued active, all motormen and conductors being fully employed. Longshoremen, freight handlers, coal handlers and checkers have all been kept busy, about 2,000 men being employed. Transfers, liveries and garages had a very quiet month. The Cook Construction Company started work on several bridges over the terminal railway cutting; about 250 men will be employed. The same company was making good progress on a new trunk sewer for the western slope of the city, working both day and night shifts. Work was started on a large new hospital for returned soldiers, which is to be completed by July, and alterations were being made on other buildings to be used for the same purpose. As to fishing, several new steam trawlers purchased in Great Britain and the United States are now in the harbour and will be fishing from Halifax and other ports during the coming season. In lobster fishing the indications were that packers and fishermen would operate as usual during the coming season, although the British embargo will seriously affect the market.

At Sydney steel and coal industries worked to capacity, their outputs being considerably larger than in February. At the Sydney steel plant the coke output was 50,000 tons; pig iron, 30,000 tons; ingots, 34,000 tons; merchant bars, 6,600; there were no rails, but 7,500

tons of wire rods; wire products and wire, 11,000 tons. Four of the six blast furnaces were in operation; one furnace was undergoing repairs and one was being enlarged. The output of the steel plant at Sydney Mines was: coke, 8,000 tons; pig iron, 7,000; and steel, 10,000 tons. Stoves and furnace foundries were somewhat busier than last month. In metal roofing and sheet metal work all firms were busy with the same number of hands as last month. Abattoirs were active. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet, with the number of employees reduced in every establishment. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Newspaper and job printing offices had a good month. Sash, door and planing mills were working with reduced forces. The Sydney Tar and Chemical Works were active, with the regular number of men employed. The water works department was busy and electric light and power plants were working to capacity. Railway transportation was brisk and the repair shops were well employed. Navigation was completely closed except at the Louisbourg port, where considerable coal was being shipped. The coal output of the Dominion Collieries was 335,000 tons, being an increase of 5,000 tons over last month. The Sydney mines coal output was 53,000 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons; employment in the building trades was slack. Fishing was quiet, owing to drift ice conditions.

At Westville all steel working plants worked full time throughout the month, although a strike among the repair men employed by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company hampered their operations for a time. Flour and feed mills were all busy. The Pictou County Dairy Company and Scotsburn Creameries reported a fair month's business, lack of cream still curtailing output. The Francis Drake soft drink establishment was busy stocking goods in anticipation of an active summer. Woodworking plants reported a fair month. Steam laundries and cleaning establishments were busy. All coal mines worked full time. The

Acadia Coal Company recently decided to open two new pits at Evansville. The company's output in March was decreased about 9,000 tons in comparison with the corresponding month of last year, due largely to the shortage of cars for shipping. The Intercolonial Coal Company operated steadily, raising 600 tons per day. The demand for coal was still in advance of supply. Lumbering was somewhat slack on account of weather conditions.

At Amherst the International Engineering Works received a number of large orders, which kept the plant running day and night. The Canada Car and Foundry Company were quiet on car building, but the rolling mill and the axle and wheel shop were exceptionally busy. In textile and woollen mills activity was general. The Amherst Piano factory was exceptionally busy, making heavy shipments.

At Truro skilled and unskilled labour were well employed. The steel works operated double shifts and railway operatives were very busy. Farm labour was very much in demand.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown the firm of Bruce Stewart & Company had several large contracts and were planning an extension to plant for the manufacture of gasoline engines. The Charlottetown canning factory, a new industry, was employing a large staff. The building trades were looking forward to a fairly busy season. The work on the car ferry at Point Borden was nearing completion. The movement of freight between the island and the mainland was very heavy.

New Brunswick

At St. John the rolling mill worked steadily. The Lantic Sugar Refineries received an order for 5,000 tons of the best granulated sugar from the British Sugar Commission; about 400 employees were engaged, and the refinery was running day and night. Baking and confectionery establishments reported busi-

ness brisk, and creameries and dairies were also active. Aerated water and soft drink establishments and breweries were well employed. The two cotton mills worked overtime. Ready-made clothing establishments reported business good, and steam laundries were working overtime. Pulp mills continued working day and night. Newspaper and job printing offices were busy and binderies were active. Paper box factories reported business excellent for the season. Sash, door and planing mills were working full time, with orders ahead. The broom factory was slack at times on account of difficulty in securing material. One tannery and one shoe factory reported business good. Long-shoremen were kept busy during March handling the large amount of freight shipped from this port. The contract for the superstructure of a new elevator was awarded to the Feglas, Bellows Engineering Company of Winnipeg and Fort William. It is estimated that the lumber cut on the Miramichi will be at least 30,000,000 feet above the average. The saw and shingle mills were still closed.

At Moncton, owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient raw material, about 80 temporary hands were laid off in the Canadian Government Railway shops; in the boiler shop and in the blacksmith and machine shops steady conditions prevailed. The Enterprise and Fawcett foundries at Sackville were also steadily employed. The Fawcett flour mill continued active. Humphrey's woollen mill was active and at the Atlantic Underwear Company's factory night shifts were continued. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company was steadily employed and steam laundries were all active. Tailoring establishments were busy. Newspaper and job printing offices had a good month. Lea's sash and door factory and planing mill continued active on stock work and the Acadia Cooperage plant was in steady operation. The Moncton Tramways Gas and Light Company propose considerable extensions in their electric railway and gas services during the coming sea-

son. Sewer and water extensions stopped by the cold weather will be resumed next month. Railways were much hampered by severe weather conditions. Building continued quiet.

At Newcastle the International Shipbuilding Company, Limited, was incorporated, with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of building steel ships; lands to the extent of about 50 acres were secured by this company at Nordin, and it was stated that work on the erection of the plant would soon be commenced. Carriage builders had a slightly better month than in February. Flour mills were somewhat quiet on account of difficulty in securing grain. Tailoring establishments showed a marked improvement over the previous month. Pulp and paper mills were very active; the new mill being built at Millerton was expected to be ready for operations during the next month. In newspaper and job printing offices much overtime work was necessary. Sash and door factories were busy. Harness and horse goods manufactures reported a very good month. All classes of railway workers were very busy; a number of accidents did considerable damage to rolling stock during the month, but this gave extra employment to car repair men. In lumbering there was slackness as work was finished in the lumber woods and the streams were not open for driving.

Fredericton reported the machine shops and foundries were still busy night and day and were affording employment to many workmen who in other years were idle at this season. The provision trades were steady and baking and confectionery firms had a busy month. The creameries and dairies reported business better than for the same month of last year. The cotton mill continued on full time and could employ more hands if they were available. The steam laundries and dyeing establishments were having their usual spring rush. Printers and bookbinders were kept busy, and in some cases were employed overtime. The sash, door and planing mills were rather quiet, but business was improving toward the end of the month. Tanners

and shoe workers were well employed. The railways continued active and the repair shops gave employment to a large number of hands. In the building trades stonecutters were not very busy, but painters and decorators, as well as carpenters and masons, were well employed. The coal operators at Minto still complained of a shortage of labour, and while their output was much larger than usual they were far behind their orders. Work on the Valley railroad was being rushed and afforded a considerable volume of employment. With plenty of snow in the woods, lumbermen were still getting out logs and a larger cut than usual was expected.

Quebec

At Montreal the Steel Company of Canada had a large volume of work in hand. Shipments of finished steel were far greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The Canadian Car Company closed an order for 2,000 freight cars for the Russian Government. The cotton mills had orders sufficient to keep them running most of the year, but with makers of hosiery, underwear and ready-made garments they found difficulty in securing suitable help. Some knitting mills gave notice that they could accept no further orders for 1917, and most of the manufacturers of dry goods were behind with deliveries. The conclusion of the strike in ready-made clothing increased activity in that industry. Whitewear factories were busy, and shirt, collar and button factories were beginning their busy season. Activity in pulp and paper continued at a high level. Employment in newspaper and job printing offices was very good. The output of tanneries was reduced owing to shortage of labour and materials, and boot and shoe manufacturers were only fairly busy through the whole month. The shortage of coal somewhat hampered gas works during the month, but electric light and power plants were active. Railways continued very busy. Building showed some improvement over last

year, but the high prices ruling for all building material discourages building activity. Carpenters and building labourers were in great demand. The embargo placed by the Imperial Government on Canadian lumber has held up large quantities intended for export. Municipal work on snow removal afforded a large volume of employment. Most industries employing women were active.

At Quebec, machinists, boilermakers, boat and ship builders were very busy fitting out vessels for the opening of navigation. In Levis the shipbuilding company obtained a contract for the construction of some 50 motor boats, and work upon the contract had been started. Work upon the new dock, which had been suspended during the winter months, was resumed. The Ross Rifle factory on March 19 laid off 2,200 hands and the number was later increased, with the prospect of a complete shut-up at the end of the month. Over 700 of the dismissed employees have left Quebec. Cotton mills were active; the Dominion Textile Company at Montmorency Falls finished the construction of a small new wing and machinery was being installed; about 100 additional hands were expected to be employed. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing and of gloves were active. Newspaper and job printing offices were well employed. Sash, door and planing mills and box factories were busy. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories had a good month. In transportation the movement of freight was very heavy. Building and construction improved, work being resumed on the new dock and on the post office. Lumber camps were closing and preparations were under way for river driving.

At Sherbrooke the McKinnon-Holmes Company, which suffered by fire during February, was running again to capacity. The Canadian Ingersoll Rand plant was also very busy, also the Sherbrooke Iron Works, the Jenckes Machine Company and the Canadian Brake Shoe Company. The food, tobacco and liquor group was active. In brick and tile yards and cement plants conditions were only fair. Lumbermen had almost fin-

ished cutting. The asbestos, copper and chrome iron mines in the district were all busy.

At St. Hyacinthe metal and machine shops were quiet, repair shops alone being active, with an adequate supply of help. The flour mill worked full time, and bakery and pastry establishments were active. Butter factories were in full operation. Aerated water and soft drink establishments reported business improving, but were still quiet. Cigar and tobacco factories were fully occupied. The St. Hyacinthe distillery was in full operation and making large shipments. Woollen and knitting mills and underwear and hosiery factories were very active, the Penman Manufacturing Company working day and night. This company's felt department also was very active, and orders on hand promise a busy season. Clothing factories were well employed and short of hands. The new overall and shirt factory advertised for hands. Steam laundries and dyeing works reported business good. Printing establishments were active and binderies busy. Paper box factories worked full time. Sash and door factories and planing mills were very active; overtime was worked every week, and large contracts will keep the mills busy for some time. Wooden box factories were active. The chair factory had a fair month, and organ factories were well employed. The tannery was working overtime. The Duclos & Payan Company has started the erection of a two-storey building for the manufacture of stiffeners and inner soles. Shoe factories were quiet, but saddlers were active. The City Council awarded the Roberts Filter Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia a contract for a gravitation filter for the new water works, at a cost of \$121,000, the work of laying the same to be completed by September 1 next.

At Three Rivers there was a shortage in the supply of coal, which interfered with the operations in some factories. The Canada Iron Corporation was very busy. In foods, J. M. Godin and Company's biscuit factory was well

employed, with enlargement of plant in contemplation; soft drink establishments were fairly busy throughout the month. The Wabasso Cotton Company was working night and day and employment at the Diamond Whitewear Company was very good. The Wayagamaack Pulp and Paper Company was working full time and adding new hands every day. Printing firms and binderies reported a fairly good month. The paint mills at St. Malo were operating steadily, with orders ahead. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company was active. Railway transportation service was very poor and for a time freight for some points was not accepted. Building tradesmen were well employed on several large buildings now under construction. Work also was resumed on the new post office building. The city was employing a number of hands on street cleaning.

At Hull the Matthews-Blackwell Company, meat packers, had a good month; as compared with the corresponding month of last year the sales showed an increase of ten per cent. The Smart-Wood Company was active. The E. B. Eddy plant worked full time, paper being in great demand. In lumbering help was in demand; \$60 per month, with board, was offered for river drivers, an increase of about 50 per cent over the ordinary wages.

At St. Johns there was a shortage of female labour at the Cluett-Peabody plant. Two new plants commenced operations during the month—the Empire Waterproof Clothing Manufacturing Company and the Wearles Belting Company. The building trades reported a quieter month than February. Stonecutters, stonemasons bricklayers and lathers were very quiet. Electrical workers, machinists, engineers and moulders all reported a good month. Tailors in men's clothing were busy.

At Sorel the foundries were very busy, and the shipyards of the Department of Marine, of the Canada Steamship lines and of the Sincennes-McNaughton lines were active, with more than 1,500 men employed in all. The mica factory was reported fairly busy.

Ontario

Toronto reported structural steel work somewhat curtailed, owing to a shortage of steel. Shipbuilders were busy. Engine and boiler makers, automobiles, agricultural implement and sheet metal workers were all active. The Canadian General Electric Company had large orders on hand, but was handicapped by labour shortage. The provision trades were steady; baking and confectionery hands were fully employed and chocolate makers were in demand. Fruit and vegetable canning were active, this being the last month of the orange season. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were working full time on regular and military orders and were busy preparing for an active Easter market. Brewery workers and cigarmakers were quiet. Textile workers, tent and sail makers and carpet workers were active, but reported a shortage of weavers. Hosiery, underwear and knitting factories were generally busy; one firm reduced the working day from ten to nine hours, and Joseph Simpson and Sons, Limited, adopted an eight hour day with the same remuneration for employees as for the former ten hour day. Hat, cap, whitewear and other garment workers had plenty of work. Laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Job printing and lithographing firms were quiet, but publishing houses and paper box factories were well employed. In wood work and furniture, box factories were busy, and furniture workers and piano workers had a good month. Wooden toy factories were steady. Boot and shoe workers had steady employment, and trunk and bag firms reported a shortage of help. The Goodyear Rubber Company was preparing to operate its new plant at New Toronto and will employ some 1,200 workpeople. Several brickmaking plants have been closed down for some time owing to shortage of coal and there was very little stock remaining on hand. Paint and varnish factories were active. In railway transportation deliveries in many cases were still much delayed.

Railway repair shops were busy. During February the gross receipts of the Toronto Street Railway were \$473,184, as compared with \$470,764 for February, 1916. Navigation was expected to open early in April and an active season was anticipated, although operations will be handicapped by the shortage of labour; firemen, deck hands and watchmen were in demand and the pay for this class of labour will average about \$10 per month higher than last season; marine companies have granted a new wage scale. The building trades were considerably more active than during March, 1916, but construction on the larger buildings was delayed by the scarcity of structural steel, and work on dwellings was retarded by the scarcity of brick. When these difficulties are overcome an active season is anticipated, owing to the urgent demand for houses. The William Davies Packing Company were building a new abattoir, which will give employment to about 400 men. The number of saleswomen in department stores was increased to meet the spring demand.

At Hamilton the Steel Company of Canada opened another furnace and had 3,500 men employed. The Canada Screw Company was very busy and the Hamilton Bridge Company had work for several months. The Dominion Steel Foundry Company, National Steel Car Company and the Hamilton Car Wheel Company were actively employed on cars and parts. The Sawyer Massey Company, the Hamilton Boiler Company, the International Harvester Company and Oliver Chilled Plough Company were very busy with spring orders for agricultural implements. The small boat builders were well employed, and at the Bastien Boat Company boat builders and painters were in demand. Both the Westinghouse Company and the Tallman Company reported a good month, and all machine shops were active. Sheet metal workers were well employed. During the month they received not only the usual annual increase under agreement but a war bonus. In the foods group, abattoirs and meat packing

houses were busy, and baking and confectionery was brisk; at fruit and vegetable canneries male and female help was in demand. The small cigar factories were only fairly well employed. Breweries were fair and the Royal Distillery was busy on export orders. The textiles, carpets and cordage group was active, except the tents and awnings line, which was only fairly busy. The clothing group was active, and at the Van Allen Company woman help was in demand; laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments also reported a demand for help. Newspaper and job printing offices were active, with a demand for printers. The furniture and woodworking group was active in all lines. The leather goods group was brisk and employment in clay, glass and stone was good, except in cut stone and granite yards, which were only fairly well employed. Steam railways were very active, and at the end of the month raised the embargo which had been placed on certain lines owing to freight congestion. The Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, and Michigan Central railways had 9,000 cars of mixed freight to Hamilton in March, and approximately 11,000 cars of outward freight. The Grand Trunk Railway approximated 5,000 cars of outward freight for month of March, compared with 3,000 for February. Navigation opened March 29, and it was expected the Inland Lines would commence daily trips between Hamilton and Toronto April 1; about 150 longshoremen were employed getting the boats ready. Transfers, liveries and garages were all active, and there was a demand for teamsters. The farmers in this district were preparing for seeding, and the demand for farm help was greater than ever, especially for single men, wages ranging from \$30 to \$50 per month with board and laundering. A number of married men, induced by the high wages, were leaving the factories for work on farms.

At Niagara Falls metal working and machinery plants were all busy. Labour was in demand for machine shops and

silver-plating factories. The Herbert Morris Crane and Hoist Company of Birmingham, England, have purchased a site and will build a large plant. All establishments in the clothing, laundering and printing trades were active. Corset makers were in demand. The corrugated paper factory advertised for hands. The cyanamid plant was very busy, and electric power plants were increasing staffs. The Union Carbide Company established a system of insurance for the employees of its Welland works. There was renewal of activity in building trades, a number of new buildings being started. It was stated that canneries were contracting with tomato growers to purchase the coming season's crop at 30 cents per bushel; growers have striven to attain this price for years, but usually have had to sell for 25 cents per bushel. Welland County Council will not undertake extension of the county good roads system this year, confining expenditure to maintenance and repair.

At St. Catharines the metals and machinery group continued busy. Electrical workers were well employed. In foods flour mills, meat packers, bakers, confectioners and soft drink establishments were active, but breweries were quiet. Textile workers were brisk. Manufacturers of silks, underwear and knitted goods were well employed. In pulp and paper the Beaver Board Company and the Riordon Paper Company had a very good month. Newspaper and printing establishments and binderies reported a good month. The woodworking trades were well employed. Employment at the Maple Leaf and Independent Rubber companies was good. Building improved during the month, but canal construction continued dull.

At Ottawa, the staff of the Pembroke Iron Works was re-organized, and six expert machinists added. A number of skilled workmen from the Ross Rifle factory have been placed in local plants. Pulp and sulphite hands were greatly in demand and much overtime was worked by these workers. The coal shortage continued to affect the paper mills early

in the month. Plumbers and steam-fitters secured a new agreement calling for a wage increase of six cents per hour. Sixty stonemasons were laid off work on the Parliament buildings contract. Civic labour prospects were only fair with a number of works nearing completion, and no big undertakings planned. The new Ottawa-Prescott highway, announced to be started at once will, however, require many labourers.

Brockville reported engine and boiler plants fairly busy, and the St. Lawrence Engine and Boat Company active. The Briscoe Motor Car Company and the Canada Carriage Company were active and advertising for men. Stove and furnace foundries had a good month, and all lines in the foods group were brisk except soft drink establishments and cigar factories. The Wolthausen Hat Corporation was active and manufacturers of gloves and mitts were well employed. Manufacturers of tents, awnings and sails were fairly busy for the season. Belting factories reported a good month. Steam railways were unusually active. Building in the erection of dwellings was active with prospects of a busy season.

At Kingston, the Hamilton Bridge Company had almost completed the structural work on the new causeway. The Canadian Locomotive Company were calling for machinists; for a time some hands were laid off, but new contracts for locomotives were received from the Grand Trunk Railway and the Dominion Government and activity is again general. In foods, flour and feed mills were actively engaged; creameries and dairies reported business good, and breweries and distilleries were fair. All textile mills were active, and the Dominion Textile Company were calling for more female help. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a good month. Newspapers and job printing houses were brisk. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills were fair; broom factories were busy, but piano factories were rather quiet. Tanners were very active, but boot and shoe makers reported business only fair. Cut stone and

granite workers were very quiet. A number of building permits were taken out during the month, and the prospect for employment in the building trades was good. Municipal employment is being maintained at a minimum.

At Belleville the Steel Company of Canada's mills were running day and night. The two foundries were also kept busy on repair work, and on parts for farm machinery. The Greenleaf Company, which has been installed in new and up-to-date premises was busy day and night on general repair work on automobiles and machinery. The cigar factory which has been dull for some time was again at work. The Deacon Shirt factory was active, although difficulty in securing some lines of material was reported. The printing and allied trades were well employed. The three sash, door and planing mills were fairly well employed. At Point Ann the large cement works of the Canada Cement Company were working day and night, and a large force of men was employed. The Grand Trunk Railway have submitted to the city council plans for an overhead bridge over their double track which will likely be built this summer. As to agriculture a larger acreage will be sown this year if help can be secured. Some cheese factories have already commenced operations.

At Peterborough manufacturers of metal products were very active. There was a heavy demand for machinists and tool makers, which was somewhat relieved by the closing of the Ross Rifle works, as a number of that company's hands came to Peterborough. The foundries were also very active, besides their own work they were working on castings for the Canadian General Electric Company. The Quaker Oats Company were remodelling their old mill, and have also decided to re-build their plant which was destroyed by fire last December. The other two mills were very busy. Milk Products, Limited, a new concern, is an extension of the Peterborough creamery; they will manufacture condensed and evaporated milk. The Auburn Woollen mills and

the Bonner Worth wool factory were active. Carpet and silk workers were well employed during the month. Printing and allied trades had a good month. Planing mills and box factories were active. Leather workers were busy. The Utilities Commission, which has charge of the waterworks and electric light plant, decided to do very little improvement work this year, owing to the high cost of materials and the scarcity of labour. Shipping men were finding difficulty in securing hands; firemen, deck hands and watchmen being especially scarce. Wages for this class of work will average much higher than last year.

Galt reported the car and coach works in Preston running overtime; manufacturers of engines and boilers were busy, and foundries were active on stoves and furnaces. Manufacturers of flour, feed and other cereal products were very active and other branches of the food group were busy. The textile group was active with silk workers in demand. Sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were well employed and employees were in demand.

At Brantford the Goold Shapley and Muir Company were still very busy on gas engines, and wind-mills. The Watrous Steam engine works and the Dominion Steel Products Company were running day and night. The Brantford Carriage Company were also busy, and the Buck Stove Company was active. The Cockshutt Plough Company, the Verity Plough Company and the Massey-Harris Company were working overtime. Bakeries, confectionery establishments and creameries were very busy. In the textile and cordage group the Slingsby Woollen mills, the Watson Manufacturing Company, working on hosiery and underwear, the Niagara Silk Company and the Brantford Cordage Company were all very busy and short of skilled and unskilled help. Ready-made clothing establishments and laundries, reported business brisk. Printing firms were all busy and paper box manufacturers reported a good month. All the woodworking firms

were well employed. The Brandon Shoe Company was still active. The starch factory and the Scarfe Varnish Company reported business good. Building was quiet, but prospects were bright.

At Kitchener workmen engaged in the making of portable and stationary steam engines were working full time and the Peguignat Racycle Company was busy on bicycles and clocks. Foundries were very busy, and some overtime was worked. The Canadian Buffalo Forge plant changed from three eight-hour shifts to two shifts of ten and twelve hours; this was partly due to a shortage of hands. In foods, flour mills reported trade good and packing companies were very busy; cigar factories were only fair, and one small shop closed down during the month. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Hosiery and underwear factories were short of help. Shirt and collar factories, as well as button factories, were all busy with help generally in demand. Glove factories were busy and women's white-wear factories were short of operators. The J. Walter & Sons' fibreware plant was well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were working full time and wooden box factories were active; two furniture factories making boxes were advertising for help. Tanneries were very busy and short of labourers. Boot and shoe factories were active, and woman workers were in demand. Trunk and bag factories were also advertising for help. Both the large rubber factories were very busy with jobs open.

At Guelph, all foundries and machine shops continued very active. The International Malleable Iron Company has let contracts for an addition to their foundry. The Page Hersey Company plant was refitted with new machinery, after having been closed for some time on account of a shortage of pipe iron; about 300 hands will be employed. In foods, flour mills and biscuit factories were running full time, but breweries were quiet. Textile workers were very active; the Guelph carpet mills were working overtime three nights a week. Wooden and paper box factories were very busy. Business

was good with newspaper and job-printing offices. Piano and sewing machine factories were well employed. The building trades were still quiet.

At Stratford, the Grand Trunk Railway repair shops were very busy with day and night shifts employed; the Allis-Chalmers, MacDonald Company, the brass works and all metal factories continued active. Electrical workers had a busy month; the automobile and cycle repairers were active. In foods, flour mills were running day and night, and meat packers were active; soft drink establishments were busy, but breweries were quiet. Cigar makers were steadily employed. The woollen mill, hosiery and knitting factories, and ready made clothing factories were busy with woman help in demand. Steam laundries were active. Business was very good with newspaper and job printers; the bindery was fairly busy. Sash, door and planing mills were well employed; factories working on munition boxes having day and night shifts. Furniture and chair factories reported business good, and brooms and cooper shops were busy. The tannery and harness factory was working steadily.

At Woodstock, there was a constant demand for skilled labour in the metal industries, especially for wagon makers, blacksmiths and painters. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces were very busy and skilled labour was in demand, particularly moulders and polishers. Female help was in demand in the baking and confectionery trades, and for work on knitted goods. Job printers were active. There was a shortage of labour in the furniture and chair factories, and skilled labour was in demand at the piano and organ factories. Prospects for building this season were fairly good.

At London, the rolling mills were very busy with outputs sold for some time ahead. The George White & Son, threshing machine and engine manufacturers have caught up with their orders fairly well. Automobile repair depots were all very busy as was also the Ford Automobile Company's assembling plant. The Quaker Oats

Company was increasing its output. Employment in cigarmaking continued good. There was no curtailment in the output of the local breweries and no hands were laid off. The Penman Company of Paris have opened a branch here and are planning to erect a building. The Green-Swift ready-made clothing firm was busy, and the Helena Costume Company continued active. All printers were well employed and much overtime was worked. The London Paper Box Company which has moved into large quarters was exceptionally busy; box makers continued to have trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of cardboard. Planing mills and wooden box factories were well employed, and the London and Petrolia Barrel Company was rushed with work. The Hyman tannery continued very active and J. Darch & Sons, harness and leather goods manufacturers, had a good month. All sidings in this district were filled with cars of merchandise waiting for removal to the east. The employees of the London Street Railway Company have formed a union, Local No. 741 of the Street and Electric Railway employees of America. There was very little new work in the building trades, but tradesmen were well employed on repair work. Teamsters in the employ of the city have asked for an increase to \$6 a day; and city firemen have also asked for an increase.

At St. Thomas the Michigan Central car workers were well employed throughout the month; full time was worked, and skilled and unskilled workers were in demand. The Canadian Iron Corporation was busy and found help scarce; as a special inducement, a bonus of 25 cents per day is being offered by this company to all workers who remain with the firm for six months. The Norsworthy Company foundry was partly destroyed by fire during March and 30 men were thrown out of employment; it has not been definitely decided whether this industry will continue business in St. Thomas. The Empire flour company reported business fair, and the St. Thomas Packing Company was busy. The Monarch Knitting

Company had over 200 hands employed, and more could be placed. Newspaper offices were busy, but job printers were only fair. Heard & Company, manufacturers of waggon and automobile parts, made an assignment during March, about 25 hands being affected. The Nursery Shoe Company reported business good. The building trades remained quiet throughout the month with prospects poor. Traffic employees on the railroads were busy, and railway shop employees reported a normal month. Railroad hands made less overtime than during the previous month, as weather conditions were more favourable.

At Chatham foundries and machine shops were very active towards the close of the month with good machinists in demand. Automobile factories were very busy; the Gray-Dort Automobile Company purchased another factory, and will manufacture automobile bodies with between 200 and 300 hands. Flour mills were quieter owing to lack of cars. The abattoirs were very busy, but were unable to secure sufficient cars for shipment. Baking and confectionery was normal, but tobacco and cigar factories were very quiet the greater part of the month. The woollen mill and Walker's Pant and Overall Company were working overtime. Newspaper and job printing offices were more brisk than in the previous month, and binderies also were very active. Sash, door, planing mills and box factories were fairly busy on interior work. Steam railways were very busy, and lack of cars was a drawback to many shippers. There was little freight moving on the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway, but passenger traffic showed improvement. The building trade was quiet; few contracts were let during the month, and few plans were being drawn up. City work began the latter part of the month, sewer work and street cleaning employing all available labourers. Farmers began their spring work the middle of the month; wheat and clover wintered well and prospects were bright for both crops; good farm hands were very scarce.

At Windsor the Ford Motor Company, Canadian Bridge Company, Trussed Concrete Steel Company and the Penberthy Injector Company were busy with good mechanics in demand, but the home industry was quiet. The cereal food and flour mills were only fairly busy. The shirt and button factory reported conditions fair, and one women's whitewear factory reported business good. Manufacturers of paper boxes were somewhat slack, but in wood work and furniture, sash and door factories reported business better than usual and manufacturers of boxes, brooms, pianos and organs were all fairly busy. The Paint and Varnish Company reported a large increase in business over last month. Several buildings were in course of construction, but lack of labour and material was hampering construction on a tobacco factory and on other contracts.

At Owen Sound machine shops were especially busy; the casket machine shop was running thirteen hours per day. The nut and bolt factory was still active. The wire fence factory was installing more machinery and had plenty of orders ahead. A large war contract will keep the Duncan-Hoston oatmeal mills running to full capacity; the cigar factory was active. Knitting and weaving factories were quiet due largely to a scarcity of yarn. Newspaper and job printing work was brisk, and binderies and blank form printing was very active. Chair and furniture factories were reported about normal and running full time. Broom factories had plenty of orders ahead, but corn was very scarce. Manufacturers of wooden toys were quiet. Tanneries were very active. In transportation, there was still a shortage of railway cars; marines have left for the ports where their vessels were laid up. Building was quiet, but prospects were for an early resumption of building. There was a serious shortage of farm help, and the higher wages offered were inducing some factory hands to accept employment on farms.

At Orillia, the stove foundry was short of moulders, and at the agricultural implement works help was in

demand. Electro-Foundries, Limited, had one electric furnace in operation, which was turning out from eight to ten tons of pig iron daily. The International Molybdenum Company was also busy. The Orillia Worsted Company kept about 40 hands well employed. Ready-made clothing factories were in slack season, but they reported prospects bright. The planing factory was fairly busy on orders from Camp Borden, and the furniture factory reported plenty of orders with difficulty in keeping up its staff. The tannery will be operating at full capacity in April. Building was dull with poor prospects.

Cobalt reported that production from gold and silver mines was well maintained, though there were reports that the shortage of skilled labour and delays in the delivery of machinery were hampering outputs. With the coming of spring, it was expected there would be considerable activity on claims, particularly in Cairo and the adjoining townships (in the Elk Lake region); as yet prospectors have had little opportunity owing to the severe weather which prevailed in the latter part of the month. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp for March amounted to thirty cars, containing approximately 2,238,147 pounds of ore, and in the same period 1,010 bars of bullion, containing approximately 1,096,490.26 ounces, and valued at \$844,535.62, were sent out. From March 21 to 24, a district convention of the various miners' unions of the north was in session in Cobalt. A wage scale was drawn up for presentation to the mine operators and a standard minimum for the entire district was compiled, and will be submitted to the vote of the members of the different unions. The scale, which represents an advance all round of from 40 to 75 cents per shift, would do away with the bonus system now prevailing in the Cobalt camp. Some of the Cobalt operators made a counter-proposal affecting some half dozen of the properties in the Cobalt, but not taking into account the other mines in that camp or the camps to the north. Silver declined in price during

the month from its previous high level of 79 cents but, as it did not drop below 70 cents an ounce, the usual bonus of 25 cents (50 cents in some cases) per man per shift will be paid.

Sault Ste. Marie reported a marked scarcity of labour except in the building trades. Lumber camps were in active operation. Railway traffic was very brisk.

At Port Arthur the Western Dry dock and shipbuilding plant received consignments of material and some 500 men were employed with prospects that the total will reach 1,000 as more material arrives. The firm was not anticipating any great difficulty in getting the labour required. Machine and engineering shops showed increased activity with the approach of the navigation season. At Fort William arrangements were being made to start operations at the car works. The starch company at Fort William was also increasing its employees. While no work had taken place on the site of the new pulp mill at Port Arthur, structural steel and cement were being assembled, and the contract for the bricks has been granted.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported the metals group well employed and manufacturers of foods and tobacco steadily engaged. Confectionery factories were calling for experienced chocolate dippers; and at the canning factory girls were being taken on. Experienced knitting machine hands were in demand, and tent and awning hands, and bag factories were exceptionally busy. Ready-made clothing establishments were brisk, with staffs working full time, and there was a slight improvement in the shirt factories. Glove makers were in demand, one concern in particular increasing staffs. In the hat and cap works conditions were normal; fur hands were fairly busy, and will soon be active with the storage and repairing of furs. Whitewear concerns were taking on hands. In the laundries employment remained steady, but dyeing and cleaning establishments were very busy, with increased staffs. In the

printing, publishing and paper goods group, all branches were busy, and employment was very steady throughout the month. Employment on paper boxes remained somewhat slack. Employment in wood-working and furniture was fairly well maintained.

Brandon reported a heavy demand for farm help. Flour mills, bakeries and creameries were busy, but cigarmakers were dull and breweries only fair. Manufacturers of tents and awnings were active, and the steam laundry was busy. Newspapers and job printing offices had a fair month. Tanneries were fairly active, but manufacturers of trunks and horse goods were dull.

Saskatchewan

At Regina, the agricultural implement, steam and motor tractor firms were delivering goods in large quantities. Galvanized iron and sheet metal workers were in demand. The flour mill was running full time. Abattoirs and packing houses were fairly busy, but still reported a shortage of supplies. Bakers and confectionery were busy with bakers in demand. Creameries and dairies still reported the supply of milk limited. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet, and the brewery was running on short time. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning were busy. Newspaper and job-printing firms and bookbinders were very busy with printers in great demand. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly busy. The Miner Rubber Company of Montreal and Granby have purchased a site for a warehouse at this point. The oil refinery was running full time with a full staff, but the soap factory was on short time. Building was still quiet, but architects reported considerable work in view for the season. No railway construction work will be done until the farmers are through seeding, so that the men will be free to go on the farms.

At [Moose Jaw] the Robin Hood Milling Company was very busy and work continued day and night. This company will soon begin work on an extension to plant which will

give an additional capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. In foods, the meat packing plant cannot run steadily owing to the shortage of supplies; creameries were also affected by a shortage in the milk supply. The job printing offices reported the best business for March in many years. Railways had a busy month and a great amount of wheat was taken off the lines west and north west of this point to the Interior Storage elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. The supply of farm labour is very inadequate, and wages of from \$55 to \$70 per month, for seven or eight months work, were being asked. The rate for day labour is from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. The Canadian Northern Railway was making preparations to complete the trestle and steel work necessary to bring their tracks from the present location of the depot across the river, and the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks to a point on the new station site.

At Prince Albert, flour mills operated steadily. Bakers and confectioners reported business very good, and creameries were normal. Aerated water and brewery employees were only fairly well employed. Newspaper and job printing offices continued brisk. Planing mills were quiet, but expected to be busy as soon as the ice moves out of the river. Railway shipments were fair and all railway workers were well employed. Building and railway construction was being resumed. Lumber camps were breaking up after a very good season; in the interval before the opening of the mills numbers of the employees will engage in farm work. The lumber mills will be very busy as a large cut is waiting to be sawed.

At Saskatoon, flour milling continued brisk and it was reported that the Quaker Oats would add a puffed wheat department to their plant. Estimates for a street railway over the new 25th street bridge and connecting with existing lines were passed by the city council. The building trades were fairly busy. There was a heavy demand for farm labour, \$50 per month being offered.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat, the rolling mills and machine shops reported business very brisk with some scarcity of labour. The flour mills were all actively engaged with sufficient labour; candy factories reported business somewhat improved, but bakeries were only fair. Business was fairly good at the creameries and dairies, and some shipments of butter were being made out of the province. Business was still very quiet in soft drink establishments and breweries. Laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported an improvement in business over the previous month. Employment was good in newspaper and job printing, and bindery business was fair. Planing mills were fairly well employed. The Clay Products Company reported no improvement in business over last month, but there was some improvement at The Medalta Stoneware Company. The Linseed Oil Company business was very active and staffs were working day and night. The Canadian Pacific Railway was active in all branches with sufficient help. There was very little activity in the building trades, but several business buildings will probably be started in the course of a few weeks.

At Lethbridge, the metal trades were dull. Flour mills were busy, and creameries were reported active. Breweries and soft drink establishments had a good month. The planing mill was opened again after being shut down for three months. There was no change in municipal employment. Work on the new filtration plant has not been started owing to weather conditions. The Canadian Pacific Railway repair shops were busy. Coal mining was very active. Employment in the building trades were very slack.

Calgary reported the locomotive shops at Ogden, the Calgary Iron Works and the Riverside Iron Works still fully employed. Automobile, cycle and motor engine firms were busy. Among sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters work was slack. The local

flour mills were running at full capacity with double shifts. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy. The cigar factory reported business good. In breweries and distilleries trade was very dull. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were active. Newspaper and job printing offices were fully employed, and publishing houses and binderies were busy. Employment in wood-working was very good. Trunks, bags, harness and horse goods workers were fully employed, on war contracts and general repair work. The three railroads were busy, and the repair shops were working full time. Transfer companies, liveries and garages reported business especially good. Work was being carried on in the mines while the operators and miners' representatives were conducting negotiations for a new agreement. The local implement firms reported there had been a rush of orders for farm implements. Retailers and wholesalers reported business to be improving. Commercial telegraphers were fully employed.

At Edmonton the iron foundry had 48 men employed and there was a demand for good machinists. Labour was well employed at the packing house of the Swift Canadian Company, there being some 470 persons employed. The Great Western Garment Company continued active with a demand for help. Newspaper printing continued active, job printing was only fair. There was a very active demand for farm labour, the provincial Bureau of Agriculture reported distributing some 400 men for the northern part of the Province.

British Columbia

Fernie reported labour conditions during March satisfactory; coal mines were in continuous operation and there was increased activity in the lumbering industry.

At Nelson, lumber mills were hampered by adverse weather conditions. The West Kootenay Power and Light Company had almost completed the dam across the Kootenay River. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting

Company at Trail issued a statement that no more gold or copper ores will be received until an adequate supply of coke is assured. The Granby Smelter was forced to close down on account of shortage of coke. All mines in the district were operating to capacity.

Vancouver reported general activity in the metal trades. Shipbuilding was very busy and several projects for new yards were under way. Cigar factories were active with a steady demand for men; one large firm which formerly had its main factory in Alberta and a branch in Vancouver has transferred its entire plant to this city. In foods, flour and cereal mills were busy, but arated waters and soft drink establishments were quiet; breweries were moderately busy. Manufacturers of tents, awnings and sails reported a fair month. Pulp and paper mills up the coast were very active. Newspaper printers were fairly busy, but job shops were rather quiet. The boot and shoe factory was well employed. In transportation, railway repair shops were quiet, but employment on the water front was very good. Harbour and dredging work was also good. A call was received during the month from the Government of Saskatchewan for 1,000 farm labourers; the total number was registered through the civic relief office in three weeks. Alberta has also asked for a force of farm labourers. In confectionery and biscuit making employment was good. The Stetler Cigar factory, employing some forty or fifty women was running to capacity. In textiles, one firm placed its employees on short time, but firms engaged on government orders worked to capacity. In the ladies' garment making industry employment was good and some difficulty was experienced in securing skilled operators. In the custom tailoring trade, business was slightly better than during February and dressmaking and millinery was more active with the beginning of the spring trade. Laundries were active, but dyeing and cleaning establishments were quiet. Women working on munitions were rather better employed than during the previous

month when they were waiting for materials. Boot and shoe workers were fully employed and the American Company working of tin cans was running to full capacity. Saleswomen, clerks and stenographers were fully employed, and the staff of telephone operators was increased.

At New Westminster the shipyards were working full time with plenty of work in sight. Meat packing plants were fully engaged. The fruit and vegetable drying plant was running full time with a double shift. Cigar factories were working steadily with all hands employed. The brewery and distillery was very busy. The job-printing plants were working full time with all men employed. Sash, door and planing mills were working part time only, but none had shut down entirely. Box factories were well supplied with orders and were running full time. Railway repair shops were running full time in the last half of the month, but they had been shut down about two weeks on account of the heavy snows. The only building activity was in the construction of the new freight sheds of the Northern Pacific railway, on which twelve men were employed. Some reconstruction of telephone lines in the city furnished employment for several linemen. Saw mills and shingle mills were running only one shift, although they were working overtime on some government orders. Municipal employment was rather quiet. Farm help was in demand for spring work, but men were not very plentiful. Salmon fishing had not begun, only a few steel heads were being caught, and no canneries were running.

At Nanaimo, blacksmiths and carriage makers were quiet. Cigarmakers had a fair month, but breweries were rather slack. Printers reported employment normal. The city was doing only necessary work on the water system and the gas and electric light companies were following the same plan. The coal mines in the city and district were being run to full capacity of the crews and experienced men were in great demand. Building was quiet, but

there were no tradesmen unemployed. The logging camps in the district were working steadily with men in demand, and saw mills were also well employed. Fishing was quiet as herring fishing was over for the season.

Victoria reported that work at the iron shipyards was fair, but not so brisk as earlier in the year. The second wooden auxiliary schooner was launched at the Cameron-Genoa shipyard. Three others were under construction, with over 250 men employed. Flour and feed mills were kept running to capacity. Breweries were operating steadily, a considerable trade being done on export orders. Shirt and overall factories were working steadily with fair prospects for the immediate future. Pulp and paper mills on the Northern British Columbia coast were working to capacity, and another large mill was being erected, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. All branches of the printing trades were well employed. Owing to dullness in building, sash, door and planing mills were not working steadily. Brick, tile and sewer pipe plants were more active after some months of dullness. Paint and varnish factories were doing an increased business, particularly in export trade. There was a considerable improvement during the month in coastwise shipping. Several vessels laid up during the winter were again put into commission, and about 60 men went north to prepare for summer operations on the Yukon and other rivers. Long-shore work was fairly brisk. The Lady-smith smelter after a complete overhauling and refitting had commenced treating ores. A large quantity of new machinery had been installed, and the smelter is now one of the best equipped of its size on the coast. The Canadian collieries have re-opened No. 5 mine in the Comox mining district which has been closed down for two years. To meet the increased demand for coke, the Canadian collieries have decided to build 100 additional coke ovens at Union Bay, which will bring the number of ovens to 250. The lumber industry on Vancouver Island was very active; all mills were working overtime

to handle orders from the prairies and eastern Canada. The lumber mill at Sidney, which has been closed for two years, has been re-opened and will give employment to a considerable number of men. The Puget Sound mill at Victoria has also been re-opened, and will work on munitions boxes for the Imperial Government. The fleet of the

Victoria Whaling Company (eight vessels) has left for the hunting grounds and fishing will begin early in April; three stations will be operated at the start, and the fourth on Graham Island will be opened a little later. Two new salmon canneries, will be built this spring at Nitinat, on the West coast of Vancouver Island.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING MARCH, 1917

DURING the month of March the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance-of-way service. A memorandum of settlement signed by both parties concerned was appended to the report.

Five applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month, as follows:

1. On behalf of the wireless operators on the Pacific Coast steamship service employed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and conditions of employment and affected 23 employees. A Board was established on March 12, being made up as follows: Mr. R. R. Maitland, Vancouver, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Matthew J. Barr, Vancouver, company's nominee; and Mr. Jas. H. McVety, Vancouver, employees' nominee.

2. On behalf of certain workmen in the Glace Bay colliery district employed by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of Sydney, N.S., the workmen concerned being declared to be members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. The application stated that the dis-

pute related to wages, conditions and alleged discrimination against union members, and affected 1,500 employees directly and 4,000 indirectly. This dispute was made the subject of a special inquiry by one of the officers of the Department.

3. On behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on its lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, the employees concerned being clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and conditions of employment and affected 95 employees directly and 25 indirectly.

4. On behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of Vancouver, being teamsters, labourers, etc., members of the Civic Employees' Union. The application stated that the dispute related to wages, conditions and alleged discrimination against union members. The number of employees affected was given as 400.

5. On behalf of certain workmen in the Glace Bay colliery district employed by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of Sydney, N.S., the employees concerned being members of the Provincial Workmen's Association. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and working conditions and affected approximately 5,000 employees.

Other Proceedings under Act

In connection with the application of the railway conductors employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, to which reference was made in

the March, 1917, number of the *Labour Gazette*, the differences indicated did not, in the Minister's view, constitute a dispute within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and accordingly no Board was established.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Employees in Engine, Train, Yard, Station and Maintenance-of-Way Service

THE Department received on March 12 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which was referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance-of-way service, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The dispute was said to affect 19,000 workmen and grew out of the alleged wrongful suspension of one of the company's engineers and the refusal to pay him for the time lost on account of such suspension. The personnel of the Board, which was established on February 12, to deal with this dispute was as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. I. Pitblado, Winnipeg, company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board is unanimous and includes a memorandum of settlement signed by the parties concerned, constituting a satisfactory disposition of the dispute. The Board refers to the excellent spirit shown by both sides and states that the same assisted materially in effecting the settlement.

Report of Board

The text of the Board report and of the memorandum of settlement in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance-of-way service, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Edmund L. Taylor, chairman; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., representative of the company; and David Campbell, representative of the employees, beg to report as follows:

The company was represented before the Board by Mr. D. C. Coleman and Mr. C. H. Temple, and the employees by Mr. William G. Chester and Mr. George Wark.

The Board met for organization on the twenty-third of February, 1917, and held further sittings on February 28, March 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7. After both the employees and employers had adduced before the Board a large amount of evidence relating to the matter in dispute, the Board took up with both parties the question of a settlement of the dispute, and is pleased to be able to report that as a result of the negotiations a settlement of the dispute was arrived at, a memorandum of which was drawn up by the Board and signed by both parties. A copy of this settlement is herewith enclosed with this report, and a duplicate copy, signed by both parties, was given to each party to the dispute.

The Board is pleased to further report that an excellent spirit was shown by both parties to the dispute, which assisted materially in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

Dated at Winnipeg, this seventh day of March, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) I. PITBLADO,
For Employers.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For Employees.

In the matter of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance-of-way service, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

1. Having heard all the evidence in this matter it would appear that there must have been some misunderstanding as to the attitude of the respective parties at the time of the investigation into the cause of the hot journal on the engine in charge of Kennedy.

2. It is evident that if Kennedy assumed the attitude which the officers of the company understand he took he would have deserved discipline.

3. On the other hand, if Kennedy's attitude was as the employees understand it to have been he would not be deserving of any discipline.

4. In view of the foregoing the company hereby offers to pay Kennedy for 62 days at passenger rates for the engine in question in full settlement of the dispute, and the employees hereby accept such offer as such settlement.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this sixth day of March, 1917.

(Sgd.) J. C. ROONEY,
(Sgd.) W. G. CHESTER,
For Employees.
(Sgd.) D. C. COLEMAN,
For Company.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1917

DURING March there were 16 industrial disputes in existence, involving 113 establishments and 6,907 employees. Ten of these disputes, affecting 20 employers and 1,318 workpeople, commenced during the month, while six strikes, involving 93 establishments and 5,589 employees, were carried over from February. The estimated time losses occasioned by the 16 disputes amounted to 68,905 working days, 54,653 of which were chargeable to the six strikes commencing prior to March 1, and the balance, 14,252 working days, were lost as the result of the ten disputes commencing in March. Eight disputes, six having commenced during the month and two prior to March 1, terminated during the month, leaving eight unsettled disputes on record at the end of March.

NEW DISPUTES IN MARCH, 1917.—The trades affected by the disputes commencing during March are indicated in the following table:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms	No. of employees
Metal trades	5	7	605
Clothing trades	2	10	296
Textile trades	1	1	190
Food, tobacco & liquor preparation	1	1	
Miscellaneous trades ...	1	1	300
Total.....	10	20	1,318

Disputes beginning prior to March

CLOTHING AND GARMENT WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On December 20, about 117 clothing workers, employees of the Semi-Ready, Limited, establishment at Montreal, Que., went on strike owing to the refusal of the management to recognize their union representatives. On January 12, 1917, the employees, numbering about 3,000 workers, of 13 other clothing manufacturing establishments

ceased work owing to their demand for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union being refused by their respective employers. On February 12 the number on strike was further augmented by an additional 1,500 workers engaged in the cloak and suit branch of the industry with 54 other firms ceasing work for similar reasons. Up to February 23, however, all but 19 of these latter firms had granted the concessions demanded. The strike in the case of the clothing and garment workers was finally terminated on March 9, pending the ratification of a new agreement, and in the case of the cloak and suit makers on March 19, as the result of the representatives of both parties agreeing to the appointment of a Board of Arbitration to consist of two representatives for the manufacturers and two for the workers and a chairman selected by these four. The Board was given until April 15 to make their report, which will be binding and retroactive. In the meantime the employees will work 49 hours a week instead of 50 as formerly; they had asked for a 48 hour week.

Disputes beginning during March

MACHINISTS, KITCHENER, ONT. — On March 7, 65 employees of the inspection department of the Canadian Blower and Forge Company, Kitchener, Ont., went on strike on account of their objection to the employment of a certain shell inspector. The matter was adjusted on March 12, resulting in the employees returning to work.

TOOLMAKERS, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. — On March 10, 34 tool makers in the employ of the Munitions and Metal Products, Limited, Peterborough, Ont., ceased work owing to the refusal by the management of their demand for a re-

duction from 59 to 55 hours per week and the overtime rate to be increased from time and one quarter to time and one half. A settlement was effected through the intervention of the Department of Labour, the company agreeing to accede to the demand of their employees. Work was resumed on March 14.

FORGEMEN, CHARGEMEN AND LABOURERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On March 7, 440 employees of the John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., ceased work demanding a ten per cent increase in wages and double time for Sunday work. The matter was adjusted and settlement effected through the intervention of the Department of Labour as the result of which the employees were granted an increased rate of wages, the company, however, declining to concede the double time rate for Sunday work. Work was resumed March 12.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. — Twenty-two blacksmiths and helpers employed by the Wallace Shipyards, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C., went on strike March 6, demanding an eight-hour day, an increase in wages from 50 to 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour for blacksmiths and from 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 cents per hour for helpers, overtime to be paid at the rate of double time, including Saturday afternoons. A settlement was effected on March 19, whereby the eight-hour day was conceded, also the 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour rate for blacksmiths and 40 cents for helpers, and double time to be paid for all time worked in excess of eight hours. Work was resumed March 19.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, QUEBEC, QUE.—On March 26, 44 electrical workers (linemen, groundmen, troublemen and patrolmen) in the employ of three firms, the

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, the Public Service Corporation of Quebec, Que., and the Canadian Electric Light Company at Levis, Que., went on strike owing to the refusal of the three companies to recognize the union in the matter of effecting a working agreement involving an increase in wages. The strike was unsettled at the end of March.

FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On March 3, about 250 employees of five fur dressing and dyeing establishments, namely, F. Schnauffer, Limited, H. R. Gutheil, A. Hollander & Sons, Ltd., A. J. Goldner and Edwin G. Schutz, Limited, of Montreal, Que., went on strike for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of their union. The strike remained unsettled at the end of March.

LADIES' TAILORS, MONTREAL, QUE. — On March 12, 46 tailors employed in five ladies' custom tailoring establishments at Montreal, Que., namely, St. Pierre, Limited, Boase, Limited, R. G. Oliver, Limited, S. Ogulnik & Company and M. Bruker went on strike owing to their demand for changes in working conditions, involving the adoption of a weekly rate of wages instead of the prevailing piece-work system, a 54 hour week, and overtime at rate of time one half. The employers, on account of certain features peculiar to this class of business, considered the demands arbitrary and excessive. The strike was still unsettled at the end of March.

KNITTING MILL OPERATIVES, TORONTO, ONT.—The employees of the knitting establishment of the Joseph Simpson Sons, Limited, at Toronto, Ont., alleged they

were locked out by the firm owing to their affiliation with a recently-formed textile workers' union. The management, however, claimed they were obliged to lay the employees off owing to the factory undergoing renovations, including the installation of machinery. The dispute, affecting 100 employees and which commenced on March 17, was amicably adjusted on March 22, the company agreeing to show no discrimination against members of the union to which their employees belonged.

BREWERY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—On March 14, seven brewery workers in the employ of the Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited, at Kitchener, Ont., went on strike owing to the company asking the employees to work 55 hours per week for the same rate of wages as they received under the old agreement for a 50-hour week. The strike was unsettled at the end of March.

EXPLOSIVE PLANT EMPLOYEES, JAMES ISLAND, B.C.—On March 10, about 300 employees of the Canadian Explosives Company, Limited, on James Island, B. C., ceased work to enforce their protest against alleged insanitary conditions obtaining in their living quarters. The workers also demanded time and one half rate for time worked in excess of ten hours and double time for Sunday work. Following an investigation conducted by the provincial authorities into the conditions complained of and assurance from the company for immediate improvement, the majority of employees returned to work on March 24. The company, however, refused to make any change with respect to wages for overtime and Sunday work.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING MARCH, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged cause or object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO MARCH, 1917								
BUILDING TRADES— Electrical workers electricians and wiremen.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages..	14	41	June 1, 1916	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL TRADES— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.	..	3	" 12, 1916	.....	Unsettled.	
CLOTHING TRADES— Clothing workers..	Montreal, Que.	Recognition of Union.	1	177	Dec. 20, 1916	Mar. 9, 1917.	Negotiations.	
Clothing and garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	74	5,293	Jan. 12, 1917	Mar. 19, 1917	Arbitration.	
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Butchers and meat cutters.	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged dismissal of union workmen.	3	75	Jan. 29, 1917	.....	Unsettled.	
TRANSPORTATION— Blacksmiths and carmen (T.H. & B. Rly).	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages..	1	.....	May 20, 1916	.....	Unsettled.	

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING MARCH, 1917.

METAL TRADES— Machinists.....	Kitchener, Ont.	Employment of particular persons.	1	65	Mar. 7, 1917	Mar. 12, 1917	.....	Employees resumed work unconditionally. Compromise.
Forgemen, chargers and labourers.	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	440	" 7, "	" 12, "	Mediation...	
Tool makers.....	Peterborough Ont.	Increased overtime rate and reduction of weekly hours.	1	34	" 10, "	" 14, "	Mediation...	In favour of employees.
Blacksmiths and helpers.	Nor. Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages..	1	32	" 12, "	" 19, "	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.
Electrical workers (linemen, groundmen, troublemen and patrolmen)	Quebec, Que.	Increased wages and recognition of union.	3	44	" 26, "	.....	Unsettled.	
CLOTHING— Fur dressers and dyers.	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	5	250	" 3, "	.....	Unsettled.	
Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand for weekly wage instead of piece work system and other changes.	5	46	" 12, "	.....	Unsettled.	
TEXTILE— Knitting mill operatives.	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against members of union.	1	100	" 17, "	Mar. 22, 1917	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Brewery workers..	Kitchener, Ont.	Increased weekly hours.	1	7	" 14, "	.....	Unsettled.	
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES— Explosives factory employees.	James Island, B.C.	Alleged insanitary conditions and demand for increased overtime rate.	1	300	" 10, "	Mar. 24, 1917	Investigation by provincial authorities.	Employees partially successful.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THE steady decline in the demand for workers noted in the four preceding months was checked during February, there being an increase of 2.8 per cent as shown by reports from 110 bureaus—76 commercial, 14 public and 20 philanthropic. As compared with February of last year, there was an increase of 40.1 per cent in the demand for work-people, estimated on the basis of reports for that month from practically identical bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in February was 29,139, a daily average of 1226.7, as compared with 1099.8 in January and 810.8 in February of last year. The number of persons placed was 14,989, a daily average of 629.0, as compared with 531.9 in January and 429.0 in February, 1916. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 51.4 per cent, as compared with 48.7 per cent in January and 57.9 per cent in February of a year ago. As to employment for women and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 7,003, a daily average of 296.2, as compared with 260.9 in January. The number of such workers placed was 2,520, a daily average of 105.1, as compared with 96.9 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 56.3 per cent, and for women and girls 35.9 per cent, as compared with 52.6 per cent and 36.5 per cent respectively for January.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed increases over January in the demand for workers, while Winnipeg and Edmonton reported declines. In comparison with February, 1916, there were increases in each of these cities. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa and Brandon reported increased demand for workers, both as compared with January and with February, 1916.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Chris-

tian Associations and other agencies was 1,562, a daily average of 65.08, as compared with 76.8 in January. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,690, a daily average of 154.9, as compared with 149.2 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment				Number of Casual Jobs supplied.			
	Men	Women	Boys	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Salvation Army..	191	39	1	231	1119	97	1	1,217
Halifax.....	1	1	3	5	3			3
St. John.....	18	18	18	54	18			18
Quebec.....	9	9	19	37	19			19
Montreal.....	57	57	456	610	456			456
Ottawa.....	7	4	11	22	33	12		45
Toronto.....	41	41	373	455	373			373
Hamilton.....	3	4	7	14	5	4		9
London.....	2	2	4	8	4			4
Winnipeg.....	6	25	1	32	10	70	1	81
Calgary.....	23	6	29	58	56	11		67
Edmonton.....	8	8	41	57	41			41
Vancouver.....	16	16	101	133	101			101
Y. W. C. A.....	107	2	109	218	176	3	179	179
Sherbrooke.....	3	3	6	12	6			6
London.....	15	2	17	34	15	2		17
Winnipeg.....	7	7	15	29	15			15
Saskatoon.....	20	20	63	103	63			63
Calgary.....	39	39	39	117	39			39
Edmonton.....	5	5	7	17	7			7
New Westminster	1	1	1	3	1			1
Vancouver.....	3	3	3	9	3			3
Victoria.....	14	14	27	55	27	1		28
Miscellaneous:								
Montreal Municipal	213	3	216	229	3			232
Montreal Catholic Service Guild..	9	25	34	68	9	25		34
Toronto Municipal	51	51	68	119	68			68
Toronto Women's Patriotic League..	104	104	385	593	385			385
Toronto Women's Welcome Hostel	1	5	5	11	5			5
Brandon Provincial	1	1	1	3	1			1
St. Thomas Provincial	12	12	12	36	12			12
Winnipeg Municipal	103	125	228	456	449			888
Saskatoon Provincial	6	6	30	42	30			30
New Westminster Municipal	11	11	11	33	11			11
Vancouver City Relief	157	16	173	189	187	60		247
Victoria Municipal	146	218	364	728	146	218		364
Total.....	900	650	1,211	2,761	2,251	1,426	112	3,690
Daily average:								
February.....				65.08				154.95
January.....				76.89				149.21

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.									INDIVIDUALS PLACED.								
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average				
						Jan., 1917	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1916						Jan., 1917	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1916		
Halifax	7	67	3	31	108	5.04	4.60	5.92	2	49	1	5	57	2.12	1.83	2.03		
Commercial (2)	7	67	3	31	108	5.04	4.50	5.92	2	49	1	5	57	2.12	2.38	2.08		
St. John—Commercial (2)	50	24	6		80	1.73	3.33		40	4		44	.73	1.83				
Quebec—Provincial	48	1			49	4.52	2.13	3.6	35	1		36	3.88	1.57	.88			
Sherbrooke	59	6		40	105	6.50	4.64	3.02	43		36	79	4.83	3.43	2.12			
Provincial	59			33	92	6.17	4.00	2.42	43		35	78	4.79	3.39	1.84			
Y.W.C.A.		6		7	13	.73	.54	.60			1		.04		.28			
Montreal	3934	419	8	97	4458	145.21	187.76	87.90	2004	79	3	34	2120	73.52	89.76	44.44		
Provincial	359	64			423	24.63	18.39	1.52	258	22			280	15.08	12.17	1.72		
Municipal	326	12			338	18.24	14.69	19.68	314	7			321	16.76	13.95	19.2		
Catholic Social Service Guild	7	41		5	53	2.24	2.30	1.28	5	14			19	1.12	.83	.88		
Directorate of Female Immi- gration		64			64	3.79	2.67		9				9	.50		.38		
Commercial (10)	3242	238	8	92	3580	96.31	149.71	65.42	1427	27	3	34	1491	40.06	62.43	22.64		
Ottawa	2693	15		61	2759	75.79	123.91	10.73	2359	7		16	2382	39.79	100.62	4.45		
Provincial	2113			2	2115	30.20	88.04	.24	2103			2	2105	29.92	87.71	.24		
Y.W.C.A.		15		14	29	1.12	1.21	1.84		7		6	13	.48	.54	.80		
Women's Hostel				45	45		1.61	2.20				8	8	.29	.29	.52		
Commercial (5)	570				570	43.66	33.05	8.43	256			256	9.10	12.08	2.89			
Toronto	2717	1144	15	272	4148	121.84	173.93	98.24	1770	518	4	152	2444	79.43	102.18	45.64		
Provincial (for Women)		434			434	2.62	18.08			239			239	2.62	9.96			
Municipal	690				690	28.55	28.75	20.60	581				581	25.46	24.34	19.92		
Women's Patriotic League		200		106	306	10.67	13.91	9.8			15	55	3.50	2.50	1.40			
Women's Welcome Hostel		125			125	5.27	4.21	6.4		15		15	38	.63	.63	.52		
Y.W.C.A.		13		3	16	7.00	.70	6.00		13		3	16	1.40	.70	.76		
Commercial (5)	2027	372	15	163	2577	67.70	107.38	55.44	1189	211	4	134	1538	46.07	64.25	23.04		
Hamilton	97	202	15	27	341	16.96	14.21	.04	7	73	1	1	82	3.77	3.42	.08		
Provincial	79	187	5	2	273	14.62	11.38	.04	7	72	1	1	81	3.46	3.38	.08		
Salvation Army	8	5		5	18	.34	.75			1			1	.31	.04			
Commercial (1)	10	10	10	20	50	2.0	2.08											
London	5	15		45	65	3.23	2.71	3.64	5	15		5	25	1.16	1.05	.68		
Provincial	5				5	.15	.21	.08	5			5	.08	.21	.60			
Y.W.C.A.		15		45	60	3.08	2.50	3.56		15		5	20	1.08	.84	.08		
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5)	2307	7		3	2317	87.09	96.54	47.93	239	1			240	17.59	10.00	7.64		
Winnipeg	4403	2501	74	196	7174	308.08	298.93	240.40	2100	865	22	41	3028	124.13	126.16	132.56		
Municipal	57	201	12	12	282	15.04	11.75	55.24	68	101	7	6	182	8.62	7.58	44.6		
Girls' Home of Welcome		202			202	5.00	8.42	6.6		46			46	.96	1.92	.92		
Y.W.C.A.		100		85	185	8.52	7.72	14.52		20		6	26	1.11	1.08	1.72		
Commercial (10)	4346	1998	62	99	6505	279.52	271.04	164.14	2032	698	15	29	2774	113.44	115.58	85.32		
Brandon	325	18	3	32	378	9.79	15.76	15.00	170	6		6	182	5.04	7.58	9.56		
Y.W.C.A.		3		12	15	.65	.63	.68				6	.15	.25	.12			
Commercial (3)	325	15	3	20	363	9.14	15.13	14.32	170	6			176	4.89	7.33	9.44		
Regina	421	48			469	17.04	19.54	15.88	189	32			221	6.23	9.21	4.68		
Y.W.C.A.		2			2	.08	.08	.72		2			2	.08	.08	.12		
Commercial (3)	421	46			467	16.96	19.46	15.16	189	30			219	6.15	9.13	4.56		
Saskatoon	389	62	3	59	513	20.16	21.58	23.84	263	11	3	11	288	10.49	12.02	15.04		
Provincial	127	12	3		142	3.42	5.92	7.88	100	6	3		109	3.04	4.54	4.84		
Y.W.C.A.		50		59	109	3.81	4.74	3.88		5		11	16	1.08	.69	.92		
Commercial (2)	262				262	12.93	10.92	12.08	163				163	6.37	6.79	9.28		
Calgary	674	145			819	32.46	34.34	39.20	529	27			556	24.18	23.17	21.48		
Y.W.C.A.		98			98	3.42	3.92	6.64		7			7	.81	.29	3.63		
Commercial (4)	674	47			721	29.04	30.42	32.56	529	20			549	23.37	22.88	17.80		
Edmonton	1876	280			2156	121.86	89.83	78.53	1159	114			1273	52.74	53.05	57.94		
Y.W.C.A.		1			1	.43	2.56	2.04	1.04	9			9	.41	.38	.2		
Commercial (10)	1875	232			2107	119.30	87.79	77.49	1159	105			1264	52.33	52.67	57.74		
New Westminster	19	7		5	31	1.03	3.04	4.16	5			1	6	.46	.25	3.60		
Municipal		4			4	.81	.92	3.6		5			5	.42	.21	3.4		
Y.W.C.A.		3			3	.27	.38	.56				1	.04	.04	.2			
Vancouver	1941	359	16	499	2805	106.50	117.85	89.08	1470	163	10	108	1751	73.39	73.68	42.28		
Provincial	69	45	5		119	6.19	4.96	31.84	69	45	5		119	5.34	4.96	2.60		
Y.W.C.A.		50		50	100	4.88	4.17	3.8		8		9	17	1.08	.71	.64		
Commercial (10)	1872	264	11	439	2586	95.43	108.52	53.44	1401	110	5	99	1615	66.97	68.01	39.04		
Victoria	38	226		100	364	14.54	15.16	40.72	36	97		42	175	8.51	7.30	33.88		
Municipal		50			50	3.00	2.08	28.00		50			50	3.00	2.09	26.84		
Y.W.C.A.		50			50	.81	2.08	2.96		4			4	.58	.17	1.00		
Commercial (4)	38	126		100	264	10.73	11.00	9.76	36	43		42	121	4.93	5.04	6.04		
Total (19 centres)	21993	5,546	143	1457	29139	1099.82	1228.75	810.81	12425	2062	44	458	14989	531.99	629.01	429.03		

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

REPORTS from 14 city corporations

as to the number of employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight in the month of March and the wages paid such employees show increases of 9.3 per cent in the number of workers on the pay-rolls and of 1.6 per cent in the amount of wages paid as compared with the first fortnight in February. The number of temporary workers was 11,010, and the wages paid \$271,734.62, as compared with 10,067 and \$267,380.81 respectively in February. A larger volume of employment as indicated both by the number of employees and the amount of wages was reported from Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw and Edmonton. Increases in wage payments to the same or a smaller number of employees were reported from Hamilton and Calgary. At Montreal there was an increase in the number of employees, but a decline in the amount of wages, while from Ottawa, London, Regina, Vancouver and Victoria a decline in the volume of employment was reported as indicated both by the number of employees and the amount of wages.

Returns from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. A steady decline in civic employment is indicated from July until the end of the year, and while the number of employees shows an upward trend in the first three months of 1917, it is evident that a greater degree of casual employment is included than usual, March standing fifth in the nine months of the record as to the number of employees, but seventh as to the amount of the payroll.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1917.

City	No. of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	February	March	February	March
Halifax....	† 225	247	\$ 4,996.25	\$ 5,031.58
Montreal..	*4,890	*5,489	*123,535.19	*118,959.17
Ottawa....	575	495	15,680.27	14,666.66
Toronto...	*1,195	*1,565	*25,290.64	34,034.29
Hamilton...	324	324	9,881.39	10,143.59
London...	213	171	5,511.33	4,450.57
Winnipeg...	564	695	17,109.05	18,661.77
Brandon...	40	47	982.90	1,109.29
Regina....	271	239	9,185.92	8,569.75
Moose Jaw	96	97	2,976.40	3,056.80
Calgary...	397	373	11,786.60	12,602.10
Edmonton...	454	483	16,099.43	17,038.65
Vancouver	*610	*590	*16,993.83	*16,417.88
Victoria...	213	195	7,351.61	6,992.52
Total ...	10,067	11,010	\$267,380.81	\$271,734.62

*Contract work not included.
(†) Estimated.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—MARCH, 1917.

Month	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight. *
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September...	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November...	7,669	211,678.38
December...	6,360	164,203.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01

EMPLOYMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

THE present article is based largely on a speech delivered by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden in the House of Commons on February 5, in the course of a debate introduced by Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P., who suggested the desirability of appointing a committee of the House to consider the proper treatment, care and provision for employment of returned soldiers. A committee was subsequently appointed for this purpose, which held numerous sessions during the adjournment of the House.

In the summer of 1915, the Military Hospitals Commission was established by Order-in-Council with the duty of providing convalescent homes and hospitals for soldiers who returned to Canada invalided or otherwise disabled. In each province there has been formed a Provincial Employment Commission working in close touch with the Military Hospitals Commission, whose business it is to find employment for discharged soldiers, who are physically fit to work. A representative of the Military Hospitals Commission interviews each returning soldier at the receiving depot and obtains from him a statement regarding his disability, his previous occupation and earnings, his family, and other details. This information is forwarded to the Employment Commission of his province. For the men undergoing treatment who are found to be unable to follow their previous occupations, a system of re-education has been established in the various hospitals. Provision has also been made by the Government through the Military Hospitals

Commission for the training of these men after their discharge from hospital as well as from military service. For this purpose, vocational officers have been appointed by the Commission for Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia to act in conjunction with the Provincial Employment Commissions, representing the Provincial Governments. Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards and Provincial Advisory Committees on Training have also been appointed.

A Disabled Soldiers' Training Board consists of a member of the Provincial Employment Commission, a vocational officer and a medical man. The duties of the Board are: (a) to consider all cases, which, in the light of the medical reports, appear to be subjects for special training, and to report upon each, with suitable recommendations, to the Military Hospitals Commission; (b) to consider from time to time reports of the progress of men undergoing training and to make recommendations as to change of treatment or of training, or its discontinuance.

Each Provincial Employment Commission has been asked to nominate an advisory committee on the training of disabled soldiers who are eligible for re-education. This committee generally includes some person acquainted with the processes of education, an agricultural educationalist, an employer, and a labour representative. The duties of the Provincial Advisory Committee are as follows: (a) to prepare, with the assist-

ance of the vocational officer, schemes of instruction in general subjects and elementary vocational training in, or in connection with, the convalescent homes or hospitals; (b) to organize and carry out schemes that may be approved; (c) to maintain a regular inspection, preferably through the vocational officer, of all instruction being carried on; (d) to make a survey of the facilities at present, and from time to time, available for vocational training in public and private educational institutions, workshops, farms, etc.; (e) to assist the Employment Commission by providing definite information as to the training received by men who desire assistance in obtaining employment; (f) to appoint or approve local sub-committees on training in connection with local employment committees in centres where it may ap-

pear necessary to have such committees; (g) generally, to advise and assist in the training of returned soldiers in every possible way.

The following table shows the number of returned soldiers for whom employment has been found by the Provincial Employment Commissions, and the number eligible for work who had not been placed up to February 3, 1917:

Province.	No. of men placed.	No. of men not placed.
Prince Edward Island.....	6	5
Nova Scotia.....	307	15
New Brunswick.....	190	60
Quebec.....	1,438	6
Ontario.....	1,750	None
Manitoba.....	633	None
Saskatchewan.....	424	None
Alberta.....	621	23
British Columbia.....	517	39
Total.....	5,886	148

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in March as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$1,657,217 in February to \$2,410,587 in March, an increase of \$753,370, or 45.5 per cent. Increases were shown in all the provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the largest gains being reported in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, where the value of permits rose 232.3 per cent, 213.3 per cent and 339.1 per cent respectively. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in March showed an increase of \$865,079 or 55.9 per cent, the value for March, 1916, being \$1,545,508. As compared with March of last year,

there were gains in all the provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, large increases were indicated. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed decreases of 14.7 per cent, 27.7 per cent and 65.2 per cent respectively, as compared with February, and Montreal and Toronto reported increases of 26.1 per cent and 52.1 per cent respectively over March, 1916, while Vancouver recorded a decrease of 83.6 per cent. Winnipeg showed increases of 1175.8 per cent and 299.4 per cent respectively over February and March of last year. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, St. John and Port Arthur reported very large increases both as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1916.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

CITY.	February, 1917	March, 1917	March, 1916	March, 1917, compared with February, 1917		March, 1917, compared with March, 1916					
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)				
								Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia.....	27,250	90,563	5,767	+	63,813	+	232.34	+	84,796	+	1,470.36
Halifax.....	25,335	68,475	4,332	+	43,140	+	170.28	+	64,143	+	1,480.68
Sydney.....	1,915	22,088	1,435	+	20,173	+	1,053.42	+	20,653	+	1,439.22
New Brunswick.....	88,475	277,200	41,650	+	188,725	+	213.31	+	235,550	+	565.55
Moncton.....	2,175	12,150	12,150	—	2,175	—	17.50	—	12,150	—	17.50
St. John.....	86,300	277,200	29,500	+	190,900	+	221.21	+	247,700	+	839.66
Quebec.....	553,390	613,229	366,726	+	59,839	+	10.81	+	246,953	+	67.18
Maisonneuve.....	500	128,525	3,000	+	128,025	+	25,605.00	+	125,525	+	4,184.17
Montreal.....	402,565	343,460	272,305	—	59,105	—	14.68	—	71,155	—	26.13
Quebec.....	145,725	129,699	69,821	—	16,026	—	10.99	—	59,878	—	85.75
Sherbrooke.....	7,000	7,000	8,700	+	7,000	+	100.00	+	1,700	+	19.54
Three Rivers.....	2,700	3,795	7,450	+	1,095	+	40.56	+	3,655	+	49.06
Westmount.....	1,900	750	5,000	—	1,150	—	60.53	—	4,250	—	85.00
Ontario.....	771,997	1,177,695	782,900	+	405,698	+	52.54	+	394,705	+	50.42
Brantford.....	5,815	13,260	10,935	+	7,445	+	128.03	+	2,325	+	21.26
Fort William.....	200	2,250	202,950	+	2,050	+	1,025.00	+	200,700	+	98.89
Guelph.....	3,200	14,369	2,125	+	11,169	+	349.03	+	12,244	+	576.19
Hamilton.....	40,000	215,000	77,900	+	175,000	+	437.50	+	137,100	+	175.99
Kingston.....	11,040	13,275	11,040	+	11,040	+	100.00	+	2,235	+	16.84
Kitchener.....	2,825	18,530	2,390	+	15,705	+	555.89	+	16,140	+	679.49
London.....	18,305	46,300	40,220	+	27,995	+	125.95	+	6,080	+	15.12
Ottawa.....	26,500	63,175	78,525	+	36,675	+	138.39	+	15,350	+	19.55
Peterborough.....	13,425	4,945	8,255	—	8,480	—	63.16	—	3,310	—	40.01
Port Arthur.....	1,125	220,745	3,090	+	219,620	+	19,521.78	+	217,655	+	7,043.85
Stratford.....	11,305	11,253	13,214	+	47	+	0.42	+	1,956	+	14.80
St. Catharines.....	13,580	34,740	8,707	+	21,160	+	155.82	+	26,033	+	298.99
St. Thomas.....	2,000	1,170	18,079	—	830	—	41.50	—	16,909	—	93.53
Toronto.....	573,517	414,708	272,690	—	158,809	—	27.69	—	142,018	—	52.08
Windsor.....	60,200	106,115	30,545	+	45,915	+	76.27	+	75,570	+	247.60
Manitoba.....	38,350	159,610	90,450	+	123,260	+	339.09	+	69,160	+	76.46
Brandon.....	24,000	2,060	51,000	—	21,940	—	91.42	—	48,940	—	97.92
Winnipeg.....	12,350	157,550	39,450	+	145,200	+	1,175.79	+	118,100	+	299.39
Saskatchewan.....	68,255	23,300	15,625	—	44,955	—	65.86	+	7,675	+	49.12
Moose Jaw.....	53,600	5,200	14,875	—	48,400	—	90.29	—	9,675	—	65.05
Regina.....	13,005	6,885	750	—	6,120	—	47.06	+	6,135	+	818.00
Saskatoon.....	1,650	11,215	.....	+	9,565	+	585.82	+	11,215	+	.....
Alberta.....	7,300	18,900	29,900	+	11,600	+	158.90	—	10,100	—	34.83
Calgary.....	4,500	14,300	11,500	+	9,800	+	217.78	—	2,800	—	24.35
Edmonton.....	2,800	4,600	17,500	+	1,800	+	64.29	—	12,900	—	73.71
British Columbia.....	104,200	50,180	213,840	—	54,020	—	51.84	—	163,660	—	76.53
New Westminster.....	6,520	14,185	1,925	+	7,665	+	117.54	—	12,260	—	636.88
Vancouver.....	96,780	33,715	205,465	—	63,065	—	65.16	—	171,750	—	83.58
Victoria.....	900	2,280	6,450	+	1,380	+	153.33	—	4,170	—	64.65
Total (35 cities).....	1,657,217	2,410,587	1,545,508	+	753,370	+	45.47	+	865,079	+	55.98

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	February, 1917	March, 1917	March, 1916	Cities and Towns.	February, 1917	March, 1917	March, 1916
Belleville.....	.....	.....	4,100	Oak Bay.....	.....	180	8,000
Brockville.....	.....	18,050	.....	Oshawa.....	.....	14,850	2,300
Chatham.....	3,425	2,810	2,850	Outremont.....	40,000	4,000	25,200
Cobalt.....	.....	.....	2,250	Owen Sound.....	.....	1,200	390
Estevan.....	.....	1,000	.....	Preston.....	.....	3,200	3,500
Galt.....	.....	7,935	4,050	Point Grey.....	39,250	2,405	4,491
Kamloops.....	125	.....	.....	Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	3,800
Lachine.....	9,100	.....	21,032	Red Deer.....	.....	.....	.....
Lethbridge.....	.....	.....	2,865	Smiths Falls.....	.....	.....	.....
Longueuil.....	.....	.....	100	South Vancouver.....	2,440	10,865	4,715
Medicine Hat.....	5,190	7,340	8,040	Sudbury.....	6,000	6,000	625
Nanaimo.....	1,200	3,550	2,310	Welland.....	8,200	31,115	41,310
Niagara Falls.....	.....	7,700	5,345	Woodstock.....	150	7,327	3,010
North Bay.....	150	1,000	.....	Yorkton.....	.....	750	300
North Vancouver.....	.....	400	875				

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 1,043 left the United States in February, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 1,206 in January, 1917. On the other hand, 7,304 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in February, 1917, to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 10,557 in January, 1917, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 6,261 in February of this class

of persons as compared with an outward balance of 9,351 in January, 1917.

Homestead Entries and Land Patents

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During the month of February, 1917, there were 54 homestead entries in Manitoba; 128 in Saskatchewan; 126 in Alberta and 24 in British Columbia, a total of 332, as compared with a total of 455 in January, 1917, and 820 in February, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of February, 1917, the number of patents was 2,167 and the number of acres 351,545.86, compared with 2,087 patents and 339,146.53 acres in January, 1917, and 1,921 patents and 313,943.79 acres for February, 1916.

**PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1917
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

PRICES again advanced considerably, both the budget of retail food prices and the index number of wholesale prices being higher. Higher prices for potatoes accounted for a considerable part of the advance in each case, but other vegetables were also up steeply, and metals also advanced considerably. Grain and livestock prices averaged considerably higher than in February. Dairy products began to decline, eggs showing considerable declines, but were still much higher than a year ago, while in butter and cheese the declines were slight.

In retail prices the cost of a list of staple foods for a family of five rose to \$10.70 as compared with \$10.46 for February and \$8.36 for March last year. The chief advances were in potatoes and in meats, but there were slight advances

in nearly all commodities. Eggs were considerably lower, and dairy butter declined slightly. Anthracite coal averaged lower, although prices were higher in several localities, at \$10.66 per ton, as compared with \$10.99 in February and \$8.56 in March last year.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 220.6, as compared with 217.3 for February and 176.4 for March, 1916, 145.4 for March, 1915, 137.0 for March, 1914, and 136.0 for March, 1913. The chief increases for the month were in the groups, Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Metals, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials, while there were some increases in Textiles, Drugs and Chemicals, Fish, Miscellaneous Foods, House Furnishings and in Sundries. De-

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1916	Feb. 1917	Mar. 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	48.0	46.6	44.4	54.0	56.2
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	32.8	32.0	33.2	35.8	38.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.3	17.7	17.9	20.9	21.6
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	20.9	20.5	22.1	25.9	26.5
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.2	18.5	20.5	26.1	26.8
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	36.8	34.8	36.8	45.2	46.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	25.9	24.9	27.2	32.6	33.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.6	35.2	37.2	50.2	52.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	37.0	28.6	33.9	54.9	46.9
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	33.3	26.7	29.1	44.5	41.8
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	61.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	53.4	55.2	52.8	60.6	60.6
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	61.2	64.4	67.0	86.4	85.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	35.5	37.4	38.7	48.0	48.7
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	19.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.2	23.4	24.3	31.2	31.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.2	21.8	23.4	29.5	30.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	64.5	72.0	69.0	91.5	90.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	32.0	43.0	38.0	52.0	53.0
Roller oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	21.0	26.0	24.0	26.5	27.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.8	11.8	12.4	13.6	13.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	12.0	13.6	17.9	25.2	25.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	12.5	11.8	13.5	14.0	14.2
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.8	14.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	32.4	32.4	32.8	36.4	36.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	10.4	14.6	15.0	17.0	16.8
Tea, black, medium.....	1 1/4 "	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.4	10.7
Tea, green, medium.....	1 1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.7
Coffee, medium.....	1 1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.0
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	40.7	33.0	61.0	78.3	98.7
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.68	\$7.881	\$8.36	\$10.46	\$10.70
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5
Coal, anthracite.....	1/8 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	64.0	52.7	66.0	54.6	53.5	53.5	68.7	66.6
Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	38.6	37.2	37.2	50.4	51.1
Wood, hard.....	1 cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	41.9	41.4	41.6	47.9	49.6
Wood, soft.....	1 "	22.6	25.6	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	31.9	31.3	30.3	33.7	36.1
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.7	23.8	23.0	23.2	23.4
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.97	\$1.87	\$1.86	\$2.24	\$2.28
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.77	\$4.22	\$3.96	\$4.04	\$4.16
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.39	\$14.01	\$14.21	\$16.78	\$17.16

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.43	\$7.71	\$8.49	\$10.43	\$10.57
Nova Scotia.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.68	6.61	7.45	8.75	8.94
Prince Edward Island.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.36	7.73	8.44	10.15	10.38
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	7.23	7.38	8.14	10.52	10.66
Quebec.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.49	7.70	8.32	10.62	10.89
Ontario.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.08	8.68	8.24	7.85	8.51	10.04	10.08
Manitoba.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.86	8.24	8.31	8.46	10.33	10.37
Saskatchewan.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	8.69	8.37	8.40	10.69	10.90
Alberta.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	8.96	8.98	8.72	10.18	10.90
British Columbia.....												

*December only.

creases occurred in Hides and in Dairy Products.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their

average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included,

these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Meats were still advancing and live-stock markets were rising. Receipts of well-finished cattle were not heavy, although liberal supplies of partly finished cattle were coming on, as is usual when feed is scarce and high in price, particularly in the spring. Beef was higher except in the western provinces and there were some advances in British

Columbia. Mutton was up in several localities in Ontario and in British Columbia. Pork was higher in a few cities throughout the Dominion. Bacon advanced similarly. There was a general advance in lard in sympathy with the high price of pork and of butter. Eggs declined considerably, fresh eggs being down to 40c in many cities and to 35c and 38c in some. Packed eggs went off the market in many of the cities. Milk was steady. Dairy butter declined in some cities in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, but creamery changed very little. Cheese advanced somewhat.

Bread, flour and rolled oats were fairly steady, but with the rising grain market prices were tending to rise. Rice and tapioca showed little change.

Canned vegetables were steady. Beans showed little change. Evaporated apples and prunes showed few advances.

Sugar showed several declines, but also some advances, leaving the average almost unchanged. Tea was up 5c per lb. in several cities.

Potatoes were higher in many of the cities throughout the Dominion, but in some localities prices were lower as larger supplies were available, shipments being easier with warmer weather and farmers were also able to open pits.

Coal continued high and bituminous coal averaged higher than in February, owing to the great demand for factories. Anthracite coal declined in many cities from the record levels reached in February during the great scarcity, but was still up to nearly \$10.00 per ton in many cities in Ontario and as high as \$13.00 and \$15.00 in the Maritime Provinces. Wood was higher in several of the cities.

Rent advanced in Quebec, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Brantford, Sault Ste. Marie and Edmonton.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Annerst	Halifax	Turo	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sharnbrook	Sorel
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak... lb.	30	23	22	32	25	26.4	24	28	28	25	28	27.2	22-25	25	25	25
2-Beef, round steak... "	28	23	22	30	25	25.6	22	24	24	20	25	23.2	22-25	25	25	20
3-Beef, rib roast prime.. "	28	20	16	25	20	21.8	22	22	28	16	20	21.5	22-24	28	25	20
4-Beef, shoulder roast.. "	23-25	18	16	24	18	19.9	20	18	18	14	18	17	18-19	20	18	16
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	.....	15	16	14	18	15.7	.....	14	12	.....	.....	13	25-30	20	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h.q. "	25	18-20	16	25	.....	21.2	18	.....	25	16	18	19.6	24-26	23	.....	25
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	25-30	28	20	25	25	25.1	25	28	26	22	22	24.5	27-29	25	25	25
8-Pork, fresh, chops.... "	30	30	18	25-27	25	25.8	25	28	28	24	25	26.2	27	25	25	24
9-Pork, salt, mess..... "	22	25-28	20	24	28	24.1	25	24	25	25	28	25.5	27-29	26	25	23
10-Bacon, br' fast, not ali'd "	30	30	28	32	40	32	30	30	35	38	32	33.7	30-35	35	35	35
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality.. "	7	12	20	10-14	15	13.2	10	12	10-12	12	9	11	13	8-25	22	12
12-Fish, salt, herrings.. doz.	48	40	48	30	40	41.2	48	.....	40	50	50	46.6	50	36	30	35
13-Salmon, canned, med.. lb.	20-30	20-23	20	20	22	21.7	25	25	24	22	25	24	25	12-30	25	15
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.. "	27	27	25	25	25	25.8	25	26	27	29	28	27.5	25-27	28	28	24
15-Eggs, new laid.... doz.	60	40	50	45	45	48	37	50	40	40	50	45	50	60	60	50
16-Eggs, packed..... "	50	.....	50	.....	.....	50	37	42	.....	35	45	40.7	45	45	45	40
17-Milk, delivered.... qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	12	12	9	18
18-Butter, dairy solids.. lb.	45	45	45	45	43	44.6	37	42	42.46	40	40	41.5	42-44	47	42	40
19-creamery prints "	50	49	50	50	47	49.2	43	48	43	43	50	48.5	46-50	50	50	44
20-Cheese, old..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	30	28	.....	29	32-34	32	30	32
21-Cheese, new..... "	30	30	28	30	30	29.6	25	30	32	28	28	29.5	28-30	30	.....	30
22-Bread, plain white.... "	9.3	6	6.6	6	6	6.8	4.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.3	5.2	5	8	5
23-Flour, family..... "	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.8	6	5.8	6	5.4
24-Rolled oats, standard.. "	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5
25-Rice, medium..... "	6	7	8	7	8	7.2	6	7	7	8	8	7.5	8	6	6	5
26-Rice, Patna..... "	10	8	8	10	10	9.2	8	9	10	12	11	10.5	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	14	15	12	15	15	14.2	12	15	12	14	15	14	5	13	12.5	12
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	20	22	20	24	25	22.7	25	20	20	20
29-Peas, canned 2's.... "	14	15	15	12	15	14.2	12	15	14	14	14	14.2	18	12.5	15	22
30-Corn, canned 2's.... "	18	18	18	15	18	17.4	18	18	17	18	18	17.7	18	15	18	25
31-Beans, common.... lb.	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	12	14	14	13.5	10	15	15	12.5
32-Apples, evaporated.... "	12	15	14	15	15	14.2	10	13	15	15	13	14	13	12.5	17	15
33-Prunes, medium..... "	12-20	15	14	18	13	15.2	14	14	15	14	15	14.5	12	15	15	15
34-Sugar, granulated.... "	10	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.5	9	8.8	10	9.1
35-Sugar, yellow..... "	11.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	8	8.3	8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8	8	9.1	7.7
36-Tea, black, medium.... "	45-50	45	45	45	45	45.5	35	50	45	50	45	47.5	40	30	40	40
37-Tea, green, medium.... "	.....	45	45	45	.....	45	60	.....	60	60	50	56.6	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium..... "	40-50	45	45	40	40	43	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.....	\$2.70- 2.85	\$1.50	\$1.90	\$3.00	\$1.80	2.20	\$1.30	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$3.00	\$2.25	2.51	\$2.75- 3.00	\$2.75	\$3.30	\$3.00
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	12	10	8	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	15	11	16-20	15	10	10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12-14	12	10	11.7	10-12	10	10	10
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	.....	13.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	11.00	12.00	8.75	12.00
43-Coke, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs...	3.60	5.25	6.75	7.50	6.75	5.95	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.50	7.50	7.62	11.00	12.00	13.00	12.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (125 cu. ft.).....	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	6.50	6.20	6.00	5.75	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.19	7.00- 8.00	12.00	10.00	7.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (125 cu. ft.).....	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.40	6.00	3.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.62	5.50- 9.00	8.00	8.00	5.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	22	25	20	20	20	21.4	20	20	22	23	22	21.7	20	25	23	18
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00- 18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	27.00	12.00	14.00	13.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month...	4.00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	30.00	8.00	12.00	6.00

a. Millwood.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF MARCH, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario															
St Hyacinthe	St John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
25	25	26	25	24.9	32	28-35	25-30	30	30	30-32	32-35	30	30	30	32	28	32	28-30	1	
25	25	23	25	23.9	28	28	25-28	25	28	25-27	25-27	28	28	27	28	25	28	25	2	
15	18	18-22	23	21.5	27	25	22	25	22	25-27	23-25	24	24	25	25	23	25	22	3	
15	16	17	20	17.6	22	22	18-20	20	20	20-22	19-19	22	20	22	23	20	22.22	22	4	
15	22	15	20	19.9	25	17	15-18	23	20	20-22	22-25	25	20	26	30	22	22.23	28	5	
25	20	25	25	24	30	.....	23-25	30	30	22-25	32-35	30	27	30	30	25	27	25	6
25	25	30	25	26	30	26-30	25	27	28	28	28-30	30	30	26	32	28	30	28-30	7	
25	23	30	25	25.5	32	26-30	23-25	27	28	28-30	30-32	30	30-32	30	32	28	30	28-30	8	
25	25	28	24	25.5	28	23	25-28	.....	22	.....	24-25	28	22	18	28	25	22	25	9
28	30	32	32	32.4	33	30-33	25-23	40	36	38	35-37	32	30-32	30	30	30	34	33	10	
6.15	15-20	10	15-24	15.2	15	15-22	15-20	15	15	15	20-25	18	20-22	18	18-20	25	20	8	11	
.....	60	40	45	42.3	.....	60	40	.....	50	35	.....	.....	.....	35	40	50	55	35	12
25	25-30	15	24	22.2	30	15-30	20-25	18	30	30	15	30	27	20	30	30	22	28	13	
25	25	25	24	25.6	27	25	25	25	29	25	28-30	28	26	24	30	25	25	27	14	
50	55	45	40	51.3	50	45	50-60	40	42	40	40-45	55	52-55	43	55	40-48	45	40	15	
45	50	.....	35	43.6	40	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	40	.....	16	
9	9	11	8-10	10.1	9	8	9	10	9	9	12	10	10	10	8	9	8	9	17	
.....	44	43	46	43.6	47	45	40-45	45	45	42	40-42	45	48	43	48	47	44	45	18	
45	47	48	48	47.5	52	48-52	45-50	48	48	44	47-48	53	48	45	50	49	47	46	19	
.....	35	34	28	32	32	30	35	30	30	30	35	33	30	32	35	32	30	33	20	
28	30	32	23	28.9	30	30	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	28	32	25	28	32	21
5	4	6.6	5	5.6	6	5.3	5.3	5	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	6	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	22	
5.6	5	6	5.4	5.6	5.8	5	5	5.2	5.6	5	5.2	5.2	5	4.8	5	5	5	5	23	
5	5	4.2	5.9	5	6	6	6	5	6	5	4.3	5	5	4.2	5	6.2	6	5	24	
5	7	7	6	6.3	6	7	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6.6	6.2	6	6	7	7	25	
7	8	9	8	8.1	8	10	7	7	10	10	7-8	8	9.10	10	8	10	10	7	26	
12	15	15	12	12.1	10	12-14	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	12.5	13	15	12.5	15	15	27	
20	20	20	12	19.6	20	17-20	20-25	20	23	20	23	20	23	20	25	20	20	20	28	
15	15	15	12	15.6	15	10-15	15	12.5	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	29	
15	15	12.5	12	16.3	15	12-15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	30	
13	12	15	12	13.1	12	15	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	12	15	13	13	12.5	12.5	31	
12	15	18	10	14.1	.....	15	15	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	12	32
13	15	15	10	13.8	15	15	12.5	15	15	13	14-7	12.5	15	15	15	10-15	12.5	15	33	
8.3	8.7	8	7.7	8.7	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	34	
7.7	8	8	8.3	8.1	8	8.3	8	8	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	35	
40	40	35	45	38.8	55	50	40-45	40	55	35	40-50	30	40	45	50	50-60	45	35	36	
40	40	50	40	38.8	45	45	40-45	40	50	30	45	30	35	35	50	50-60	45	35	37	
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30.35	30	45	30-50	40	30	38	
\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$3.10	3.12	\$3.25	\$3.60	\$4.00	\$4.25	\$4.00	\$3.00	3.75	\$4.00	4.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$3.75	\$3.75	\$4.25	39	
10	10	15	20	13.5	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10	40	
10	10	9	8	9.8	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	7.5-10	8	10	10	10	10	41	
12.00	10.00	9.50	8.75-9.25	10.53	9.00	8.00	8.50	10.00	9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	8.00-10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	8.65	9.50	42	
6.00	.....	8.00	6.00	9.71	10.00	.....	10.50	7.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	11.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	43
8.00	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....
10.00	8.00	10.00	\$3.50	8.94	8.50	.....	8.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	10.00	10.50	8.75	10.00	44
7.00	.....	.....	4.50a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	.....
8.00	7.00	66.00	\$5.00	6.50	4.50	.....	6.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	9.50	.....	.....	6.00	9.00	7.50	5.75	7.00	45
18	20	17	20	20.1	20	20	18	20	25	15-20	20	20	20	22	18	20	18	20	46	
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	20.00	13.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....	13.00	14.00	.....
16.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	15.62	24.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	22.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	.....
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....
4.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	10.36	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	13.00	48	

1 b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. d. Cuttings calculated from the price per wagon.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak....."b.	30	28	27-30	28	28	30	30	30	33	25	25-27	29.1	28	25	26.5
2-Beef, round steak....."	27	25	22-26	25	25	28	25	25	28-30	20-25	20-25	26.2	24	22	23.
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	25	20	21-25	22	22	25	22-25	23	22	20	20	23.4	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	20	18	19-22	18	22	22	15-17	20	20	18	18	20.2	17	17	17.
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	22	25	22-25	18	22	22	25	25	20	22	22	22.4	18	18	18.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind'q'ter....."	25	30	27-30	.....	25	24	25	25	30	28	28	27.5	28	25	26.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	32	30	26-28	32	25	30	24	26	28	28	28	28.4	26	20	23.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	32	27	27-30	30	28	30	25	27	25-30	25	25-27	28.6	30	20	25.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	25	30	.....	20	.....	20	23	25	22-25	22-25	23.8	18	.....	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	35	32	35-40	32	34	30	30	30	35	34	35	33	35	35	35.
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-20	15	20	18	12 1/2-17	16	13	20	22	15	15	17.2	12.5	20	16.2
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	40	40	30	30	20	30-35	20	55	50	50	50	40.8	50	.....	50.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	25	25	25	20	25	30	30	30	15-30	15-30	25.4	23	.....	23.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	28	25	23-25	25	28	28	25	25	25	30	30	26.5	25	28	26.5
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	38	39	45	40	35	38	38	60	50	50	55	45.5	55	50	52.5
16-Eggs, packed....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	36	36	50	.....	45	45	41.2	45	45	45.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	8	9	9	9.10	12	8	14	12	12	12	9.8	11	10	10.5
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	c 44	39	45	42	38	42	40	45	15	45	45	43.9	35	35	35.
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	47	44	48	43	42	42	45	50	50	50	50	47.6	45	45	45
20-Cheese, old....."	32	30	32	32	32	35	30	.....	30	30	30	31.9	35	30	32.5
21-Cheese, new....."	32	28	28	28	32	30	.....	30	33	30	30	30	30	.....	30.
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	4.6	6	5.3	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.
23-Flour, family....."	5	5	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.8	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5	5.2
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	5	6.2	6.2	5	5	5	7.7	7	6	7	5.6	6	5	5.5
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	8	6	8	7	6	7	6	6	6.1	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10-12	10	8	10	8	10	8	8	9	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	15	12.5	15	10	12.5	15	13	12.5	12-5	13.1	7	11	9.
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	20	20	18	20	20	20	23	20	20	20	20.5	18	20	19.
29-Peas, canned 2 s....."	15	13	15	13	15	15	12.5	15	15	12.5	15	14.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
30-Corn, canned 2 s....."	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.7	17	17.5	17.2
31-Beans, common.....lb.	15	10	15	12.5	15	15	12	15	13	10	12.5	13	12.5	10	11.2
32-Apples, evaporated....."	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	15	15	12.5	14.4	10	17	13.5
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	13	17	13	15	18	12.5	15	13	10-15	12.5	14.1	12	12	12.
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	10	10	9.1	9.1	9	8.7	9.1	8.9
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
36-Tea, black, medium....."	40	45	45	30	30-40	40-50	45	40	40	45	40-60	43.3	35	50	42.5
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	45	45	30	30-40	40-50	45	40	40	45	40-60	41.6	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	35	40	35-40	40	45	40	40	35-50	39.6	35	40	37.5
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 1/2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$4.00	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	4.50	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.68	\$3.15	\$1.55	2.40
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	13	10	11	10.5	10	15	12.5
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	10	8	10	8.3	10	10	10	10	10	9.6	8	10	9.
42-Coke, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	9.00	10.00	\$8.75	10.00	10.50	9.50	12.50	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.39	11.25	12.75	12.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	6.50	.....	8.00	.....	.....	9.02	9.00	9.75	9.37
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	.....	8.50	8.00	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	8.44	8.00	8.00	8.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00-7.00	7.00	.....	5.00	5.25	6.50	4.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	6.75	6.87
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	18	20	18	20	20	20	15	25	20	25	25	20.2	25	25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	16.58	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	11.74	18.00	15.00
															15.75

e. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF MARCH, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)	
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	Average (all cities)			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
32	25	28	32	29.2	25	30	27	30	28	28	25-28	30	25-27	25	32	.....	27.9	28.1	1	
25	20	23	25	23.2	20	25	25	25	23.7	24	22	25	22-25	20	28	.....	23.7	24.1	2	
25	20	21	25	22.7	18	25	25	24	23	26	16-20	25	22-25	20	25	.....	22.9	22.9	3	
18	18	18	25	19.7	15	18	16	20	17.2	15	17-20	20	19	16	22	.....	18.4	19.1	4	
25	20	18-23	25	22.6	25	20	22	25	23	25	18-30	32	24	25	28	.....	26.6	21.6	5	
32	25	28	25	27.5	28	30	30	30	29.5	30	25	32	32	34	32	.....	30.8	26.5	6	
25	20	27	25	24.2	25	30	30	28	28.2	28	20-25	27	27	25	28	.....	26.2	26.8	7	
30	23	28	25	26.5	25	30	25-30	28	27.6	25	18-22	27	27-34	27	32	.....	27.1	27.2	8	
18	18	23	20	19.7	20	30	25	.....	25	20	18-20	18	18	22	20	.....	19.5	23.4	9
40	35	28-40	35	38	35	35	33	36	34.7	30	30-40	34	35	30	35	.....	33.2	33.2	10	
25	24-20	23	15	19.9	12.5	20	12-20	20-25	17.9	22	22	20	18	10-20	10	.....	17.8	16.3	11	
.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	42.7	12
30	25	20-30	25	26.2	15	15-30	30	.....	22.5	25	15	25	12.5	13	20	.....	18.4	23.7	13
25	25	25	25	25.2	22	30	28	27	26.7	27	27	35	26	24	25	.....	27.3	26.4	14	
50	50-60	50-60	50	52.5	55	45	50	50	50	50	50	35	40	35	40	.....	41.7	46.9	15	
40	.....	.....	40	45	40	45	45	45	43.7	40	35	35	30	.....	.....	.....	35	41.8	16
11	10	10	10	10.2	12.5	10	10	12.5	11.2	15	15	11.1	11.1	12.5	11	.....	12.6	10.1	17	
35	40	40	45	40	45	40	45	45	43.7	42.5	30-40	50	40	45	40	.....	42.1	42.7	18	
45	50	45	45	46.2	50	50	50	50	50	50	45	55	49	55	50	.....	50.7	48.7	19	
35	30	.....	30	31.7	30	35	35	35	33.7	.....	30	35	34	32	35	.....	33.2	31.9	20
.....	.....	30	30	30	35	35	35	35	33.8	30	30	32	32	30	35	.....	31.4	30.1	21
6.6	6.6	8	6.2	6.9	8.3	5.3	6.6	8.3	7.1	7.5	8.3	8	8	8	6.6	.....	7.7	6.1	22	
5	5	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	.....	5.5	5.3	23	
5	5	5	5.9	5.2	5	6	5.5	7	5.9	6	5.7	6	5	6	6	.....	5.8	5.5	24	
8	8.3	6	10	6.4	7.5	6.2	6.2	10	7.5	6	8.3	6	5	7	6	.....	6.4	6.5	25	
10	10	10	.....	10.1	10	12.5	10	.....	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	9.2	26
7	12.5	10	12.5	10.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	8.3	10	10	10	10	.....	9.7	12.4	27	
20	20	20	20	20.1	19	20	23	23	21.2	20	20	20	20	15	20	.....	19.2	20.6	28	
15	15	15	15	15.1	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	17.5	15	15	12.5	15	.....	15	14.5	29	
15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	17.5	18	16.4	20	17.5	15	20	15	15	.....	17.1	15.9	30	
12.5	10	10	12.5	11.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	18	13.5	10	8.3	12.5	10	9	12	.....	10.3	12.8	31	
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	17.5	12.5	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	.....	14.6	14.2	32	
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	17.5	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	.....	13.7	14	33	
8.7	9.5	10	10	9.5	9.1	10	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	10	9.1	10	10	9.1	.....	9.6	9.1	34	
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	9	9.1	8.3	8.3	10	8.7	.....	8.9	8.4	35	
45	50	45-50	45	46.9	30	35-40	45	45-50	40	40	35-50	40	40	40	40	.....	40.4	42.7	36	
45	50	45-50	45	46.9	40	40-45	40	50	43.1	40	50	40	40	40	40	.....	41.7	42.8	37	
45	40	40-45	40	41.9	40	35-40	35-40	40-45	39.4	37.5	30.60	40	40	40	40	.....	40.4	40.1	38	
\$ 1.85				\$ 1.81	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.45	\$ 2.95	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.75	.....	\$ 2.57	2.96	39	
15	15	20	15	16.2	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	.....	19.2	12.9	40	
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	10	12.5	10	8	10	10	.....	10.1	10.4	41	
14.00	15.00	15.00	14.25	14.56	f	.....	6.75	.....	6.75	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.66	42
9.00	7.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	8.00	8.50	f	4.00	6.75	5.00	5.25	4.75	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	5.00	.....	6.62	8.17	43	
e 10.00	e 7.00	e 8.00	.....	8.33	f	4.00	e 5.00	e 7.00	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.93	44
8.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.25	f	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.83	7.50	7.00	5.00	3.35	5.00	.....	.....	5.57	5.78	45
25	25	30	30	27.5	40	30	35	30	33.7	40	50	30	30	30	30	.....	35	23.4	46	
25.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	.....	15.58	16.64	47	
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	.....	12.50	11.44	48

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per cwt. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Manitoba wheat advanced at Winnipeg to \$1.85 in the first week, and after a slight recession the next week reached \$1.88 in the third week and remained high. Unfavourable shipping conditions and crop reports caused the slight drop, while improvements in shipping and reports as to next crop together with better buying accounted for the advance. Ontario winter wheat advanced at Toronto to \$1.83-1.85, and after falling slightly also rose to \$1.87-1.89 toward the end of the month and the market was still firm, tending toward \$2.00 per bushel. Other grains fluctuated with the wheat market, but there was a good demand for oats and corn was rising steeply owing to the strong demand for feed. Barley reached \$1.07½ at Winnipeg and \$1.23 at Toronto, while oats rose to 63¾c at Winnipeg and 69c at Toronto. Corn advanced from \$1.15 to \$1.21 in the first week and reached \$1.29 before the end of the month. Flaxseed advanced about 10 cents per bushel, reaching \$2.62¾ at Winnipeg. Peas rose to \$2.50, and later to \$2.55 and went off the market. Rye was 10c higher at \$1.51-1.53. Hay was firmer at Montreal at \$14.00 for No. 2 Timothy. Straw was easier at Toronto. Bran was higher, but shorts eased off.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Best butcher cattle at Toronto rose from \$10.00 per cwt. to \$10.25, there being a good demand for choice quality. In good butcher grades the supply was liberal and prices were steady. At Winnipeg, also, the supply of choice quality was not equal to the demand and some grades were almost \$1.00 higher at \$10.75. Dressed beef, hindquarters, was steady at \$16.00-18.00 per cwt., but forequarters advanced \$1.00 per cwt. to \$14.00-16.00 at Toronto. Hogs rose to \$15.25 f.o.b. shipping points in Ontario in the first week, but dropped to \$14.15, and then recovered to \$15.50, with a good demand. The regulation of bacon prices in Great Britain by the Government caused a drop in hogs, together with the higher freight rates. Dressed

hogs eased off from \$20.00 per cwt. to \$19.50. Bacon and hams continued at the high prices reached in February. Mess pork rose to \$44.00-45.00 per barrel, and lard reached 24½c per lb. Sheep rose from \$10.75 per cwt. to \$11.00. Fowl rose from 18c per lb. to 22c. Turkeys were steady at 33c per lb. at Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal eased off from 44c to 43c per lb. Dairy prints at Toronto rose from 39c to 40c for the best. Cheese was up to 27c at Montreal for the last of the old make and new make came on at 23½-25c per lb. Eggs declined to 45c at Montreal at the first of the month and fell to 37-38c by the last week. At Toronto new-laid eggs fell from 43-45c to 39c per dozen.

FISH.—Stocks of dry fish in Nova Scotia were nearly cleaned out, but prices were lower for small fish. West Indian and South American markets were good, but high freights prevented trade with Southern Europe. Conditions in the canned lobster trade were uncertain owing to the restrictions of imports into Great Britain and larger supplies were expected to be thrown on the Canadian and American markets, causing lower prices. Fresh halibut advanced to 15c per lb. at Canso, N.S., and at Toronto whitefish rose to 13-13½c per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Apples continued high at over \$8.00 per barrel. Bananas rose to \$2.25-3.50 per bunch, the highest price on record in recent years, owing to unfavourable conditions for shipping. Oranges were also firmer at \$4.00 per case. Evaporated apples were higher at 13-13½c per lb. Raisins were easier at 9½-10½c per lb. Onions rose to \$6.00-6.50 per bag and turnips to \$1.10-1.25 per bag. Potatoes reached \$3.50 per bag at Montreal and Toronto, but eased off to \$3.00-3.10 at the former city toward the end of the month.

MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES.—Flour was firmer in sympathy with wheat, Manitoba first patents being up to \$9.90 per barrel. Oatmeal was also higher at \$4.15-4.30 per bag. Rice and tapioca

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1917, FEBRUARY, 1917 AND MARCH, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		Mar.1917	Feb. 1917	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	297.5	287.8	176.5	230.0	144.3	137.2
Grains, Western.....	4	255.4	235.7	162.2	199.1	125.6	116.6
Fodder.....	5	201.1	198.9	176.1	192.6	163.8	144.8
All.....	15	254.1	243.0	172.5	209.3	145.8	134.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	270.9	265.9	207.0	207.7	221.0	181.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	273.1	263.4	186.1	154.5	175.9	180.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	236.3	233.3	211.0	167.5	170.4	157.1
Poultry.....	2	305.7	273.6	271.5	200.8	221.8	190.1
All.....	17	269.1	260.2	207.9	181.0	196.2	179.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	9	224.2	234.8	171.1	163.1	162.9	152.2
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	186.4	186.4	151.8	153.9	153.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	212.7	193.3	156.8	153.9	161.0	171.5
All.....	9	195.1	188.7	153.4	154.0	156.1	164.2
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	257.4	257.4	174.6	128.7	165.4	124.1
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	122.3	95.2	98.7	85.3	84.2	100.1
Dried fruits.....	4	192.3	192.7	160.8	121.9	119.1	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	511.1	481.9	249.7	136.5	188.7	128.3
Canned vegetables.....	3	181.9	181.7	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	280.8	266.8	167.5	116.2	139.4	118.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	203.2	200.1	147.5	166.6	124.4	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	141.6	121.9	113.3	107.7	118.2	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	179.4	185.0	157.2	142.6	102.8	108.8
Condiments.....	5	157.8	153.1	142.9	120.3	104.6	96.9
All.....	25	178.5	177.7	145.6	143.1	112.5	114.7
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woollens.....	5	253.7	242.0	204.0	159.2	138.0	124.3
Cottons.....	4	192.2	184.0	146.0	121.5	144.7	141.6
Silks.....	3	115.0	115.0	108.8	79.7	95.5	86.2
Jutes.....	2	415.0	412.7	320.8	198.1	226.5	205.5
Flax products.....	4	280.7	270.2	200.1	153.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	230.7	223.8	181.2	136.7	133.8	127.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	291.9	320.8	233.1	221.2	198.9	174.0
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	187.0	172.2	151.4	152.2
Boots and shoes.....	3	221.1	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	254.2	264.7	202.0	186.2	169.9	160.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	203.7	190.3	135.5	102.7	103.3	107.2
Other metals.....	12	275.5	274.4	309.1	158.6	125.4	133.7
Implements.....	10	165.2	165.2	130.0	108.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	218.1	213.1	196.9	124.6	112.7	116.9
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	222.3	204.6	153.9	119.4	128.5	137.8
Lighting.....	4	103.7	99.3	94.7	90.0	92.7	91.0
All.....	10	174.9	162.5	130.0	107.6	114.2	119.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	193.5	189.2	180.1	178.4	183.0	178.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	191.3	186.0	140.2	110.1	113.8	112.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	222.8	244.4	185.8	148.0	140.2	145.4
All.....	48	207.4	197.7	165.0	141.1	141.7	141.2
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	177.5	177.5	145.9	146.7	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	209.0	209.0	186.5	155.1	133.9	127.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	87.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	160.3	155.4	132.3	123.4	124.6	118.9
All.....	16	170.2	168.9	141.8	134.7	128.8	125.7
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	246.3	237.0	262.1	157.7	111.1	112.7
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	403.7	403.7	296.9	133.8	236.0	353.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	164.8	164.8	140.5	135.3	138.8	135.0
Sundries.....	7	157.2	155.6	139.2	116.1	108.2	114.7
All.....	17	219.0	218.8	126.7	127.0	149.1	178.1
ALL COMMODITIES.....	262*	220.6	217.3	176.4	145.4	137.0	139.0

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

were firmer. Tea rose about 2 cents per lb., the prohibition of exports from England interrupting the supply by that route. Yellow sugar was easier and maple sugar and honey were lower. Glucose was higher in sympathy with corn prices. Pepper and cream of tartar were firmer, but soda was easier.

TEXTILES.—Wool prices were advancing and Ontario unwashed wool rose 6c to 38-42c per lb. Cotton, raw, advanced 2c to 17.95c per lb. Grey cottons averaged 5c per lb. higher. Japan raw silk was easier at \$5.07½ per lb. Jute was steady, but hessians advanced slightly. Flax fibre was 3c per lb. higher at 33-38c, and sewing twine was firmer.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calfskins were down from 30c to 25c per lb. at Toronto and horsehides were \$1.00 lower. Leather and boots continued high, with supplies scarce.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron and steel were still upward. Pig iron advanced \$2.00 per ton to \$47.00 for Bessemer. Iron bar rose to \$2.25 per cwt. and steel bar to \$4.50. Galvanized sheets, tinplates and boiler plates were also higher. Antimony was up to 35c per lb., copper rose to 40c, lead was up to 13c, tin reached 57c, and nickel rose to 55c per lb. Quicksilver was down to \$115.00-120.00 and silver declined to 73c per ounce.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coke, Connells-ville, continued high at \$9.00-9.50 per ton for prompt shipment. Gasoline rose to 30½c per gallon in bulk and coal oil to 15c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lumber prices advanced in several lines. Pine, good sidings, at Ottawa, rose \$3.00 per M. to \$55.00-57.00. Hemlock rose from \$17.00-18.00 to \$18.00-23.00. Spruce deals at St. John advanced \$1.00 per M. to \$21.50, and shingles were 10c higher at \$2.75-3.25. In British Columbia rough lumber and shiplap were \$1.00 higher and shingles rose to \$3.00 per M. Builders' hardware was higher in sympathy with the high metal markets. Iron pipe was up to \$9.01 per 100 ft. for 1 inch. Wire nails rose to \$5.25 per keg, sash

weights rose to \$3.70 per cwt. and iron wire to \$5.50 per cwt. Lime was slightly higher, but plaster of Paris was lower. Benzine advanced 2c per gallon, glue continued to advance, common grades being up to 30c per lb. Paris green rose from 45c to 55c per lb. Shellac was again up, but turpentine eased off. Glass advanced somewhat.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Prices for furniture and crockery continued high, while brooms and sad irons advanced.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder was again lower, but brimstone, caustic soda, glycerine and opium advanced.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Pulp and paper continued high, ground wood pulp being slightly higher at \$45.00-50.00 per ton. Newsprint paper was down to 2½c per lb. Raw rubber was lower at 75c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

Wholesale prices in Great Britain were again higher at the end of February, the index number of the *Economist* having risen from 225.1 at the end of January to 230.5, and that of the *Statist* from 159.3 to 163.8. Materials, however, advanced more than foodstuffs, animal foods showing the greatest rise among the latter. The greatest rise appeared in textiles.

In the United States, prices were much higher, as shown by the various index numbers of wholesale prices. Railway congestion and continued export demand, with great consumption of materials in industry, were reported to be strong factors. Although some commodities were expected to decline in March with the advance of the season, still further advances were expected in many lines. The index number of retail food prices of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics was one per cent higher for January than for December, 1916.

In Australia, prices of products in New South Wales were higher than in November, from which there had been a

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 31 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911.....	7.14						115	983	100		90
1912.....	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	108		96
1913.....	7.34		1106				114	1037	114		98
1914.....	7.73		1155				116	1098	115		101
1915.....	7.86		1428				142	1201	135		100
Jan., '16.....	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April.....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July.....	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	109	103
1915.....											
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	120.2	128	1190	123	115	97
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	125	91
July.....	7.80	132	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	130	99
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	134	103
1916.....											
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	139	106
Feb.....	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162		104
March.....	8.36	148	1568	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168		105
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	141	107
May.....	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	126.2	164	1269	185		107
June.....	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	197		109
July.....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		161	109
Aug.....	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	170	1284			112
Sept.....	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	173	1264			116
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454		209.4	124.2	179	1289			119
Nov.....	9.81	178	1465	276.7	210.5	125.0	183	1313			124
Dec.....	10.11	184	1459			130.6	186	1340			125
Jan. '17.....	10.27	187	1453					1359			
Feb.....	10.46	189									
March.....	10.70	192									

a. January-March, 1914

b. British Labour Gazette.

c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

*See notes.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA.	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b		92 92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 c	894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
Jan., '16.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1229
1915.....									
Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162 1387*
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362 1660*
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640 1822*
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.33	9.9774	128.663	60.0	1605	1494 1544*
1916.....									
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
Feb.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.260	63.2	1706	1327 } 1502
March.....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1313
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297
May.....	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.2	1865	1314 } 1493
June.....	180.6	191.6	131.0	165.83	11.6387	145.337	70.8	1860	1325
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1833	1331
Aug.....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862	1318 } 1505
Sept.....	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	152.018	78.4	1927	1311
October.....	187.2	208.7	141.5	208.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330
Nov.....	189.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1	2016	1325
Dec.....	204.8	223.0	154.3	208.04	13.6805	168.090	85.1	1981	
Jan. '17.....	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	
Feb.....	217.3	230.5	163.8	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5		
March.....	220.6				14.360	186.244			

a July of each year.

b. Foods

c. 1901=1000.

* Quarter beginning that month.

slight drop in December. Metals rose in December, but dropped in January, while pastoral products fell in December and advanced in January. The index number of retail food prices was lower in December than in November.

In Sweden, prices of foods and fuel in December, 1916, averaged 54 per cent

higher than in July, 1914, as compared with 27 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1916.

In Norway, the index number of foods and fuel was 75.7 per cent higher in December than in July, 1914, the greatest advance appearing in coal and coke, 181 per cent.

PROFIT SHARING IN THE UNITED STATES

A REPORT on Profit Sharing in the United States by Boris Emmet has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics as Bulletin No. 208. An account is given of 60 plans, which are all that are known to be in operation at the present time. A number of other schemes are described, which are classified as limited profit-sharing and bonus plans. In the Report these plans are defined as follows:

I. Profitsharing.—Essential features:

1. Amount to be distributed varies with and depends upon the net profits of the enterprise or upon the amount of dividends paid to stockholders.

2. Proportion of profits to be distributed is definitely determined in advance.

3. Benefits of the plan extended to at least one-third of the total employed, and including employees in occupations other than executive or clerical.

4. Method of determining individual shares is known, at least in a general way, to the participating employees.

II. Limited profitsharing. — Essential features:

- 1 and 2. Same as 1 and 2 in profit sharing.

3. Benefits of the plan limited to less than one-third of the total employed, and excluding employees other than executive or clerical.

III. Bonus plans, under which the divisible fund does not depend upon or vary with the net profits, but upon any one of the following factors:

1. Price for which commodity manufactured is disposed of. The so-called sliding-scale wage.

2. Gross receipts or gross profits—a variant of the sliding scale.

3. The estimated probable profits of the business.

4. Wages or salaries earned and length of service.

5. Length of service and thrift, as shown by the participant's ownership of stock of the company, or of a savings account.

6. Savings of the participants, as shown by a subscription or ownership of a specified amount of stock of the company, or savings accounts.

7. Amount of savings collectively effected in production or operation.

The number of establishments that have adopted a limited profit sharing plan greatly exceeds the number of those that have in force a scheme of profit sharing in a stricter sense of the term, arranged on a broader basis, and the number of bonus plans is also large, particularly those involving stock subscriptions or the payment of percentage bonuses on earnings, based upon the length of service.

The profit sharing movement is comparatively recent in the United States. Of the 60 plans in existence only seven were established prior to 1900,

while half the total number were established since 1911. Over three-fifths of all the profit sharing establishments are located in the three States of Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, and more than half of them are in the North Atlantic States. Most of these establishments are of small size. Out of 38, twenty-seven employed less than 300 people. In 19 establishments out of 37 that reported, 80 per cent of the employees or more participated in the distribution of profits, and in 13 others from 60 to 80 per cent of the employees participated. The cost of the profit-sharing plans was from two to eight per cent of the annual pay rolls in 21 out of 34 establishments, and in only five cases the cost amounted to 20 per cent. and over.

Twelve typical profit-sharing plans in force in the United States are described in detail. In Plan No. 1, the distribution of profits is governed by a set of comprehensive rules, which may be revised once a year, upon consultation with and with the approval of a committee representing the employees. On the suggestion of this committee a number of changes have been made in the rules, with respect to cases of sickness and injury, death, discharges, and leave of absence. The dividends under this plan since its inception in 1901 have ranged from 7.4 per cent of the net earnings in 1904 to 18.5 per cent. in 1906.

In plan No. 2, the distinguishing features are: (1) The participation of representatives of the employees in the administration of the plan, and (2) the privilege granted to employees to verify the profit accounts of the company through the naming by them of an accountant, the expense of hiring him being borne jointly by the management and the employees.

In plan No. 3, the participating employees are given profit-sharing certificates, of which there are a total of 3,000 according to the number of shares of the distributable net profits, to which they are entitled. Certificates must be surrendered and all benefits cease upon the death of the employee, or upon his

leaving the service of the company in which case a share of the profits is given proportionate to the part of the year during which the certificate was held. In 1914, the results of the operation of this plan were as follows:

Per cent of total employed participating	66.8
Per cent of earnings represented by profitsharing dividend.....	14.
Per cent of entire pay-roll represented by dividend.....	11.7

Plan No. 4 has been in operation for over a quarter of a century, having been originally confined to head workmen and a few of the higher executives, and subsequently extended to all employees. At the present time, the company, after paying all legitimate expenses including 6 per cent on the capital invested, distributes the remaining net profits as follows: Among 13 executive employees is divided $42\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, the proportion each receives depending entirely upon the importance of his or her position. Ten per cent is divided among the entire working organization, exclusive of the above executive employees, the basis of distribution being the annual earnings of each. The remaining $47\frac{2}{3}$ is paid in extra dividends of stockholders.

The object of plan No. 5 is not to augment the current earnings of the employees, but to create for them an annuity to become available when their productive powers begin to decline. The company is capitalized at \$300,000 of which \$200,000 is preferred stock, and \$100,000 is common stock issued on a profit-sharing plan to capital and labour. Profits are distributed as follows:

1. A dividend of 5 per cent on preferred shares having been paid out of the sinking fund, an equivalent amount is returned to the sinking fund.

2. Five per cent dividend is then paid on the common stock.

3. Five dollars are paid into the stock-purchasing fund for every share of stock on deposit with the company.

4. Ten per cent of the amount then remaining is paid into the sinking fund.

5. The other 90 per cent is paid to the preferred stockholders as an extra dividend, and to the "honorary" employees as remaining wages. Nine-tenths of this sum is paid in common stock, and the remaining one-tenth in cash. "Honorary" employees are those who have been continuously with the company for two years, and who have contractually agreed to deposit with the company all stock they may receive as "remaining" wages. An employee ceases to be an honorary employee if he sells his stock or draws it out of deposit, leaves the employ of the company, or is absent for a week or more without leave. As a result of this scheme, it is calculated that if a man gets his first stock when he is thirty years old, and remains with the company for twenty-five years, he will on retiring then have \$7,500 of stock, which will yield \$375 a year, and from the \$5 a share paid into the stock-purchasing fund he will have another \$375 a year for fifteen years, making an income of \$750 in all.]

In plan No. 6 a percentage of the total salaries or wages for the past year equal to the rate of interest paid on capital is credited to the employees as a bonus or "premium." Whenever the accumulated premiums are sufficient to buy one or more shares of the capital stock of the company at the current market price, the president of the company may purchase one or more such shares for the employee. Any balance remaining after the purchase of such shares bears four per cent interest. The premiums are only awarded by the directors with the advice of foremen and "others in a position to judge" to those who have shown "the greatest regularity, intelligence and energy in the company's business." Since the adoption of the plan, dividends on annual earnings ranging from 7 to 9 per cent have been paid. The percentages of total employed that have participated in the profits are 64.5 in 1911, 49.8 in 1912, 56 in 1913, and 62.6 in 1914. In eight

years, from 1907 to 1914, 3,147 shares of common stock of the company, valued at over \$280,000, have been thus acquired by the employees. In 1911, the company invited the profit-sharing employees to nominate a representative of their own to serve on the board of directors.

Plan No. 7 has been in operation for more than 25 years, and is said to embrace the most successful method used in the application of the profit-sharing principle in business and industry. According to this plan, after paying a fixed rate of 6 per cent on the capital invested and providing for all expenses, including depreciation and bad debts, the remaining net profits go to a surplus fund, which is cumulative from year to year, and out of which, at the discretion of the firm, shares of profits are to be paid to employees and consumers. The purpose of the surplus fund, however, is primarily to meet general emergencies—commercial, financial or otherwise. Dividends to employees are accumulated for three years and then converted into stock, which is issued at par and bears 6 per cent interest. Employees while still with the company are prohibited from selling their profit-sharing stock, but in cases of real urgency, and upon application made by individual employees, the company sometimes buys the employees' stock in whole or in part. Since 1905 dividends have ranged from 10 per cent of earnings in 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1915, to 30 per cent in 1907, but in 1914, no dividend was paid. On December 31, 1915, employees of this company owned 26.4 per cent of the common stock and 12.2 per cent of the preferred.

In plan No. 8, employees wishing to participate in the profits have to sign an agreement permitting the company to retain 10 per cent of their regular earnings until the end of the distribution period when the result of the year's business may be determined. In the event of a net loss, it is to be shared between the company and the participating employees in the same manner as profits are shared, but an employee is not responsible for more than

the amount withheld from his wages. Employees may withdraw from the company's employ at any time, but in such case the company may hold the wage reserve fund until the end of the year, such employees sharing in the profits and losses. A discharged employee is required to surrender his contract, but he has the option of withdrawing his reserve wages or leaving them to participate in the results of the year. Not more than 35 per cent of the total number of employees have at any time participated in this plan.

In plan No. 9, the employees besides participating in one-fourth of the net profits above a specified return on the investment, are also permitted to invest their small savings in the business and receive dividends on their investment at the rate of six per cent per annum. For this purpose, certificates of \$50 each are issued to employees who wish to buy them, subject to redemption and recall upon written notice of the corporation. After paying all legitimate expenses, including a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital invested, the remaining net profits are distributed among the following participating accounts, in the proportion that each bears to the total: (1) Total capital invested; (2) surplus account; (3) total amount of outstanding profit-sharing certificates, and (4) wages and salaries of profit-sharing employees. Employees holding certificates thus receive double shares in the divisible profits. The first year of the operation of this plan ended on February 28, 1914, when a profit-sharing dividend of 20 per cent on annual earnings was paid, but there were no profits available for distribution in the second year.

Plan No. 10 is in force in an establishment having an average of over 7,000 employees, the largest one having a profit-sharing plan. Under this scheme eligible employees receive a share of the profits equal to 33 per cent of the dividend paid on the common stock of the company above 10 per cent, to be divided and applied on a period of five years. Those whose term of service is less than five years receiving proportionately less.

The essential features of plan No. 11,

as announced on January 1, 1915, are as follows: After six per cent interest on capital stock has been paid, all cash dividends will be divided between stockholders and employees as follows: All employees who have been with the company for three years or more are entitled to the same rate of profit-sharing dividend as the stockholders, based on the total amount of wages of each employee for the year. Those who have completed two years of service with the company are entitled to two-thirds of the rate, and those who have been in the service of the company over six months, but less than two years receive one-third of the rate. At the end of the first year's operation of this plan over nine-tenths of all the employees participated in the profit-sharing dividend, which was at the rate of 6.9 per cent on wages. The cost of the plan to the management was 6.2 per cent of the total pay-roll.

Plan No. 12, which was only instituted in 1916, represents a system of "deferred profit-sharing", because the payments of the individual shares are deferred in order to accumulate an amount sufficient to constitute a pension for the participant after a certain period of service. According to this scheme, the company will contribute a sum equal to five per cent of its net earnings (without deduction for dividends paid stockholders) to an employees' savings and profit-sharing fund. Every employee after three years of service will be eligible to participate in it upon depositing with the fund five per cent of his salary. No employee may deposit more than five per cent of his salary, or more than \$150 per annum. A depositor who has completed ten years of service will be entitled to withdraw all the money credited to his account, including the company's contributions. A depositor who has not completed 10 years of service will be entitled to withdraw only the amount he has deposited plus interest at five per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually, except in the case of a woman depositor, who will be entitled to her full share in the fund, if she leaves to become married after

five years' service. The fund is administered by a board of five trustees, selected by the board of directors, of whom three must be officers or directors of the company and two employees (not officers or directors).

The number of establishments that have adopted limited profit-sharing plans, sharing the profits with a few of the more important employees, is known to be very large. The report contains an account of a selected group of these plans, in which the number of participants is relatively large. One of the chief objects of a limited profit-sharing plan is to encourage the more highly paid and important officers to remain permanently in the service of their employers. In a majority of the plans the prospective beneficiary is told in a general way the method by which his share of the profits is computed, but in a number of plans, especially in those of large organizations, the method of determining the individual shares is unknown to the employees. In 10 out of 17 plans examined, the shares of profits are paid employees in cash, in four they are paid wholly in stock, and in three they are paid in part cash and part stock.

In many establishments, also, bonuses are given employees, based on their earnings and length of service. The bonus system is to be distinguished from profit-sharing, in that it does not vary with the net profits of the industry. A number of typical bonus plans are described, in which the main interest lies in the factors which determine the bonuses and in the conditions of participation. In plan No. 1, the amounts distributed depend upon length of service and a subscription for a specified amount of stock in the company. In plan No. 2, the distribution depends wholly upon the skill of the employees as indicated by their wages, and upon a minimum length of service. In plan No. 3, the amount of bonus depends on the nature of the work and the merit of service.

Among the conditions of participation in the various bonus plans are the following: in one case the plan is applicable only to employees who earn \$1,500 or

less per year, excluding salesmen and travellers, and to be eligible the employee must either own or subscribe for an amount of common stock of the company equal to one year's salary. Under another plan the amount of the bonus depends on the basic salary or wage rate of each individual employee, and the essential principle guiding the distribution of profits is that the largest proportion be given to the lowest paid employees. Every married man in the employ of the company for six months, who can qualify as to sobriety, industry, and cleanliness, can participate if he is living with his family, and every employee under twenty-one years of age with the same qualifications, if he is the sole support of a widowed mother or next of kin. Reports on the economic, social and moral conditions of the employees are made by special investigators of the company, and the giving or withholding of bonuses is determined by these reports. Where conditions are bad the investigators try and secure promises of improvement, with the result that the standard of living among the employees of this company has been greatly raised since the bonus plan went into effect.

Under a third plan, bonuses in the form of stock in a building and loan association, or common stock of the company at par to be paid for by the accruing dividends, are awarded to employees selected for meritorious service, and each bonuses of from five to twenty per cent of their earnings are awarded to all employees engaged in manufacturing occupations who have a satisfactory record of one continuous year's service.

Various other plans more or less akin to profit-sharing are mentioned in the report. In 1911, an electric railway company decided to place in a separate fund 22 per cent of the gross passenger receipts for use in payment of wages, pensions, and death benefits to their motormen and conductors. Since the adoption of this plan the wages of these employees have steadily increased. A copper mining company, in 1914, established a rate of wages ranging from

\$3.50 to \$5.00 per day according to the average monthly price of copper. On many sugar plantations in Hawaii bonuses are paid on a sliding scale varying with the New York market price for raw sugar. Another system consists in equally distributing between employer and employees the savings collectively effected in labour costs either through the increased efficiency of labour itself, or the introduction of improved machinery, or improved methods of work.

With regard to the advantages to be gained through profit-sharing, the general opinion of employers who had adopted it in some form was that it had a very decided tendency to establish more satisfactory relations between employer and employee, and to reduce the percentage turnover of the working organization, by providing a sufficient inducement to the employees to remain. As to the class of industries to which profit-sharing is best applied, a quota-

tion is given from an article by the vice-president of the Executives' Club of Detroit, that appeared in the 'System' magazine which is said to reflect the views of most of the profit-sharing employers. He says:

"Considered merely as a stimulus to increased production and greater gain, profit-sharing is of particular value in plants where (1) individual efficiency cannot yet be exactly measured, or where (2) much work is done far away from supervision, or where (3) longevity of service is necessary to preserve the quality or to guard trade secrets, or where (4) a supplement to the wage system promoting individual efficiency is needed to minimize plant waste. In other cases, where the motives are merely practical, better results are obtained by improvements in working conditions, by increases in wages, and by the payment of these increases upon the basis of individual efficiency."

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1917

DURING March the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals information relative to three fair wage contracts, each of which contained the fair wages clause.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Erection of an extension to the ice-house at Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, N.B., on the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, D. A. Stewart, of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, N.B. Date of contract, February 28, 1917. Amount, \$2,750, bulk sum, and schedule rates for additions.

Erection of an extension to the ice-house at Mont Joli, in the County of Rimouski, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, J. A. Boulay, of Sayabec, in the County of Rimouski, Que. Date of contract, March 1, 1917. Amount, \$2,150, bulk sum, and schedule rates for additions.

Erection of an extension to the ice-house at Chaudiere Junction, in the County of Levis, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, A. J. Morin, of Garthby, in the County of Wolfe, Que. Date of contract, March 27, 1917. Amount, \$2,000, bulk sum, and schedule rates for additions.

The following fair wages clause was inserted in the above contracts:

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire

of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in February for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair

wages and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 853.33
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	100.61
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	504.50
Repairing post office scales.....	298.00
Supplying mail bags.....	1,791.36
Repairing mail bags.....	6,263.43
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,558.57
Making and repairing steel portable letter boxes.....	77.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	1,696.79
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	53.50

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

ACCORDING to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour there were 48 workpeople killed and 375 injured during March in the course of their respective occupational employments. During February there were 48 workers killed and 344 injured, while during March, 1916, there were 61 killed and 332 injured. There was recorded, therefore, the same number killed and 31 more injured during March as during February, while a comparison of the figures for March this year with March a year ago shows there were 13 fewer killed and 31 more injured this year.

The following is a record of the acci-

dents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	5	6	11
Lumbering.....	2	7	9
Mining.....	6	21	27
Railway Construction.....	3	.....	3
Building Trades.....	1	6	7
Metal Trades.....	6	165	171
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	4	4
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	.....	6	6
Leather.....	.....	2	2
TRANSPORTATION—			
Steam Railway Service...	19	89	108
Electric Railway Service...	1	4	5
Navigation.....	.....	2	2
Miscellaneous.....	.....	8	8
Public Employees.....	2	4	6
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	.....	37	37
Unskilled Labour.....	3	3	6
Total.....	48	375	423

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING MARCH, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer.....	Welling, Alta.....	Mar. 20	1	Struck by hay baling machine.
Farmer.....	Cavan, Ont.....	" 9	1	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Rigaud, Que.....	" 4	1	Sleigh struck by a train.
Stockman.....	Chaplin, Sask.....	" 8	1	Collision of railway trains.
Stockman.....	Moore Lake, Ont.....	" 25	1	Collision of train and locomotive.
LUMBERING—				
Sawmill employee.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by piece of lumber thrown from edger.
Faller.....	Myrtle, Point, B.C....	" 14	1	Struck by falling tree.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES—				
Miner.....(No. 6 Col.)....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 21	1	Struck by mine trip.
Miner.....(No. 15 Col.)....	New Waterford, Ont..	" 28	1	Run over by mine trip.
Laborers.....	Foxmead, Ont.....	" 15	2	Cave-in of gravel.
Miner.....	Clover Bar, Alta.....	" 18	1	Explosion of blasting charge.
Miner.....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 14	1	Falling piece of steel.
RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION—				
Railway construction laborers.	Brown's Flats, N.B....	" 8	3	Premature explosion of blasting charge.
BUILDING TRADES—				
Pipe fitter.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES—				
Mechanic.....	Truro, N.S.....	" 15	1	Mangled in shafting of machinery.
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	1	
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Mangled by machinery.
Steel worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by a falling rail.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont..	" 7	1	Contact with machinery.
Pipe fitters' helper.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont..	" 24	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Conductor.....	Westlock, Alta.....	" 14	1	Crushed between cars.
Engineer.....	Ravensworth, Ont....	" 27	1	Derailment of train.
Engineer, fireman and mail clerk.....	Utterson, Ont.....	" 9	3	Head-on collision.
Engineer.....	Folger, Ont.....	" 27	1	Derailment of train.
Fireman.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 23	1	Train parted, runover by cars.
Brakeman.....	Megantic, Que.....	" 23	1	Runover by a train.
Brakeman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 12	1	Struck by a train.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell from and runover by cars.
Brakeman.....	Windsor Mills, Que..	" 2	1	Struck a car in jumping from locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Coaticook, Que.....	" 29	1	Fell from and runover by cars.
Brakeman.....	Lévis, Que.....	" 29	1	Runover by a train.
Yardman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont..	" 23	1	Crushed between cars.
Shophand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed between cars.
Shophand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Crushed by a locomotive.
Laborer.....	Raith, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by falling frozen mass of coal.
Laborer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a derailed car.
Laborer.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 16	1	By a fall.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Motorman.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 27	1	Head-on collision of cars.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—				
Postal station employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Civic employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Drowned in sewer.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—				
Laborers.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont..	" 12	2	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Laborer.....	Richelieu, Que.....	" 18	1	Struck by piece of blasted ice.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING MARCH, 1917.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.

CAUSES.

Trade or Industry	Machinery.	Falling and rolling material.	Fall.	Handling material.	Burned and scalded.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Flying material.	Struck, runover and crushed by locomotives and cars.	Collision of locomotives and cars.	Sprain.	Derailment of locomotive and cars.	Gear and appliances on locomotive and cars.	Mine cars and mine machinery.	Tools.	Elevators and hoisting apparatus.	Stepping on and otherwise injured by nails and other sharp objects.	Railway track appliances.	Falling from, runover and crushed by vehicles.	Hand truck.	Shocked and burned by electricity.	Collision of fire truck and street car.	Partial asphyxiation by ammonia fumes.	Collision of motor and horse-driven vehicle.	Total.
Agriculture.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Lumbering.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Mining.....	11	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Building Trades.....	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Metal Trades.....	55	43	13	11	14	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	165
Woodworking Trades.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Printing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clothing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Textile.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Leather.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steam Railway Service.....	7	1	8	12	2	17	2	11	4	7	8	7	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Electric Railway Service.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89
Navigation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Miscellaneous Transport.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Public and Civic Employees.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	18	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Unskilled Labour.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Total.....	101	77	34	26	23	17	15	12	9	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	375

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE employees of a lumber company in British Columbia, which had assigned, brought action under the "Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act," to enforce liens against certain logs and timber

**Claim for
Woodman's
Liens allowed**

in possession of the receiver or trustee of the company. It was held by the counsel for the defendant company that where there are two camps belonging to the same company, the employees of one camp can have a lien only on the logs handled by them, and can have no interest whatsoever in the logs taken out of the other camp. This argument was declared by the court to be untenable owing to the impossibility of distinguishing them once the logs had been cut into lumber at the mill. It was further contended on behalf of the company that while a workman, after he has performed his labour or service, can follow all logs or timber of his employer, upon which he could have performed labour or service, on the other hand he can have no interest whatever in the logs or timber of his employer upon which he could not have performed work or service. This interpretation would permit the first men who dealt with the logs to follow and claim a lien on the logs from the time they were felled until they were loaded as sawn lumber on the car, while the next class of men who dealt with them, the teamsters, would have a lien for a lesser time and on lesser material, and so on until the final loader would only have a lien from the time he raises a board until he puts it on the car. It was pointed out by the court that this would lead to a manifest injustice in the carrying out of any Act, and must therefore if possible be avoided. A narrower application of this principle giving bushmen rights of a lien on the logs and millmen on the lumber was held to be untenable as there was nothing in the

Act making this distinction, but the meaning of the Act was manifestly the opposite.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that where there is a single enterprise or business of the employer, all the workmen, whether at the beginning or end of the operations, have a lien upon all the logs or timber of the employer.

The Court declared that the Act would bear two constructions, the one contained in the second argument advanced for the defendant, when carried to its logical conclusion, and the one advanced by counsel for the plaintiffs. The principle was laid down that, "Where the language of a statute can carry two constructions, one of which is reasonable, and the other unreasonable, the former must prevail. And where a statute is doubtful or obscure, it may be modified by interpretation so as to avoid repugnance, mischief or injustice." In accordance with this rule a general judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs, but judgment was reserved for further argument with regard to two of the plaintiffs as to the amount for which they had a lien. (*British Columbia—John Huron et al. vs. Riverside Lumber Company.*)

The plaintiff was "lent" by his employer to another man, to aid in the operation of a small power-saw owned by a syndicate of farmers and used by them to cut wood for domestic purposes on their respective farms. While aiding in

**Damages
awarded for
injuries under
law of Master
and Servant**

the operation of the saw, he was injured, according to the findings of a jury, by the personal negligence of his temporary employer. He sued both employers, claiming damages for personal injuries by reason of negligence for

which one or other of the defendants was alleged to be responsible. It was held by the Court that the plaintiff assented to the "lending," and he then became the servant of the second employer during the period of the lending. To the argument that the latter as master was not liable for the consequences of his own negligence, the principle of a former judgment was quoted as follows: "For his own personal negligence a master was always liable and still is liable at common law both to his own workmen and to the general public

who come upon his premises at his invitation on business in which he is concerned." It was further laid down by the Court that "Common employment as a risk assumed by the servant can only be invoked when the servant seeks to make the master liable for the negligence of a fellow-servant."

Judgment was given against the temporary employer for \$1,000 and costs, and the action against the original employer was dismissed with costs. (*Ontario—Ballard v. Mirris and Silverthorn.*)

REVIEWS

MANITOBA.—First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Public Works, Province of Manitoba, for the year ending November 30th, 1916. Winnipeg, Man., 1917; 45 pp.

The Bureau of Labour of Manitoba was created by "The Bureau of Labour Act" on March 10, 1915, and was reorganized a year later on more practical lines. The Bureau is now

Manitoba Bureau of Labour Report

charged with the administration of the following Acts: the Manitoba Factories Act, the Shops Regulation Act, the Bake Shops Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Public Buildings Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Passenger and Freight Elevator Act, and the Fair Wage Act. The first annual report of the Bureau gives a brief account of these various laws and of the work of the Bureau in connection with them.

During the year 1,104 inspections were made of factories belonging to 1,056 firms, employing 16,240 male and 3,067 female workers. There were issued 1,680 orders for improvements with regard to safety of the employees, and 144 with regard to health and sanitation. In addition, 32 inspections were made of public buildings and institutions, 534 of retail shops, and 104 inspections of buildings in course of construction. For the safety of employees in public buildings and institutions, 101

orders were issued, for safety in retail shops 44 orders were made, and for the protection of workers in the building trades 234 orders were issued. Under the Factories Act, Chinese laundries have been included among the establishments subject to inspection. During the year 160 of these laundries were visited and 102 orders for improvements in safety and 53 for sanitary improvements were issued. There were 384 males working in the Chinese laundries, and only two females, both of whom were the wives of proprietors.

The Bureau devoted much time and attention to securing accurate reports of industrial accidents, with the result that 223 accidents in factories and shops were reported in 1916, compared with 113 in 1915. There were also reported 64 accidents in the building trades and 12 elevator accidents.

On the recommendation of the Bureau of Labour, the Fair Wage Act was passed in 1916, and in pursuance of the Act a Fair Wage Board was appointed, composed of Mr. S. C. Oxtou, Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. W. J. Davidson, representing the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and Mr. George Armstrong, representing the Winnipeg Building Trades Federation. The Board held a number of meetings from May 3 to August 1, and drew up schedules for

wages on public works at Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin and The Pas. These were discussed at a public hearing on August 8, and after some minor changes were made they were adopted by the Minister and declared effective from August 14, 1916, to August 14, 1917. The schedules as adopted are given in the report.

Eight strikes are reported to have taken place in Manitoba during the year, all but one of which were of short duration. The services of the Bureau were offered in seven cases and were officially accepted in five, and it is stated that it was mainly due to the intervention of the Bureau that these five were amicably settled.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Report of Factories Inspector for year ended 30th September, 1916. Halifax, N.S., 1917; 41 pp.

The Factories Inspector of Nova Scotia reports that notwithstanding a large increase in the number of employees in the industrial establishments of the province, many of whom have been operating day and night, last year showed the lowest number of industrial accidents on record. This is attributed partly to the efforts of the managers of some large establishments, who are dealing with accident prevention in an intelligent manner, and partly to the organization of a modern safety movement in another of the large industries. During the year ended September 30, 1916, there were in all 16 fatal accidents, 204 severe ones, and 343 slight accidents reported, making a total of 563, compared with 570 in the previous year. While this record is encouraging, it is pointed out that 86 accidents happened on machines and transmission machinery, showing room for improvement in the guarding, enclosing and fencing of machines, shafts, belting, etc. If the same number of fatal accidents occur in 1917, the cost to proprietors of factories under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force on January 1, will be \$75,000. It is estimated that approximately 10,598

working days were lost by accidents in Nova Scotia during the past year. An important step toward the prevention of accidents was taken by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in the appointment of a safety inspector of their works. Since his appointment the company has installed hundreds of guards, safety devices and warning signs. As a result of his activity, there has been a reduction of 25 per cent in the severe accidents reported by this company and a reduction of 16 per cent in all accidents compared with the previous year.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Tenth Annual Report on the Public Employment Offices for the year ending November 30, 1916. Boston, Mass., 1917; 41 pp.

The tenth annual report on the public employment offices of Massachusetts, issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains a review of the work of these offices since their establishment in 1907, and recommendations of new laws to promote their efficiency. In the past year there were 78,157 offers of positions through the employment offices, 39,865 positions reported filled, 19,413 persons for whom positions were secured, and 60,782 persons applied for by employers. During the past ten years there have been 562,098 offers of positions, 236,906 positions reported filled, 136,370 persons for whom positions were secured, and 339,663 persons applied for by employers.

For the purpose of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the public employment offices, legislation is recommended for the carrying out of the following policies: (1) the establishment of a comprehensive follow-up system, both for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the qualifications of applicants for employment before they are sent to employers, and afterwards whether satisfaction is being given; (2) the segregation of applicants for clerical and mercantile employment, and perhaps for the higher grades of skilled mechanical employment from the unskilled day la-

hourers and casual workers; (3) the development of closer relations with the school authorities, with a view to more intelligent vocational guidance and placement of juveniles; (4) the establishment of closer co-operative relations with various social and semi-philanthropic organizations, private schools and commercial colleges, which now undertake to find employment for their patrons; (5) a more systematic and comprehensive campaign of publicity through the press, social organizations and organized contact with employers; (6) the appointment of a competent person whose entire time may be devoted to studying the needs of the several offices, correlating their activities, and supervising them under the Director of the Bureau of Labour Statistics; (7) the creation of a general Advisory Council, to serve without pay, and to consist of representatives of the various bodies chiefly interested in the distribution of labour, whose duty will be to give advice respecting the administration of the offices and the best methods of carrying out their policies.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

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Number 5

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

In this Issue

The opening of navigation during April stimulated many lines of industry, such as transportation and lumbering, and indirectly increased activity in some lines of manufacture. While some kinds of labour continued scarce, a more favourable outlook was reported in regard to farm help. Wages continued high and many changes upward were reported. Prices continued to advance, the Department's index number of wholesale prices rising from 220.6 in March to 223.7 in April. There were 12 new strikes during the month, five of which were settled; five of the strikes carried over from the previous month were terminated, leaving 10 strikes on the record as unsettled at the end of the month, the most important of these being that affecting coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal districts. The usual monthly summaries are given in the General Review and the quarterly reports on unemployment in trade unions and on changes in wages appear. The annual review of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is given in this number and a special article relates to measures adopted by various countries in regard to food control.

During April the Department received two reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, one affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraphers, and the other the Canadian Express Company and its employees west of North Bay, Ontario. The first report was not unanimous, but the second was unanimous, and contained a number of recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The employees notified the Minister of their acceptance of the Board's findings, but the position of the company at the close of the month had not been definitely stated. Two applications for Boards were received, one affecting certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway and the other certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. Boards were established in both these cases and also in connection with applications received during the preceding month from various employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and members of the Civic Employees' Union at Vancouver. A Royal Commission was appointed to look into and report upon the situation in regard to applications received for the establishment of Boards from employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in the Glace Bay colliery district; the employees concerned in one case being members of the United

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Mine Workers of Nova Scotia and in the other members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.

* * *

There was much debate in the Legislature of Nova Scotia on April 26 over an amendment calculated to make the Workmen's Compensation Act compulsory for the whole province. It will be remembered that under the old Compensation Act of 1910, employees of the Dominion Coal Company, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and of a number of other concerns, in which relief societies had been established among the workers, did not come under the operation of the Act. Under the new Act passed in 1915, provision was made for the exclusion of the industries carried on within the Island of Cape Breton by the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. The Compensation Board was empowered to permit the continuation of the compensation schemes of these companies and to revoke such permission if complaint were made that the schemes were no longer as favourable to the workmen as the provisions of the Act. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company proposed for the approval of its employees a plan which is reported as "an enlargement or extension of the society known as 'The Steel Workers' Mutual Benefit Society.'" Statements appeared in the Sydney press reporting the Trades and Labour Council as preferring the Compensation Act to the Mutual Benefit Society and in order to test the feeling of the employees the Provincial Government had a plebiscite taken at the col-

lieries and steel works. According to the vote the men preferred the company's scheme. In view of this vote the Premier was of the opinion that the Act should not be made compulsory upon these Cape Breton industries, but an amendment was introduced by a Government member who contended that if the Act were universal it would remove an outstanding difficulty among the miners in Cape Breton and one of the Cape Breton members claimed that the vote did not represent the opinion of the miners. The amendment was lost.

* * *

In the month of March two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department from employees of the Glace Bay colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, one from employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, and the other from employees, members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. The application from the Provincial Workmen's Association stated that the dispute related to wages and working conditions, affecting approximately 5,000 employees. The application from the United Mine Workers stated that the dispute related to wages, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against union members, and affected 1,500 employees directly and 4,000 indirectly. In view of all the circumstances the Minister appointed on April 19 a Commission to investigate the relations between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees. The members of the Commission are the Honourable Mr. Justice Chisholm of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Rev. John Forrest, D.D., of Halifax, and Mr. J. T. Joy, formerly of the 'Longshoremen's Association, of Halifax. The Commission was at work in the Glace Bay district at the end of the month.

**Commission
to Investigate
Labour
Conditions in
Cape Breton
Industries**

The entrance of the United States into the war has brought to the fore in that country the problem of maintaining industrial peace and of increasing the productiveness of labour without breaking down the protective standards which have been established for the safety and health of the workers. The problem is emphasized in recommendations of the Labour Committee of the National Defence Advisory Commission and in a special bulletin issued by the American Association for Labour Legislation. The recommendations of the Labour Committee of the National Defence Advisory Commission, which were unanimously adopted by the Commission, are as follows:

Increased Productiveness of Labour and Maintenance of Protective Standards in the United States

1. That the Council of National Defence should issue a statement to employers and employees in our industrial plants and transportation system advising that neither employers nor employees shall endeavour to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards. When economic or other emergencies arise, requiring changes in standards, the same should be made only after such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defence.

2. That the Council of National Defence urge upon the legislatures of the States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labour and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining the existing safeguards, as to the health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards, in state laws or state rulings affecting labour should be taken without declaration of the Council of National Defence that such departure is essential for the effective pursuit of the national defence.

3. That the Council of National Defence urge upon the legislatures of the several States that before final adjourn-

ment they delegate to the governors of their respective States the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in their labour laws when such suspensions or modifications shall be requested by the Council of National Defence, and such a suspension or modification, when made, shall continue for a specific period and not longer than the duration of the war.

The special bulletin of the American Association for Labour Legislation refers to the reports of the British Health of Munition Works Committee, appointed by the Minister of Munitions of Great Britain, which demonstrated that from the point of view of maximum production alone excessive hours do not pay and that the efficiency of the workers had been lowered by overwork.

The bulletin urges that the conservation of human resources is a prime essential of national effectiveness and all public spirited citizens are asked to co-operate in maintaining the essential minimum requirements for the protection of those who serve the industries of the nation. The programme calls for the maintenance of all existing standards for the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases, of all existing special regulations respecting child labour and woman's work, and of existing standards of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases. As to hours the bulletin advocates the three-shift system in continuous industries, the maintenance of the existing standard working day as basic in non-continuous industries, and one day's rest in seven for all workers. It proposes equal pay for equal work without discrimination as to sex, the maintenance of existing wage rates for the basic work day and payment of time and one-half for all hours beyond the basic work day. It is also suggested that wage rates should be periodically revised to correspond with variations in the cost of living. Another item in the programme is the extension of existing systems of public employment bureaus to aid in the intelligent distribution of labour throughout the country. For the administration of la-

bour laws the bulletin proposes increased appropriations for enlarged staffs of inspectors to enforce labour legislation and representation of employees and employers and the public on joint councils for co-operating with labour departments in drafting and enforcing necessary regulations and to put the principles of the programme into effect.

* * *

In a recent interview, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour in Great

**Plans to Meet
Labour Condi-
tions in Great
Britain after
the War**

Britain, referred to the need for better organization to deal with industrial conditions which are likely to develop after the war. In the past there have been

joint committees of employers and employed to deal with industrial disputes, but Mr. Hodge is of the opinion that there should be permanent joint committees for the discussion of all trade questions. Independent workshop committees might watch over shop conditions and unions and employers' associations might meet as independent bodies to negotiate on matters concerning industry as a whole. In this connection he referred to the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, formed in December, 1916. Another interesting scheme to which the Minister referred was that put forward for a permanent industrial parliament for the building industry to consist of 20 members appointed by the National Associated Building Trades Council and 20 members representing the Federation of Building Trade Employers. The purpose of this body would be to deal with such questions as the regularization of wages, unemployment, the employment of partially disabled soldiers, technical training and apprenticeship, and scientific management. As to unemployment in the period of demobilization it was Mr. Hodge's view that the problem would not be so much a shortage of jobs as a difficulty in bringing together the

workmen and employers. He thought the most suitable machinery for placing men was the existing employment exchanges, but that these should be strengthened and improved. The Minister had in hand a plan for the revitalizing of the employment exchanges. Local committees will be appointed, consisting of employers and workmen and possibly representatives of other associations to supervise employment exchange administration. It is proposed that these local committees shall be under the general direction of a central body of employers and workmen on which Government departments will be represented. In connection with the problem of unemployment after the war other measures are being considered such as the extension of the Unemployment Insurance Act and a programme of necessary state and municipal works, which might be initiated during abnormal times.

* * *

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has announced the adoption of a

Pension and Benefit Plan of the Bell Telephone Company Pension and Benefit Plan for its employees, which will become effective on July 1, 1917. For this purpose a fund of \$400,000 has been created, and it is the intention of the company to make a sufficient appropriation at the end of each year to maintain it at this figure. The fund is to be administered by the "Employees' Benefit Fund Committee," consisting of the general manager, the secretary, the general auditor, the general superintendent of plant, and the general superintendent of traffic. The following employees will be entitled to pensions: Class A. Those whose age is 60 years or more (females, 55 or more), and whose term of employment had been 20 years or more, may be pensioned at their own request or at the discretion of the committee. Class B. Those whose age is 55 to 59 years (females, 50 to 54), and whose term of employment has been 30 years or more.

Class C. Those whose age is less than 55 years (females less than 50), and whose term of employment has been 30 years or more. Members of Classes B and C may be retired on pension only at the discretion of the committee and with the approval of the president or general manager. Class D. Anyone whose term of employment has been 15 years or more, and who becomes totally disabled by sickness, may be granted a disability pension, which shall continue for such period only as the committee may decide. Such pension shall be granted only at the discretion of the committee with the approval of the president or general manager, after a physician selected by the company shall have certified to such disability. The annual pension in all these cases is to be one per cent of the average annual pay during the last ten years of employment, multiplied by the total number of years in which the pensioner was employed, but at the discretion of the committee the pension may be based on the average pay of the ten consecutive years of highest wages. The minimum pension will be \$20 a month, except in the case of disability pensions granted to employees of less than 20 years' service.

Benefits are also to be granted for accident, sickness or death. Accident disability benefits are provided on account of physical disability to work by reason of accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment by the company. For total disability the benefits equal full pay for 13 weeks, and half pay for remainder of disability, the maximum benefit not to exceed \$20 a week after six years of such payments. Partial disability benefits equal 100 per cent of loss in earning capacity for first 13 weeks and 50 per cent of loss for remainder of disability, the period of payments not to exceed six years.

Benefits for sickness are granted to employees of over two years' service, beginning from the eighth day of absence, and are as follows:

Term of Employment (Years)	Full Pay (Weeks)	Half Pay (Weeks)
2	4	9
3	5	13
4	6	17
5	7	21
6	8	25
7	9	29
8	10	33
9	11	37
10 and over	13	39

The following death benefits, payable only to wife (or husband) or wholly dependent relatives of deceased employees, are provided: (a) sickness, death benefits, including injury other than accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment, amounting to one year's pay, not to exceed \$2,000, if the deceased has been employed with the company for ten years or more, or six months' pay, not to exceed \$2,000, if the deceased employee has been with the company from five to ten years; (b) accidental death benefits, for fatal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, amounting to three years' pay, not to exceed \$5,000, and burial expenses not to exceed \$150.

Where compensation is payable under any law, only the excess, if any, of the amount provided by this plan, above the amount of compensation prescribed by law, shall be the amount of benefits payable under this plan.

* * *

It was recently announced by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that a comprehensive census of the industries of Canada would be taken for the year 1917 by the Census and Statistics Office. It is believed that for the period of reconstruction which will follow the return of peace the fullest possible data with regard to industrial undertakings of all kinds ought to be available. In Great Britain the reconstruction committee of the Cabinet is considering a similar suggestion.

The organization within the Census and Statistics Office for the collection

of industrial statistics has recently been placed on a new basis. In the past the main statistics of this character have been collected at the general decennial census of population. This has not been entirely satisfactory, as an inquiry into organized industry, if it is to yield results of value requires more complex forms and more skilled collectors than suffice for the inquiry into population, agriculture, etc. At the same time, as the number of industrial undertakings is comparatively limited, greater organization of the inquiry from headquarters and the employment of expert field investigators is feasible. It is proposed, therefore, in future to take the indus-

trial census apart from the decennial census of population and agriculture, and in a different year, so as to equalize the flow of work for the office.

Several provincial departments exercise jurisdiction in the industrial field and in that connection publish more or less complete statistics. Such are the various Provincial Mines, Fisheries, Power, etc., branches. It is hoped to work in co-operation with the more important of these and with certain of the Dominion departments who have technical experience of industrial processes and conditions. The inquiry will be the most comprehensive of its kind undertaken in Canada.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Manufacturing continued active, especially in the metals and machinery group. Railways were moving more freight with the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and the volume of employment for longshoremen and freight handlers was increased. Employment in metal mining was well maintained, although there was some falling off in ore shipments from the Cobalt camp, and the fuel shortage in British Columbia mines caused some slackening. Coal outputs in Nova Scotia mines were about the same as those of last month, but in the Crow's Nest Pass district operations were practically at a standstill owing to labour difficulties. Building and construction was fairly active in repairs and alterations, but except in a few districts comparatively little new work was being undertaken. Employment in lumbering was good with the commencement of stream driving and the opening of sawmills. Agricultural operations were delayed by a

late spring; the demand for farm help was being fairly well met. Fishing was quiet on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Water and power companies with the opening of spring assumed greater activity, but general municipal work was confined principally to maintenance and street cleaning, little new work being commenced.

During March the demand for workers remained practically stationary, as compared with February, as shown by reports from 110 employment bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in March showed a daily average of 723.8, as compared with 629.0 in February and 446.5 in March, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl workers the number of vacancies notified gave a daily average of 298.5, as compared with 296.2 in February, and the number placed a daily average of 120.6, as compared with 105.1 in the previous month. Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Winnipeg only showed a decrease in the de-

The Labour Market

mand for workers as compared with February, while each of these centres reported increased demands over March, 1916.

The quarterly report on unemployment in trade unions shows 2.1 per cent of the members unemployed in all occupations on March 31, as compared with 2.1 per cent at the close of December. A further speeding up in the manufacturing and mechanical industries is indicated particularly in the metals, machinery and conveyances group, and in transportation employment was better on account of preparations for the opening of navigation. Employment in mining and quarrying was well maintained. Against this, however, the percentage of unemployment in building and construction was 7.4 as compared with 5.2 at the end of December and in the miscellaneous group the percentages were 2.1 and 1.3 respectively.

There were 20 strikes on record as in existence during April, involving altogether 104 establishments and 7,587 employees. Twelve of these

Strikes

strikes commenced during the month and affected 74 firms and 7,186 employees, while eight of the strikes, involving 30 firms and 401 employees, were carried over from March as unsettled. Five of these old strikes, however, terminated during April, while five of the strikes commencing during April were settled, leaving 10 unsettled strikes on record at the end of the month. The industries and trades affected by strikes during April were: coal mining, 1; building trades, 4; metal trades, 2; textile trades, 1; food, tobacco and liquor preparation, 3, and transportation (steam railway service), 1. The most serious dispute of the month was that affecting the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal fields, as the result of which 6,000 miners were idle at the end of the month. Conditions in the building trades, especially in so far as painters, decorators and paperhangers were concerned, were somewhat disturbed, 448

workmen being reported idle on account of trade disputes during the latter part of the month. There were two strikes among cigarmakers, involving 398 employees, and the employees of a sugar refinery were also idle at the end of the month.

In prices the upward movement was greatest in grain and flour, livestock and meats, but sugar, tea, textiles, metals, building materials, and some chemicals also showed important increases. In wholesale prices the Department's index number reached 228.7 for April, as compared with 220.6 for March and 181.0 for April, 1916. There were some increases in nearly all the groups, with slight decreases only in dairy products. In retail prices the cost of a family budget of staple foods stood at \$10.77 for the middle of the month, as compared with \$10.70 for March and \$8.34 a year ago. Potatoes averaged practically the same as a month ago, but meats were again upward, while bread, flour and sugar advanced appreciably. Coal averaged slightly lower, but wood and coal oil were higher. Rents also averaged higher.

Wages continued upward in April according to 40 changes in wages and hours reported to the Department as taking effect in that month. Thirty-nine of these changes were increases, one was a reduction in hours, and in one case there was an increase in wages and a reduction in hours. Approximately 9,700 workpeople were affected by these changes as compared with 2,500 workpeople affected by 23 changes reported for March, and 1,400 workpeople affected by 24 changes reported for April, 1916. More than half the workpeople affected by wage changes during April were employed in the metals, machinery and conveyances groups of the manufacturing industries. Among the important changes in this group were an increase

Prices

Changes in Wages and Hours

to blast furnace men, boiler-house men and labourers employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., a ten per cent advance to machinists employed by the Port Arthur Ship Building Company, Port Arthur, Ont., an increase from 45 to 55 cents per hour for moulders in Calgary, Alberta, and an increase of \$1.50 per week to labourers employed by the James Smart Manufacturing Company of Brockville, Ont. Electrical workers, machinists and other employees of the Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton, Ont., had their hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day, and sheet metal workers in the same city were granted a bonus of 2½ cents per hour. In food, tobacco and liquors, the only change reported was a 12 per cent advance for brewery workers at Kitchener, Ont. In the clothing and leather groups wage increases were reported for garment workers and boot and shoe cutters in Hamilton, Ont. In woodwork and furniture 240 planing mill hands employed by the A. Gravel Lumber Company at Levis, Que., received a substantial increase. In water, light and power, the Hydro Electric Commission of Hamilton, Ont., granted an increase to 20 employees, and 100 linemen in Quebec City and Levis, Que., also received an advance. In transportation 1,371 employees of the Michigan Central Railway in the car and mechanical departments at St. Thomas, Ont., and maintenance-of-way men were advanced, and freight handlers of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary, Alberta, also received an increase. Increases for employees of electric railways were reported from the Municipal Street Railway at Calgary, for motormen and conductors

of the London Street Railway and for motormen and conductors on the Brantford Municipal Railway. In the transportation group, also, is an advance from \$62 to \$65 per month for teamsters employed by the Hendry Cartage Company of Hamilton, Ont. In mining, a new wage schedule was put into effect in the asbestos mines at Thetford, Que., advancing wages 25 cents a day. In building and construction, increases were reported for painters at Ottawa, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., and St. John, N.B., and for carpenters and stone masons at Brockville, Ont. All classes of building tradesmen employed by the City of Vancouver were granted substantial increases, and civic employees at Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., received increases. Increases were also reported for barbers, teamsters and labourers at London, Ont., for labourers at Calgary, Alberta, and for coal drivers and labourers at Brockville, Ont.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for

Trade and Finance	March, 1917, amounted to \$102,335,886, compared with \$68,030,469 in February, 1917, and \$62,034,605 in March, 1916, an increase of \$40,301,281. Domestic exports of merchandise for March, 1917, amounted to \$122,415,313, compared with \$68,224,383 in February, 1917, and \$88,414,238 in March, 1916. For the three months ended March 31, 1917, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$242,689,429, as compared with \$163,860,238 in 1916, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$289,745,955, as compared with \$230,076,590 in 1916. Increases in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their products, agriculture and manufactures were shown, while there was a decrease noted in miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:
--------------------------	--

IMPORTS

	January	February	March	Total (3 months)
Dutiable Goods, 1917.....	\$39,855,400	\$36,490,288	\$54,571,450	\$130,917,138
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	27,504,149	29,097,441	34,780,853	91,382,443
Free Goods, 1917.....	32,467,674	31,540,181	47,764,436	111,772,291
Free Goods, 1916.....	22,666,516	22,557,527	27,253,752	72,477,795
Total Imports, 1917.....	72,323,074	68,030,469	102,335,886	242,689,429
Total Imports, 1916.....	50,170,665	51,654,968	62,034,605	163,860,238

EXPORTS

Mines, 1917.....	\$6,836,464	\$5,074,172	\$9,980,711	\$21,891,347
Mines, 1916.....	4,654,815	4,896,026	8,004,843	17,555,684
The Fisheries, 1917.....	2,784,824	1,655,615	2,373,258	6,813,697
The Fisheries, 1916.....	2,437,715	1,732,071	2,054,493	6,274,279
The Forest, 1917.....	3,695,352	2,459,024	3,614,385	9,768,761
The Forest, 1916.....	3,243,360	2,595,420	3,247,691	9,086,471
Animals and their products, 1917.....	11,475,761	7,652,860	13,809,941	34,208,562
Animals and their products, 1916.....	10,203,827	5,492,339	8,628,681	24,322,847
Agriculture, 1917.....	22,550,924	11,449,080	21,962,252	55,962,256
Agriculture, 1916.....	15,402,976	13,898,856	17,852,426	47,154,258
Manufactures, 1917.....	50,814,082	39,504,694	69,239,486	159,555,262
Manufactures, 1916.....	47,015,283	28,606,680	47,013,766	122,635,729
Miscellaneous, 1917.....	678,852	428,938	435,280	1,543,070
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	773,208	659,776	1,614,338	2,947,322
Total Exports, 1917.....	93,108,259	68,224,383	122,415,313	283,745,955
Total Exports, 1916.....	83,731,184	57,931,168	88,414,238	230,076,590
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-), 1917	+26,783,185	+189,914	+20,079,427	+47,056,526
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-), 1916	+33,560,519	+6,276,200	+26,379,633	+66,216,352

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED APRIL 30, 1917.

Cities.	March, 1917	April, 1917	April, 1916	April, 1917, compared with March, 1917		April, 1917, compared with April, 1916			
				Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Increase (+) Decrease (—)			
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent		
Nova Scotia.....	\$10,543,125	\$11,842,071	\$3,015,268	+	\$1,098,946	+	\$2,626,803	+	29.13
Halifax.....	10,543,125	11,842,071	9,015,268	+	1,098,946	+	2,626,803	+	29.13
New Brunswick.....	8,929,619	9,980,441	6,698,593	+	1,050,822	+	3,218,938	+	48.99
St. John.....	8,929,619	9,980,441	6,698,593	+	1,050,822	+	3,281,938	+	48.99
Quebec.....	345,072,593	361,588,434	284,413,008	+	16,515,841	+	77,175,426	+	27.13
Montreal.....	328,025,610	344,245,448	269,945,748	+	16,218,838	+	74,299,700	+	27.52
Quebec.....	17,046,983	17,342,986	14,467,260	+	296,003	+	2,875,726	+	19.87
Ontario.....	281,202,437	316,296,814	229,212,666	+	35,094,377	+	87,084,148	+	37.99
Hamilton.....	18,672,519	19,700,732	15,128,703	+	1,028,213	+	4,572,029	+	3.02
London.....	9,231,757	9,842,802	8,997,855	+	611,045	+	844,947	+	9.38
Ottawa.....	21,569,296	23,528,121	18,815,907	+	1,958,825	+	4,712,214	+	25.04
Toronto.....	231,728,865	263,225,159	186,270,201	+	31,496,294	+	76,954,958	+	41.31
Manitoba.....	175,164,866	271,543,933	131,002,911	+	96,379,067	+	140,541,022	+	107.28
Winnipeg.....	175,164,866	271,543,933	131,002,911	+	96,379,067	+	140,541,022	+	107.28
Saskatchewan.....	23,120,011	24,037,723	14,885,258	+	977,712	+	9,212,465	+	61.88
Moose Jaw.....	4,398,093	4,864,113	3,449,846	+	466,020	+	1,414,267	+	4.99
Regina.....	11,660,716	11,822,927	7,050,436	+	162,211	+	4,772,491	+	6.76
Saskatoon.....	7,061,202	7,410,683	4,384,976	+	349,481	+	3,025,707	+	67.56
Alberta.....	35,286,054	39,330,528	24,056,376	+	4,261,406	+	15,774,152	+	65.57
Calgary.....	24,580,616	28,954,474	16,296,622	+	4,373,858	+	12,657,852	+	77.66
Edmonton.....	10,988,506	10,876,054	7,759,654	—	112,452	—	3,116,300	+	40.15
British Columbia.....	35,286,054	37,254,727	27,502,191	+	1,978,673	+	9,762,536	+	35.49
Vancouver.....	29,080,730	30,333,013	21,859,400	+	1,252,283	+	8,473,613	+	38.76
Victoria.....	6,205,324	6,931,714	5,642,791	+	726,390	+	1,288,923	+	22.82
Total (16 cities)....	\$914,887,827	\$1,072,244,671	\$726,786,181	+	\$157,356,844	+	\$345,458,490	+	47.53

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed an increase in April, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$914,887,827 in March to \$1,072,244,671 in April, an increase of \$157,356,844, or 17.19 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, all showed increases as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$345,458,490, or 47.53 per cent, the total for April, 1916, being \$726,786,181. As compared with April of last year there were gains in all of the provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed increases as compared with the same period of last year.

The bank statement for March, 1917, showed the paid-up capital of the char-

tered banks of Canada to be \$111,612,855, as compared with \$111,591,574 for the month of February, 1917. Deposits payable on demand for March, 1917, amounted to \$448,151,528, as compared with \$430,331,801. Notes in circulation for March, 1917, amounted to \$148,265,140, as compared with \$138,257,295. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts amounted to \$29,877,911, as compared with \$26,121,324 during February, 1917.

Canadian revenue for the month of March, 1917, amounted to \$22,800,230.97, as compared with \$16,899,859.17 in March, 1916, an increase of \$5,900,371.80. The expenditure on capital account for March, 1917, amounted to \$53,121,991.55, which comprised \$51,688,605.41 for war purposes and \$1,433,386.14 for public works, including railways and canals.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—The steel trade continued busy at Sydney and furnaces and foundries had a good month. The output of pig iron amounted to 31,000 tons, as compared with 30,000 in the previous month; in-

Manufacturing

gots, blooms, billets and slabs, 26,000 tons, compared with 34,000 in March; merchant bars, 3,200; rails, 1,633; wire rod, 6,000, and products of wire, 3,000, compared with 6,600 merchant bars, 7,500 tons of wire rods, and products of wire, 11,000 tons last month. Amherst reported rolling mills fully employed, a wheel foundry working overtime and Sundays to complete export orders. The stove foundry also was active. Halifax reported the Starr Manufacturing Company fully employed and boilermakers fairly busy, chiefly on marine work. Dry docks and yards and marine slips have been busy on repair and alteration work. There was also considerable activity in shipbuilding at various points throughout the province. Westville reported a fair

month's work in steel plants, though one or two departments of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Albion Machine Company's plant were shut down a few days to allow other departments to catch up with the work. The rolling mills at St. John were active and the three nail works busy. Fredericton reported foundries and machine shops actively engaged and labour in demand. At Quebec city, structural iron and steel working establishments had plenty of work, but experienced some difficulty in obtaining materials. Shipbuilding and repair plants were very busy. The closing down of the Ross rifle factory left a number of men out of employment. Manufacturers of machinery at Sherbrooke were active, and at Sorel great activity was reported in the various ship yards owing to the fitting out of boats with the commencement of the navigation season; foundries also were busy. Three Rivers reported iron and steel companies running full time and short of hands. At Toronto the metals group was busy except where operations

were delayed by slow delivery of steel and of drawn piping. At the Massey-Harris Company, production was being speeded up to meet the greatly increased demand for agricultural machinery. A number of large buildings were being constructed for the British Forgings Company and the manufacture of steel was expected to begin in June. Niagara Falls reported all metal manufacturing plants busy, and at St. Catharines similar large establishments were active, some running day and night. Stratford reported machine shops and foundries busy. At London the rolling mills were actively employed and the Ford Company's assembling plant was working overtime. St. Thomas reported the Canada Iron Corporation busy, but short of labour; the Norsworthy Company, whose premises were partly destroyed by fire, was re-establishing its business and employing a greater number of men than before the fire; the Erie Iron Works was active. At Woodstock, metal manufacturers reported a demand for moulders, stove mounters and polishers. Windsor reported the bridge works fairly busy, and the automobile industry showed a marked increase; some establishments were running overtime. Stove and furnace manufacturers were quiet; machine shops very busy. The large steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie was running steadily and at Port Arthur and Fort William foundries and machine shops were fully employed; the dry dock at Port Arthur had several contracts in hand for the construction of vessels. Kitchener reported manufacturers of portable and stationary engines and threshers running full time, and foundries and machine shops busy and short of help in some establishments.

Winnipeg reported the various branches of the metal group satisfactorily employed, and at Brandon manufacturers of engines, and machine shops, were busy. The rolling mills at Medicine Hat reported an improvement over the previous month, but were only working one shift on account of a scarcity of men; the different foundries and machine shops were very busy, with a

scarcity of help. Calgary reported the iron works fully employed. At New Westminster, shipyards were very busy, and at Victoria it was expected that the large forces of men engaged in the construction of wooden schooners would be steadily employed for several months.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—Activity in this group was well maintained. There was some falling off in employment in tobacco factories, but a general improvement in aerated water and soft drink establishments was indicated. At Halifax the plant of the Acadia Sugar Refinery was busy and the Moir Biscuit and Confectionery Company was active in all departments; aerated water and soft drink establishments had a quiet month. Flour mills at St. John were actively engaged, and at Moncton the Marven Biscuit Company, which was moving into a new factory, was working day and night. Other points in the Maritime Provinces reported the food group active in nearly all lines; Newcastle, however, reported flour mills very quiet on account of difficulty in procuring cereals owing to heavy freight traffic. Quebec and Sherbrooke reported meat packing plants active and tobacco establishments at the latter place was fairly well engaged. Toronto reported abattoirs and meat packing houses and the large baking and confectionery establishments steadily employed. Cigar factories were fairly well engaged, but breweries were quiet. Christie, Brown & Company, where over 300 women and girls are employed, reported a shortage of general help and no experienced help available. At Niagara Falls the Shredded Wheat Company and bakers and confectioners had a good month. Various other points in Ontario reported the food group active, except in the case of cigar factories and breweries, which for the most part were quiet. Two cigar factories at London went out of business, and the number of cigars being manufactured at that point was greatly reduced. Flour and cereal mills at Winnipeg reported a satisfactory output, and normal conditions obtained in abattoirs and meat packing houses. Manu-

facturers of tobacco products reported a little slackening towards the end of the month, but breweries did a normal business. There was some demand for experienced chocolate dippers, also for experienced help in vegetable canning and vinegar factories. Medicine Hat and Lethbridge reported flour mills active. A strike of employees of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery diminished employment in the food group at Vancouver. Cigar factories in British Columbia cities were reported fully employed, and brewery and distillery establishments were doing a normal business.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—The textiles group continued to show activity in nearly all centres reporting. Halifax reported the cotton factory working full time and employing all available help. The opening of the fishing season and activity in shipbuilding gave rope and twine factories an active month; woollen mills were working full time, with a shortage of help. At St. John extensive improvements were being made to the plant of the Canadian Cotton Company, and at Moncton the Atlantic Underwear Company was operating day and night and increasing staff. At the same place Humphreys' woollen mills continued active. Montreal reported that for a time the deliveries of domestic textiles were more liberal, but that freight conditions grew worse towards the end of the month and the mills had to send orders short or delay them, although working as near capacity as conditions would allow; silk companies continued to maintain activity. Quebec reported cotton mills and manufacturers of tents and awnings very busy. At Sherbrooke, manufacturers of cottons, woollens and hosiery were active, and the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Company was making additions to plant. The Wabasso Cotton Company at Three Rivers was working full time.

Toronto reported textile and carpet factories active, with a decided shortage of help; the Reliance Knitting Company reported a decrease in output and orders were refused because of lack of la-

bour. Carpet firms were taxed to capacity and tent and awning establishments commenced their busy season with a shortage of help. Hamilton also reported the textiles group active and similar industries at St. Catharines were well employed. At Kingston, cotton and knitting mills were busy, and more help was required. Woollen manufacturers at Peterborough were active, and manufacturers of tents and awnings busy. Kit-chener reported hosiery and knitting factories busy and the Doon Twine Company very active. At Guelph the woollen spinning mills were unable to fill orders and the Dominion Linen Mills were very active, with a shortage of skilled weavers. Hosiery and underwear companies at Galt were active, with a demand for operatives; the silk mill was busy and advertising for help. Winnipeg reported a demand for experienced knitters and bag and tent and awning manufacturers were working full time and full staff; there was a demand for help in tent and awning factories. At Vancouver there was a slight falling off in the knitting industry, but improvement in sail-making was reported and some difficulty was experienced in securing operators, especially for heavy work.

Clothing and laundering.—Halifax reported ready-made clothing factories working at full capacity, and steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy, with some difficulty in securing help. At St. John ready-made clothing establishments reported business brisk, and garment workers at Fredericton were well employed. Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke reported all branches of the clothing group fully employed. At Toronto, garment workers were fairly well engaged, but not so active as in March; hat and cap makers were steadily engaged, and steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments busy, with a shortage of labour. Whitewear firms were working to capacity and reported a lack of operatives and finishers. Hamilton reported ready-made clothing factories active and the Sanford and Coppley Noyes companies in need of operatives. - Corset

factories and laundries at Niagara Falls were advertising for labour. Shirt and collar companies at Kitchener were short of operatives and button factories also required help; clothing factories were working full time, and whitewear factories were in need of help. All other points in Ontario reported active conditions in this group except London, where quietness was reported. At Winnipeg the various branches of the clothing group were steadily employed, except in the manufacture of furs, which was seasonally quiet, although considerable repair work was being done. Ready-made clothing establishments were working with increased staffs, and an improvement was reported in shirt and overall factories; hat and cap factories reported business good, and in ready-made clothing factories there was a strong demand for help; laundries continued active, but cleaning and dyeing establishments were not so busy. Vancouver reported ladies' garment makers busy, but a slight falling off in overall and shirt factories; steam laundries reported increased trade, while tailors, dressmakers and milliners were more steadily employed than during the previous month. Victoria reported shirt and overall factories busy and steam laundries fully employed.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—Halifax reported the demand for felt and roofing paper active, but the local factory was hampered in filling orders by the difficulty in securing raw materials. St. John and Newcastle reported pulp and paper mills very active. The offices of the large pulp and paper companies in Montreal reported an increased demand for products and mills active. At Three Rivers the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and the St. Maurice Paper Company were busy and short of hands. Hamilton reported manufacturers of felt and tar paper active, and at St. Catharines manufacturers of pulp, paper and beaver-board and other pulp products were very busy. Active conditions prevailed at Ottawa, and at Port Arthur a new company was beginning the foundation of a plant with a capacity of 50

tons a day. Pulp and paper companies on the Pacific Coast were very active, and a new mill being constructed on Quatsino Sound was progressing steadily.

Printing, publishing, paper goods.—At Halifax, newspaper and job offices and binderies were busy and paper box factories active. Other points in the Maritime Provinces, such as Sydney, St. John, Newcastle and Fredericton reported active conditions in the printing and publishing group. At Montreal, newspaper and job offices were exceptionally busy, and publishing houses, binderies, engraving and lithographing firms had increased work as well. Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers reported active conditions. At Toronto, conditions for printers were fair, and engravers and lithographers had steady employment; paper box manufacturers were active, and the W. J. Gage Company was hampered in output for want of experienced help. At the Dominion Paper Box Company there was an increase in the number of applicants, but for the most part these were reported inexperienced and not satisfactory; one department of the factory was idle. Active conditions obtained at all other Ontario points reporting, except at St. Thomas and Chatham, where trade was fair. Winnipeg reported satisfactory conditions in the printing and publishing group, and there was a strong demand for girls for the binderies; paper box factories had a dull month, but continued to employ all hands. Brandon reported newspaper and job offices active, and at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge printers were well employed. At New Westminster the printing trade was about normal, and fair at Vancouver. Victoria reported newspapers brisk, but job offices dull.

Woodworking and furniture.—Halifax reported an increased demand for building supplies, and sash, door and planing mills were very busy. The arrival of fishing vessels from the banks created a demand for drums, boxes and other cooperage products, and the trade was fairly active. Sydney and Westville reported an increase in activity,

and at St. John sash and door factories were working full time, wooden box factories were busy, and brush factories working steadily; broom factories were dull owing to a shortage of material. Newcastle and Fredericton reported steady conditions in this group. Sherbrooke reported sash and door factories and furniture and chair factories busy, and at Three Rivers planing mills could not supply the demand. Toronto and Hamilton reported a good month for the woodworking industry. At Kitchener, sash and door factories were working full time; wooden box factories were very busy and short of help; furniture factories were active, and packers, machine hands and upholsterers required. Guelph, London, Woodstock and Windsor reported piano and organ factories busy, the Sherlock Manning Company at London being short of help. At Chatham, sash and door factories were very busy and running overtime to complete orders; at Port Arthur, similar factories were quiet. Winnipeg reported that business with sash and door factories showed improvement over last month, and that employment in wooden toy factories where returned soldiers are chiefly employed was steady. At Brandon and Medicine Hat, planing mills were busy. Victoria reported that owing to dullness in the building trades, sash, door and planing mills were not fully employed. Wooden box factories at Victoria and at New Westminster were busy.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—At Halifax the boot and shoe factory was busy and all available help steadily employed; shoe factories and tanneries at St. John and Fredericton were active. Montreal reported manufacturers of boots and shoes not quite so busy owing to the between-season quiet, retailers being well supplied. Greater activity, however, was expected owing to better opportunities of purchasing upper and sole leather. Boot and shoe factories at Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers were active, and tanneries at Sorel and St. Hyacinthe were busy. At Toronto, tanneries, boot and shoe manufacturers

and harness makers were active, though one leather manufacturing company reported a decided decline in the demand for trunks and bags, with the falling off in ocean and excursion traffic. Hamilton reported active conditions in the leather group, and at St. Catharines the large rubber companies were busy. At Kitchener, tanneries were active and short of help; boot and shoe factories were steadily employed and trunk and bag factories were very busy, with suitcase makers in demand; the Dominion Tire Company and the large rubber manufacturing companies were very busy, the latter bringing in a number of women employees from Montreal. St. Thomas reported one shoe company affected by seasonal quiet, but another factory very busy. Tanneries at Woodstock and Owen Sound were busy, and other Ontario localities where boot and shoe factories are located reported active conditions. At Winnipeg leather manufacturers reported business fair and employment steady, and at Brandon manufacturers of trunks and harness were active. Calgary also reported active conditions in this group on regular orders and in seasonal repair work. At Vancouver the boot and shoe factory was employing all the skilled labour obtainable.

Clay, glass and stone.—There was some improvement in this group coincident with the opening of the building season, stone quarries and brick and tile yards feeling the stimulation of building orders. Amherst reported the Wallace stone quarries opening up and planning a considerable output, with large orders already in hand. At Sherbrooke fair conditions obtained in quarrying and gravel pits were active. Three Rivers reported the local artificial stone plant busy, with orders ahead for several months. Toronto reported brickmaking plants quiet and the trade unsettled owing to the high price of coal, and that owing to scarcity of brick many bricklayers were unemployed. At Hamilton, brick and tile yards and manufacturers of cement, lime and plaster were busy. Kingston reported cut stone yards quiet,

but yards doing monument work fairly active. Stratford reported brickyards active, but at Kitchener this industry was fairly quiet. At Port Hope the Nicholson Tile Works was building a large addition to its plant and reported business very active, the factory running day and night. At Chatham, brickyards were preparing for a busy season. Medicine Hat reported the Alberta Clay Products Company busier after a rather quiet winter. In British Columbia districts quarries and brickyards were reported somewhat quiet.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—

Halifax reported the Brandram-Henderson paint and varnish factory very busy, and at Fredericton the paint and varnish trade was good. Montreal reported paint and colour manufacturers actively employed, some factories working day and night; soap factories also were busy. Three Rivers reported the paint factories at Red Mill and St. Malo actively engaged. Toronto reported the paint and varnish industry active, and at Hamilton manufacturers of acids and extracts were busy. Paint and varnish factories at Windsor were busy, but soap factories were quiet. Starch and varnish factories at Brantford were busy, and at Sault Ste. Marie chemical plants were running day and night. Winnipeg reported manufacturers of oils and greases active and business very good with soap factories. At Medicine Hat the Linseed Oil Company was working day and night. Victoria reported the chemical plant unusually busy and operating day and night.

Water, light and power.—With the opening of spring there was an improvement in employment in connection with water, light and power plants. Halifax reported work in the waterworks department quiet, but that the laying of new gas pipes was continued through the month and work resumed on the construction of new plant which had been discontinued during cold weather. Other points in the Maritime Provinces reported additional activity. At Montreal, water, light and power companies were working at capacity, the extra work

being occasioned by spring house moving. Normal conditions were reported in Ontario cities and at Niagara Falls electric generating plants electrical workers of all classes were in demand. Chatham reported the city waterworks department very active in the laying of new mains to the sugar company's plant. Western points also reported normal conditions.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of March,

	1917, amounted to \$11,-
Transporta-	846,542, as compared
tion	with \$10,380,981 in
	March, 1916, an in-

crease of \$1,465,561. The same figures for the Grand Trunk Railway were \$4,007,624 and \$3,550,848, an increase of \$456,776. Halifax reported railway freight deliveries somewhat improved, embargoes having been removed, and goods that had been much delayed were beginning to arrive; the facilities of the railways, however, were heavily taxed; some of the local passenger trains which had been taken off during the winter resumed regular schedules. Sydney reported railways and shops active. At Westville railway traffic was very heavy and freight which had been tied up was moving more freely. Moncton reported the Government railway shops active on repairs, and at St. John and Fredericton active traffic conditions existed. Montreal reported that while railways had embargoes on freight for export unless space was assured for it in ocean bottoms, freight congestion still existed. Quebec and Sherbrooke reported railway traffic active. At Toronto, railways were busy with freight traffic and deliveries showed improvement; railway repair shops had considerable work on hand and a number of passenger trains which had been taken off were restored. Kingston reported railways active and finding it difficult to secure labour. Peterborough also reported a shortage of labour and also of cars. Shops at Stratford were busy on repairs, working day and night shifts, and shops of the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette at St. Thomas were busy throughout the month and

traffic departments active; firemen were scarce. It was announced that a line of auto busses would be put into operation between St. Thomas and Aylmer for freight and passenger service. Brantford reported railways active, but a shortage of freight cars. At Winnipeg, freight and passenger traffic and employment in railway shops was fairly steady and other western points reported railways commencing to be more active with navigation opening and grain starting to move to the head of the lakes.

Water transportation, with the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence and from most ports on the lakes, was more active than in the previous month. Halifax reported that the demand for coal for vessels was heavy and kept coal handlers well engaged. Other 'longshore work also was very active and men were being employed in day and night shifts. Sydney also reported an increase in 'longshore work, but at Charlottetown there was less activity along the waterfront owing to scarcity of vessels. At St. John very active conditions were reported, and 'longshoremen were fully employed, with a shortage of hands at times. Newcastle reported navigation open on the Miramichi and that tugboat crews were employed, though 'longshoremen had not yet become very busy. At Montreal, active conditions were commencing and a large force of 'longshoremen was being assembled to unload vessels due about May 1. Coasting steamers commenced to leave from and arrive at Quebec early in the month. Three Rivers reported activity in the harbour. At Toronto, navigation opened early in the month, with labour much in demand, and the Inland Navigation Company's vessels were running daily between Toronto and Hamilton. Navigation also commenced on the Welland Canal and the Port Dalhousie and Toronto route was opened. 'Longshore work was begun at Brockville with the commencement of coal shipments, and at Owen Sound navigation was commencing, but there was no movement of large vessels. The harbour and bay at

Port Arthur was still full of ice at the end of the month. Victoria reported considerable improvement in all branches of steamship service and several vessels tied up during the winter months were again placed in service.

Mining in asbestos, copper and chrome iron still continued active in the Sher-

Mining

brooke district, with a shortage of labour. Cobalt reported a continuation of the active conditions of the previous month; though shipments were less, silver averaged well over 70 cents, and the usual bonus to workmen was paid at the silver mines. Ore shipments for the month from Cobalt camp were 25 cars, containing approximately 1,877,649 pounds of ore, as compared with 30 cars, containing 2,238,147 pounds, in March. Bullion consignments were approximately 874,608.86 ounces, as compared with 1,096,490.16 ounces in March, the estimated value being \$661,159.68, compared with \$844,535.62 in March. Twenty-four tons of silver ore were shipped from Gowganda during March, as well as 348.85 tons of nickel ore from the Alexo mines at Iroquois Junction. A small shipment of asbestos was also made from South Porcupine, but operation at this property was discontinued. Owing to power troubles consequent on the breaking up of the ice in the Metagama river, several of the Porcupine mines had their production somewhat curtailed. Sault Ste. Marie reported mining at the Helen and Magpie mines very active, with a demand for miners and other labour. Port Arthur reported mining in the district fairly active, about 250 men being employed, chiefly in development work. A prospectors' convention was held at Port Arthur during the month. Quartz mines in the Nanaimo district were doing development work, and the smelter at Ladysmith was working to capacity. Active conditions continued at the Trail smelter, though some of the smaller mines were affected by shortage of coal and coke due to idle coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district, and a number of men

were laid off in Rossland mines on this account.

Coal mines continued active in the Sydney district. The output of coal from the Dominion Coal Company amounted to 300,000 tons, as against 341,000 in March, but this was accounted for by the difference in the number of working days in the two months, total outputs being about the same for the same number of days. The output of the Nova Scotia Steel Company was about the same as that of last month. Westville reported all coal mines working full time, and work was commenced by the Acadia Coal Company on new slopes. This company was also banking a considerable quantity of coal owing to shortage in car supply. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company averaged about the same quantity as last month, but all operators reported unfilled orders several months ahead. Coal mining in western fields was adversely affected by a cessation of work in practically all mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district, owing to dissatisfaction of the men over the delay in reaching a settlement of negotiations as to wages and other conditions. Nanaimo reported coal mines in the city and district working steady, but short of labour.

In most parts of the Maritime Provinces a fair amount of activity was reported in building, though this was confined chiefly to repairs and alterations, and with the exception of Fredericton and Moncton, where active conditions existed, there was little new work under way. Other than construction of dwellings for the employees of industrial plants in one or two important centres, there was little reported in the way of new buildings from Quebec cities. Toronto reported

an increase in building and a large number of dwellings under construction in outlying districts. Nearly all other Ontario points, however, with the exception of Windsor, where a great number of houses were being erected, reported building either fair or quiet. Winnipeg, Brandon and Moosejaw reported building quiet or fairly so, but at Medicine Hat there was considerable activity. Vancouver reported increased activity, but that building was not extensive, and that there was ample labour to supply the demand. At Victoria and Nanaimo building was quiet.

Public construction and railway construction was quiet in most districts. Halifax reported some activity in the construction of bridges over the terminal railway and on the ocean terminals and Furness-Withy pier. Work on the new central station at Toronto made satisfactory progress. There was little activity in railway or large construction work in western districts. Work was resumed on the Grand Trunk Pacific station at Prince Albert and the line was being extended into the city. Vancouver reported considerable terminal construction work and dredging.

St. John reported stream driving active and saw and shingle mills commencing operations. At Newcastle, also, stream driving commenced, and a large number of men were employed, wages ranging from \$2.75 to \$4, as compared with \$2.25 to \$3.50 in former years. Sawmills were expected to commence sawing the first week in May. At Fredericton also drives were commencing. Quebec reported driving operations under way, with conditions favourable and wages high; sawmills were being fitted out for the season's cut. Sherbrooke reported lumbermen getting ready for the drives, but in some districts the ice was not out of the streams. Mills in the Ottawa district were com-

Building and Construction

Lumbering

mencing operations. Owen Sound reported sawmills active, and at Sault Ste. Marie there was an active demand for men. At Port Arthur, lumber camps were breaking up, but sawmills had not yet started. Prince Albert reported mills preparing to open up and taking on a large number of men. Vancouver reported a heavy demand for men for logging camps, and logging firms stated there was danger of operations having to be curtailed owing to difficulty in securing machinery and wire rope; there was also some difficulty in securing cars for shipments of cut and finished lumber; saw and shingle mills were active. At New Westminster sawmills were busy and shingle mills running double shifts. Nanaimo also reported sawmills busy.

Nearly all farming districts throughout the country reported a late spring

Agriculture and adverse weather, which delayed seeding.

Active preparations were being made everywhere to increase production and farm labour was in demand. The War Production Association of Toronto and other agencies for stimulating agricultural production sent out a large number of men to take temporary work on farms and many school boys and teachers were volunteering for farm work. Hamilton reported the demand for farm help active, with a fair supply. In the Chatham district, little seeding was done, owing to cold weather and scarcity of farm help; good farm hands were receiving from \$40 to \$50 per month for eight months' work. Brandon reported some seeding done, but operations delayed by the late spring. Moosejaw reported that while some anxiety existed as to the labour shortage in the early part of the month, during the latter part a considerable number of workers were brought in and quickly taken up by farmers, and that there was

no reason to fear an acute shortage of help, though more men could be employed if available. Saskatoon reported a good demand for farm labour, and that about 3,000 men had been placed through the efforts of the Provincial Labour Bureau; wages averaged about \$50 per month. Regina reported that the Provincial Bureau of Labour estimated that sufficient help had been secured to ensure the crop being put in. Lethbridge reported weather unfavourable for farm work, and that the supply of labour exceeded the demand. In British Columbia an active campaign was being conducted to secure school boys and women for fruit picking and packing, and Vancouver reported that up to the end of the month, of the 3,000 required, some 400 women and girls had signed contracts to start work about June 1. Victoria reported that 250 men had gone to the Prairie Provinces to work on farms.

Halifax reported that a few catches of halibut, cod and haddocks were landed, but that unfavourable weather followed

Fishing

the opening of the lobster season east of Halifax; the demand, however, was reported good and prices fair. In the Sydney district drift ice along the coast prevented fishermen from getting anything but small catches of herring and halibut. Charlottetown reported the season open with a small supply coming on the local market. At St. John there was a very large run of gaspereaux in the harbour and bay about the middle of the month, and large catches were made, but a scarcity of barrels made it difficult for fishermen to preserve their catch. New Westminster reported salmon fishing very poor, the run of spring salmon being so small that few fishermen were out, but were waiting for the sockeye season. Nanaimo reported fishing quiet.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported that activity continued at the plant of the Starr Manufacturing Company, and boilermakers continued busy, principally on marine work. The dry dock, naval dock yard and marine slips have been very busy on repair and alteration work on merchant vessels and overhauling fishing and coastal steamers for the season now opening. At various other points throughout the province there was considerable activity in the building of wooden vessels. The demand for stoves and foundry products continued very active. In foods the plant of the Acadia Sugar Refinery Company at Woodside was active, and Moirs', Limited, were very busy in all departments. Soft drink establishments and breweries had a very quiet month. The demand for cotton goods continued brisk, and the factory worked full time with all available help employed. The opening of the fishing season and activity in shipbuilding gave the rope and twine factories an active month. In ready-made clothing establishments Clayton and Sons reported a good demand and the factory worked at full capacity. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were all busy, with help in demand. The felt and tarred paper factory was hampered by difficulty in securing raw materials; the demand for roofing papers was very brisk. Newspapers, job printing offices and binderies were very busy during the month. The box factory of Moirs', Limited, was working to full capacity. With the opening of spring there was a marked increase in the demand for builders' supplies and all mills were busy. The arrival of fishing vessels from the banks created a demand for drums, boxes and other cooorage products. Business continued active with the local boot and shoe factory and all available help was being steadily employed. Cut stone and

granite was the only line in the building trade that seemed quiet; several granite cutters employed at the terminals were laid off, but most of them were absorbed in other employment. The Brandram-Henderson paint and varnish factory was very busy, and orders were not being booked beyond May 15. Work in the waterworks department was quiet, no new work being under way. The gas company resumed operations on their new plant on which work was discontinued during the winter. Work on the alterations and additions to the electric light and power plant was also recommenced. Freight conditions were somewhat improved, but the facilities of the Canadian Government Railways in this district were still taxed to the limit. Some of the local passenger trains taken off during the winter have resumed their regular schedule. The Halifax electric tramways continued to show an increase in the amount of business done over the same period of last year; they were having some difficulty in securing motormen and conductors. The demand for coal for steamers was heavy; employment for coal handlers was very good. Longshore work was very active, and day and night shifts were worked. In building, a new central exchange building for the Nova Scotia Telephone Company was nearing completion, but dwelling construction was quiet. Building tradesmen were, however, well employed on repair and alteration work and on the new hospital for returned soldiers. Work was carried on throughout the month on the new plant of the Imperial Oil Company. Work on the construction of the bridges over the terminal railway cuttings was continued throughout the month. The contractors erecting the terminal piers increased their force and work on the new concrete pier for the Furness-Withy Company was resumed. The Cook Construction Company have continued work on a

large trunk sewer and was nearing completion. No work of importance has been done by the city, regular hands only being employed. In fishing, a few catches of halibut, cod and haddock were landed during the month. Unfavourable weather followed the opening of the lobster season east of Halifax and there was heavy loss of gear. From Cuba there was a good demand for fish, and the Brazil market was bare. These markets formerly imported a large part of their supplies from Norway, but they will probably have to depend entirely on Canada and Newfoundland for supplies this year and prices will likely continue high.

At Sydney the coal and steel trades were both busy. The output of pig iron was 31,000 tons; ingots, blooms, billets and slabs, 26,000 tons; merchant bars, 3,200 tons; rails, 1,633 tons; wire rods, 6,000 tons, and products of wire, 3,000 tons. Stoves and furnace foundries had a very good month. There was no change in the number of men employed in metal roofing, galvanized iron, tin, copper, aluminum and other sheet metal works. In foods the abattoirs were busy, but aerated water and soft drink establishments had a quiet month. Newspaper offices and job printing firms were brisk. Sash, door and planing mills reported a decided improvement over the previous month. In transportation steam railways, street and electric railways and railway repair shops were all active, and navigation, including 'long-shore work, was better than in the previous month. Sydney steel plant had 575 coke ovens in operation, with an output of 48,000 tons, while at the Sydney Mines plant the output was about the same as last month. The output of coal from the Dominion Coal Company was 300,000 tons against 341,000 in March. As March had 27 working days and April 24, the daily output was about the same. The Nova Scotia Steel Company did not report on their output, but it was about the same as last month. In building and construction twelve small buildings were under way and considerable repair work

was being done. The A. C. Thompson Company, North Sydney, were extending their foundry plant. There was an improvement in public employment as compared with March. Drift ice on the coast prevented fishermen from getting anything but small catches of herring and halibut.

At Westville, steel working plants had a fair month. Some departments of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and of the Albion Machine Company were shut down a few days to allow other departments to catch up with the work. Flour and feed mills were all busy, and the Atlantic Milling Company, Pictou, worked overtime. The Francis Drake Company, manufacturers of soft drinks, reported business very brisk. Wood-working plants were able to secure a number of mill hands and increased their output. In transportation, freight was moving more freely and the congestion was somewhat relieved. Pictou County Electric Railway Company reported a very busy month. All coal mines worked full time. Work was commenced by the Acadia Coal Company on the opening of the new slopes referred to in last report. This company has been banking a considerable quantity of their coal owing to the shortage of cars. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company had about the same production as last month, but all operators reported unfilled orders for months ahead. Lumbering, more especially saw milling, reported quiet last month, resumed activity and large quantities of deals and boards were moved.

At Amherst the rolling mills reported all hands fully employed, and the wheel foundry was working overtime on Government orders. The stove foundry continued active. Woollen mills were working full time, with a shortage of unskilled labour. Sash, door and planing mills were active. The Amherst Piano Company have added a talking machine department to their plant. The Wallace stone quarries were opened for the season with a number of large orders on hand.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown sash and door mills were fairly busy. Bruce Stewart & Company were busy on motor work and other special lines. The canning factories reported business normal. The fishing season opened and a small supply came into the local markets.

New Brunswick

At St. John the rolling mill was busy and three nail works were very brisk. In foods the St. John Milling Company was well employed and soft drink establishments were anticipating an increase in business after May 1, when the Prohibition Act will go into force. Extensive improvements were being made to the plant of Canadian Cottons, Limited. Ready-made clothing establishments reported business brisk. The pulp mill was working steadily, with about 150 hands employed. Newspaper, job printing and binderies had a good month, all available printers were steadily employed. Paper box factories were busy and sash, door and planing mills were working full time. The brush factories worked steadily, but the broom factory was dull owing to a shortage of stock. In the leather group Peters' tannery was busy and Humphrey's shoe factory continued active. In the transportation group steam railways were busy and activity in navigation made employment for 'longshoremen good. No new dwellings were being erected, but considerable repair work was under way and progress was made on the foundation of the new elevator at Reed's Point. Some of the sawmills and shingle mills started operations, and activity was expected to be general as soon as river driving begun. In fishing a remarkable run of gasperaux was reported.

At Moncton work in the Canadian Government Railway shops continued very active, particularly in the boiler and car repair shop. Some new construction work was also under way. The Sackville foundries and the Fawcett and Enterprise companies were working

steadily. The Fawcett flour mill continued active. The J. A. Marvin biscuit factory operated day and night shifts, about 75 operators working during the day and 50 on the night shift. The Havelock Mineral Spring factory reported improvement and increased their staff. The Atlantic Underwear Company was still operating day and night, employing about 250 hands, and Humphrey's woollen mill also continued active. The hat and cap factory reported conditions steady. The woodworking factory was increasing staff to meet the demand in preparing stock for coming season for builders' supplies. Building operations commenced briskly and work on the new steel bridge over the Petitcodiac river was expected to be resumed at once.

At Newcastle carriage builders were fairly well employed. One flour mill, however, was quiet, owing to difficulty in securing grain. Activity continued with pulp and paper makers, and newspaper and job printing offices were active. Sash and door factories reported improvement with the opening of the building season. Navigation on the Miramichi opened on April 20, and a number of workers were absorbed. In lumbering, stream driving had commenced; wages ranged from \$2.75 to \$4, as compared with \$2.25 to \$3.50 in former years.

At Fredericton there was a rush of work at the foundries and machine shops. Other machinery concerns had a fairly active month. In foods, packing houses, baking and confectionery establishments were active. Garment workers were well employed, with the prospect of much work ahead. The printing and allied trades reported business good. In woodworking and furniture factories employment was steady. Tannery employees, boot and shoe workers and harness makers were active. The paint and varnish trade was good. Railway repair shops were busy and skilled men were in demand. The building trades were all well employed and an active season is in prospect. In lumbering, preparations for river driving were under way.

Quebec

At Montreal local demand from manufacturers for iron was not very large during April, largely owing to the shortage of supplies and the high prices. All the large milling companies had orders which will keep them working to capacity for some months with Government orders forming a good part of the business. Printing houses were employing woman labour. Clothing and laundering establishments had a busy month. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing were quite active in April, as labour conditions were not unsettled by strikes as in previous months. Manufacturers of textiles reported their mills busy and the supply of help adequate. For a time deliveries from manufacturers improved, but freight conditions grew worse towards the end of the month and the mills had to delay orders or send them short. Silk mills maintained their former activity. Furriers were busy. Tobacco factories were only fairly busy and women workers were idle a couple of days each week. Employment in biscuit and candy factories was only fair. Pulp and paper mills reported an increased demand for their products. The export lumber trade, other than for British Government requirements, has been quiet, but there was a fair local demand. Newspaper and job printing offices were exceptionally busy and allied trades reported increased employment. Tanneries had fewer orders than usual during April, due partly to high prices and partly to the embargo on shipments to Great Britain. Boot and shoe factories were in the between-season period. Paint and colour men reported a continued active demand and some factories were working day and night. Soap factories were busy. Water, light and power companies were still working at capacity. Electric light and power and the telephone companies had a great deal of work on account of May moving. Railways have embargoes on freight for export unless space is assured in ocean bottoms, but there is still freight congestion. The steamship companies are

not booking freight as in other seasons. Canadian Northern trains went through the tunnel under Mount Royal on April 23, and it is expected that regular trains will run before August 1. A large number of longshoremen arrived at the end of the month and the first three ocean vessels of the season were due to arrive on May 1. All cartage companies were busy with May moving. Improvement in the building trades was noted. The painters were on strike for three days, but returned to work at a 5 cents increase.

Quebec reported that structural iron and steel working establishments had plenty of work, but experienced difficulty in obtaining material. Shipbuilding and ship repairing were very busy. The closing down of the Ross rifle factory threw some 3,000 hands out of employment. The unskilled employees have obtained other employment, but a number of machine operators were out of work. A new rifle factory, employing some 60 hands, has been opened, and another factory for the production of gauges, dies, etc., commenced operations. Meat packing plants were active. Cotton mills were brisk, with about 1,370 hands employed. Manufacturers of tents, awnings, etc., were active, and clothing, women's whitewear and glove factories were well employed. Newspaper, job printing and paper box establishments had a good month and establishments in the leather groups were active. Steam railways were busy in freight departments, but street railways were quiet. Navigation opened early in the month. A large number of building permits were issued and there were prospects of a busy season for building tradesmen. In lumbering river driving was well under way, with conditions favourable and wages high. Sawmills were being fitted out for the season's cut.

Sherbrooke reported the metal and food groups very active, except tobacco factories, which were only fairly busy. Activity was marked in the manufacture of cottons, and the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills were making extensions to plant. The clothing group

reported activity general, and pulp and paper mills continued busy. There was no falling off in activity in the mining of chrome iron, copper and asbestos. In building a number of dwellings were being constructed by the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Company for the accommodation of employees, and it was expected that other industrial establishments would also provide housing accommodation for their workers. In some sections river driving was hampered by ice.

At St. Hyacinthe the iron trades had a more active month than in March. Transportation was improved and orders came in more briskly. Repair shops, especially automobiles, were very busy. Farm implement factories had a fair month and the other metal concerns were steadily employed. The food group was active. Soft drink establishments reported improvement, and the distillery was active. The tobacco industry was also brisk. In the textile group, knitting, underwear, hosiery, felt and blanket factories worked night and day and girl workers were in demand at the Penman factory. Employment for women and girl workers in the clothing industry was good. The paper box factory was fairly busy. Sash and door factories had orders sufficient to necessitate overtime every week. Wooden box factories had a busy month, and chair factories were steady. Organ factories were active and employed a large number of men. Tanneries were very active. Boot and shoe factories were quiet and manufacturers were taking stock. Saddlers and other leather workers were busy. Stone cutters and monumental stone and granite carvers were fairly well employed, but brick-making was very active; the brickyards were unable to meet the demand and many building operations were delayed on that account. The water department and the gas and electric company have resumed work, employing a large number of men. Building operations were improving; tradesmen were in demand, and a good season was anticipated. Farm employment was better than during the pre-

vious month; farm labourers were in demand, and wages of from \$30 to \$40 per month, with board, were offered.

At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Corporation, the Three Rivers Industrial Company, the Mechanical Engineering Company and other smaller concerns manufacturing castings, munitions, etc., were short of hands and running full time. Employment in the food, tobacco and cigar industries was very good. The aerated water and soft drink establishments and the brewery reported improvement. The Wabasso Cotton factory was still working full time, with 1,400 hands well employed. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and the St. Maurice Paper Company were busy and have been short of hands for some time. Printing, publishing and paper goods industries were very brisk. The sash and door factories and planing mills were not able to supply the demand. The chair factory was also very busy. Leather and boots and shoes were active, the boot and shoe factory working night and day. The two paint factories at Red Mill and St. Malo were working to capacity. All transportation employees had a very busy month. The harbour was kept very busy since the opening of navigation. The corporation has already started some street work.

At St. John's and Iberville machine shops and farm implement factories worked full time. Iron workers were all well employed. Building tradesmen reported a more active month, electrical workers being particularly well employed. The commencement of municipal work increased the demand for unskilled labour. Business men reported a quieter month than March. Spring ploughing was commenced at several places and seeding operations will soon be on. Fishing was fair.

At Sorel several hundred men were engaged in repairing and painting the boats of the Canada Steamships Line, the Sincennes McNaughton Line and the St. Lawrence Ship Channel fleet and those of other small concerns. At the Government shipyard over 800 men were employed. The 500 mica workers are

now housed in a new building. Employment at the foundries was very good. The Duhamel tannery had a very good month, and at the shoe factory some forty hands were steadily employed. The James Sheppard and Son's concern, also their boat construction department, had an active month. They employed about 100 men, mostly carpenters. The shipyard of Mr. J. B. Leclaire was also very busy.

Ontario

At Toronto the metal and engineering trades were busy, except where operations were delayed by slow deliveries of steel and other materials. Five hundred men were engaged in the construction of the main building of the steel works of the British Forgings. Five other buildings were also being erected for this firm, and it was expected that the manufacture of steel will begin early in June. The engine, boiler, shipbuilding and automobile trades were busy. Electricians and sheet metal workers were fully employed. At the Massey-Harris Company production was being speeded up to meet the greatly increased demand for agricultural machinery. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were active. Baking, confectionery, fruit canning and other provision trades were all very active during the month. Christie, Brown & Company, where 320 women and girls are employed, reported a shortage of general help and no experienced help available. Candy factories have been steadily engaged. Creameries and dairies were also steadily employed. Cigarmakers were fairly well employed, but brewery workers were quiet. Textile trades were active, with a decided shortage of help. The Reliance Knitting Company reported a decrease in output and orders were refused because of lack of labour. Wages were 30 per cent higher than a year ago. Carpet firms were taxed to capacity and tent and awning firms commenced their busy season with a shortage of male rather than female help. Clothing and laundering firms were well employed. The Dominion Cloak Com-

pany could have employed 50 per cent more workers during the past two months and have had to refuse orders in consequence. The American Hat Company was active with a shortage of hand sewers; no experienced labour was available and they were late in delivering orders. Whitewear firms were working to capacity and reported a lack of operators and finishers. The A. E. Rea Company, where 80 were employed, required 40 more and were unable to handle orders. The Eclipse Whitewear Company reported similar conditions. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were hampered because of labour shortage. Job printers were fair and engravers and lithographers had steady employment. Publishing and paper goods establishments were active; the W. J. Gage Company were hampered for want of experienced help. At the Dominion Paper Box Company one department was idle. Manufacturers of wooden work and furniture were well employed and shoe and rubber footwear firms were active. The Langmuir Manufacturing Company reported a decided decrease in the demand for trunks and travelling bags, due to the falling off in ocean passenger traffic. Tannery employees and harness makers were active. Brickmaking plants were quiet and the trade unsettled owing to the high price of coal. The paint and varnish industry was active. Railways were busy with heavy freight traffic. The difficulties experienced during the earlier months of the year have to a considerable extent been overcome and deliveries showed much improvement. A number of passenger services cancelled some time ago have been restored. Railway repair shops had much work on hand. Navigation opened early in the month with labour in demand. The building trade showed increased activity. A large number of dwellings were under construction in the outlying districts, as there is a keen demand for small houses at a moderate rental. Many large commercial buildings were also under contract. The Wellington Properties Corporation will erect a seven-storey reinforced concrete

warehouse, to cost \$300,000, and the new Allen picture theatre now under construction will cost about \$250,000. Owing to the continued scarcity of brick, many bricklayers were temporarily unemployed. The Toronto Harbour Commission has let contracts for pier head construction, amounting to \$600,000. The work on the new Union Railway station made satisfactory progress, and a large number of additional labourers will be required about the middle of May. Contract work on the Rosedale section of the Bloor street viaduct was nearly completed. Saleswomen were fully employed and one firm reported the need of 100 men or 150 women. Another firm was advertising for saleswomen for the first time. Farmers were busy seeding and a great scarcity of labour was reported. The War Production Club of Toronto and other agencies for stimulating agricultural production sent out a large number of men to take temporary work on the farms and many school boys and others were volunteering for farm work. In restaurants, hospitals and other large establishments there was a shortage of waitresses and general help.

At Hamilton the Steel Company and the rolling mills were active, and structural and architectural steel work was brisk. Manufacturers of locomotives, cars and parts, and engine and boiler works were well employed, with some scarcity of help. At agricultural implement plants there was a demand for moulders, fitters and erectors. All branches of the food group were active except breweries and distilleries, which were only fair. The erection of a new theatre, several stores and garages, and a large number of dwelling houses provided steady employment for building tradesmen. Only necessary repair work was being done by the city on account of scarcity of labour. Farmers were busy with spring work; the first seeding of the season in this district was done about April 5. The demand for farm help continued and some school boys and old men were being engaged. Factories working on cottons, woollens, hosiery, underwear and knitted goods

were active. Ready-made clothing factories were brisk and the Sanford and Coppley Noyes companies were in need of operators. Shirt, collar and women's whitewear factories were busy. All branches of the woodworking and furniture group continued active, and employment in boot and shoe factories was good. Brick and tile yards and cement, lime and plaster works reported improvement. The Grand Trunk Railway had 22,900 tons outward freight for April. Street railway receipts for the first quarter of 1917 showed an increase of \$20,000 over the corresponding period of 1916. The Inland Navigation Company's vessels were running daily between Toronto and Hamilton.

At Niagara Falls all metal plants were busy. In foods the shredded wheat factory had a good month, and in the clothing group the corset factory and laundries were advertising for labour. The corrugated paper and box factory wanted help and the shoe parts factory was advertising for girls. Electric generating plants wanted operatives and electrical workers of all classes were in great demand. Navigation opened, employing many steamboat men and long-shoremen. Building tradesmen were very busy and work was begun on the Ontario Hydro-Electric power canal.

At Welland building tradesmen were well employed, and at Port Colborne building operations were rushed.

At St. Catharines the Metal Drawing Company, the Canadian Crocker Wheeler Company and the McKinnon Dash and Metal Company were running night and day. The Packard Fuse and the St. Catharines Machinery were well employed, and the St. Catharines Brass Works reported a good month. In foods, flour mills were brisk; soft drink establishments were busy, but breweries continued quiet. The Independent Rubber Company and the Maple Leaf Rubber Company continued active. Navigation on the canal opened during the month, and also the Fort Dalhousie and Toronto route. Building construction was quiet, but repairing was active.

Ottawa reported the organization of a company to manufacture electric ranges and other electrical apparatus; about sixty hands will be employed. Construction work on a new electric power plant sub-station to supply power for Renfrew and district was begun at Calagobie, near Renfrew. Two sawmills of the MacLachlin Brothers at Arnprior resumed operations, with good prospects for a busy summer. The Ottawa Board of Control decided to curtail all public works and only a few absolutely necessary pavements and sidewalks will be laid.

Brockville reported manufacturers of boilers and of automobile parts active and motor boat building fair. The James Smart plant required moulders. All branches of the food group were active except soft drink establishments, and the brewery plant which has been taken over by a cold storage company. Manufacturers of hats, caps and gloves were active. The printing and publishing group had a good month, and sash, door and planing mills were well employed. Employment at the railway repair shops was very good. Longshore work was beginning with the opening of navigation. Farmers were preparing for seeding, but bad weather was hampering the work.

At Kingston the Locomotive Works and foundries were very active and were looking for skilled and unskilled labour. The Montreal Transportation Company and other shipbuilding and repair concerns were busy preparing boats for the season's work. Flour and feed mills were well employed. In the textile group the mills were all active and more help was needed. Newspaper and job printing houses reported business good. Sash, door and planing mills had a good month and tanneries reported business very brisk. Cut stone work was very dull, but business in monumental work was fair. Plans and specifications for a new gas tank to cost \$54,000 have been passed by the Utilities Commission subject to the approval of the taxpayers. Railway repair shops were active, with labour in demand. Men were also in de-

mand for lake shipping, and it was expected a higher scale of wages will be paid. Building and construction work was not coming forward and a slack season was anticipated.

At Belleville the Steel Company of Canada's mill was very busy, working day and night shifts. The foundries were also reported active. The Marsh and Henthorne establishment, working on farm machinery, steam hoists, etc., was doing some night work. The two flour mills were very busy. The aerated water and soft drink establishments reported a heavy demand. At the Deacon Shirt Company employment for woman workers was very good. Sash, door and planing mills were busy with the opening of the building season, which promises to be very good. Work was recommenced on the Maple Leaf Tire Company's new building and extensive improvements will be made at the waterworks pump house. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have submitted to the City Council plans for two steel overhead bridges over their tracks in the northern part of the city. On April 11, the large evaporating plant of R. J. Graham, located in this city, was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of upwards of \$300,000, and a number of hands were thrown out of employment.

At Peterborough iron foundries were very busy and moulders and coremakers were in good demand. Machine shops were very active and there was a constant demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. The Canadian General Electric works were working overtime. Cereal foods, flour and feed mills were very active. Woollen factories were brisk and manufacturers of tents, awnings and sails reported improvement, and sash and door factories, planing mills, basket and box factories were active. A shortage of labour for railway work was reported. There were several buildings in course of construction and a busy season was in prospect. The city made an agreement with the Quaker Oats Company and their plant will be rebuilt. The city will also build two bridges, to cost about \$225,000, and another which

will cost about \$20,000. At Port Hope the Nicholson Tile Works were building a large addition to their plant. This concern was very active, running day and night. At Lindsay, Flavelle's cold storage plant was almost completed.

Galt reported the iron and steel trade very active. All branches of the food group were active and hosiery and underwear establishments were busy, with operatives in demand. The silk mill was very active and advertising for help. Sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were steadily employed on shell boxes. At boot and shoe factories help was in demand. The soap factory was fully employed.

At Brantford the Waterous Engine Works Company, the Goold Shapley and Muir Engine Company, Buck Stove Company, Massey-Harris, Verity Plough, Cockshutt Plough were very busy and were short of skilled and unskilled help. Women were employed on special work at the Brantford Scale Company's works. Bakeries and creameries were busy, but soft drink establishments and the brewery were rather quiet. The Slingsley Woollen Mill Company, the Watson Manufacturing Company, Niagara Silk Company and the Brantford Cordage Company were all very busy and short of labour. Ready-made clothing concerns were operating with full staffs. The Brantford Roofing Company was very busy, and the paper box company was well employed. All sash, door and planing mills were busy and the Brantford Piano Case Company reported a good month. The Brandon Shoe Company was very busy. Building was brisk, but a shortage of labour was reported. There was very little municipal work under way, owing to the shortage of labour. Farmers were fairly well advanced with seeding.

Kithecner reported the Waterloo Company, makers of portable and stationary engines and threshers, running full time; the Peguignat-Racycle Company very busy, and automobile repair men were in demand. Foundries and machine shops were well employed and short of help in some establishments. Flour mills

were busy and wholesale meat packing houses and abattoirs had a very good month. The C. H. Doer biscuit factory and the Metcalfe candy factory were very busy and short of help. Cigar factories were working full time and breweries were well employed. Hosiery and felt factories were busy and the Doon Twine Company very active. At shirt and collar factories operatives were in demand, and button factories were also very busy, with a shortage of help. Glove factories were working full time and whitewear factories required help. In woodwork and furniture, sash and door factories were working full time, and wooden box factories were very busy and short of help. Furniture factories were busy, with places open for packers, machine hands and upholsterers. Both the Lang Tannery and the Breithaupt tannery were short of help. Boot and shoe factories were steadily employed, and at trunk and bag factories suit case makers were in demand. The Dominion Tire Company was short of machinists and other help. Both large rubber factories were very busy and about 250 girl workers from Montreal were brought in. Brickyards were somewhat slack. The Pollock Manufacturing Company and the Canadian Buffalo Forge Company were working double shifts. Very little new work was being done by the Water Commission, and there were no large undertakings in building. Work at the sewer farm, which was discontinued during the winter, was recommenced.

At Guelph Crowe's Iron Works and the Taylor-Forbes Company were rushed with orders, and radiator moulders were in demand. The Guelph Stove Works were also very active. Carriage makers were busy, and electrical workers were well employed. In foods, flour and feed mills were actively engaged, but creameries and dairies reported a shortage in the milk supply; breweries and distilleries were fair. All textile mills continued active, the woollen spinning mills being unable to fill orders. At the Dominion Linen Mills sales to date this year were 40 per cent higher than

for the same period of last year. A shortage of skilled weavers were reported. Newspaper and job printing houses were brisk. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills were fair, and the Bell piano factory was active. Motormen and conductors were in demand for the new Canadian Northern electric line from Toronto to Guelph. Building operations commenced and a scarcity of builders' labourers was reported. Civic works were under way, all available labourers being employed. Farmers reported weather conditions rather unfavourable, continued frost blighting the fall wheat, which had come through the winter well.

At Stratford the Grand Trunk locomotive, car and repair shops were working day and night. The Thresher Machine Company was very busy and the Stratford Brass Company's foundry was working day and night. The flour mill was also working overtime. The meat packing house had a busy month, and bakers and confectioners were well employed. Soft drink establishments reported a good trade, but cigarmakers were dull and the brewery was quiet. The woollen hosiery and knitting factories had a very good month, and there was a demand for woman help. Ready-made clothing establishments were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, and there was a shortage of help in the furniture and chair factories. The broom and cooper shops were well employed. Prospects for building this season were fairly good, and the brickyards have begun operations.

At Woodstock there was a constant demand for factory workers, and especially skilled help. Moulders, stove mounters, polishers were in great demand, and there were many places open for women workers in knitting factories. Manufacturers of pianos and organs and furniture and chair factories were very busy. Tanneries were working overtime, owing to scarcity of men. The season opened well in the building and construction group and all tradesmen were fully employed. The season for

municipal work was opening, with the prospect of a scarcity of help.

At London the rolling mills continued very busy, and the Ford Company assembling plant was working overtime. Both the McCormick Manufacturing Company and Perrin Manufacturing Company (candies and biscuits) were exceptionally busy and wanting help. Two cigar factories have gone out of business and the manufacture of cigars has declined in this district during the past year. Custom tailors were very busy, but ready-made clothiers were between seasons. The Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company was busy and wanted skilled help. Hyman's tannery was very busy. The Murray Shoe Company and the Scott Chamberlain Shoe Company were busy. In construction, the London street railway were putting in a double track over the Grand Trunk tracks. The Ford Automobile Company was gathering materials for an addition to plant, and Beatty Brothers, manufacturers of force pumps, were preparing to construct another factory.

At St. Thomas the Canadian Iron Corporation was busy, with labour in demand. Employees in the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railway shops were well employed throughout the month. The Norsworthy Company, whose premises were partly destroyed by fire, have partially re-established their business and 41 hands were employed. The foundry was busy, with orders plentiful. The Erie Iron Works were working a full staff and were well stocked with orders. In foods, the Empire flour mills were employing a full staff; bakers were busy and tobacco workers were steadily employed. The Monarch Knitting factory was busy. Newspaper printers and machine men had a good month, but job printers were only fair. The "Just Wright" Shoe Company reported business quieter on account of off-season; slight reductions were made in the staff. The Nursery Shoe Company was busy, with orders ahead. In transportation, locomotive firemen were in demand and railway shop employees were busy. A line of auto-busses will

be put into operation between St. Thomas and Aylmer, commencing the first of the month. Building was dull.

At Chatham activity in foundries and machine shops continued, although some delay was caused by lack of material. The automobile plant was very active and in need of mechanics. Flour mills were busy, but hampered by poor transportation service. Woollen mill was working overtime, and the American Pad and Textile Company was very busy and advertising for help. Sash and door factories were running overtime to overtake orders from abattoirs and munitions plants. Work was commenced on a section of the \$200,000 pickle plant of the Libby-McNeill and Libby Company, which will be completed in sections as needed. Since the opening of the Dominion Sugar Company's plant and the American Wells Works Company, there has been a serious scarcity of houses. The Board of Trade was trying to induce Toronto builders to construct a large number of medium-sized houses at once. Brick makers were preparing for a busy season, and cement companies were active on block and tile. The city water works department was active laying a new main to the Sugar Company. Electric light and power plants were normal. The city engineer's department was busy, with all available help employed. The continued cold weather was a serious drawback to farmers and little seeding was done. The Sugar Company was unable to secure sufficient leased ground for growing beets and was offering liberal terms to farmers and guaranteeing help in order to encourage them to grow beets this year. Good farm hands were receiving \$40 and \$50 per month for eight months' work.

At Windsor the bridge works were fairly busy; automobile concerns were running full time and some overtime. Stoves and furnace establishments were quiet, but the metal roofing firm had several large contracts. Machine shops were very busy and a new shop was opened during the month. The Cereal Food Company was active. Meat packing houses reported a lack of materials.

Soft drink establishments were preparing for the busy season and cigar factories were running to capacity, with female labour in demand. Breweries and distilleries were quiet. The awning company had several large contracts, and the button factory was active. The shirt waist factory was active, and steam laundries and dye works were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were well employed, but wooden box factories were quiet, and broom and brush factories were only fair; the piano factory was running to capacity. There was a good demand for brick, tile and cement. The paint and varnish company had a good month, but soap factories were quiet. Building trades were very busy, there being fully 100 small houses in course of construction; work was also in progress on the new Collegiate Institute.

At Owen Sound manufacturers of nuts and bolts and stoves and furnaces were very active, but structural steel and boilermaking establishments were quiet. Shipbuilding at Collingwood was brisk. In foods, flour and oatmeal mills were busy and canning factories were preparing for the summer's work. Printing establishments were very active. Tanneries were very active, but cement manufacturers were quiet. Navigation opened, but there was no movement of large vessels. Sawmills were reported brisk. Farmers reported seeding operations backward on account of unfavourable weather and shortage of labour.

At Orillia the stove and agricultural implement factories reported an exodus of men to the farms. At the worsted factory conditions were normal. The clothing factories were reported somewhat quieter than last month. The woodenware factory had orders for some time ahead and the carriage factory reported business very brisk. The molybdenum smelter has been turning out 500 to 600 pounds of ferro-molybdenum daily. They were putting in a second furnace, but found difficulty in getting delivery of electrical equipment. The electro foundries were overhauling their plant, with a view to increasing output. The cold weather during April greatly

retarded spring work on the farms, but fall wheat did not suffer from frosts as much as was feared.

At Cobalt silver averaged well over 70 cents during the month, and the usual bonuses were paid at the silver mines. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp for the month were 25 cars, containing approximately 1,877,649 pounds, and the bullion consignments were 748 bars, containing approximately 874,608.86 fine ounces, the estimated value being \$661,159.68. Official Timiskaming and Northern Ontario reports for March show 24 tons of silver ore were shipped from Gowganda that month, as well as 348.85 tons of nickel ore from the Alexa mine at Porquis Junction. A small shipment of asbestos was also made from South Porcupine, but operations at this particular property have been discontinued. The late spring has hampered prospectors. Due to power trouble following the breaking up of the ice in the Matagami river the production of several of the Porcupine mines was curtailed.

At Sault Ste. Marie the steel plant and car shops were running to capacity; these industries and the chemical plants were operating day and night. The railways had all the business they could handle and were short of cars. Navigation opened at the end of the month. The fishing industry was quiet, as the ice had not left Lake Superior. Lumbering was active, but the cut will probably be smaller than usual on account of labour shortage. Mining at the Helen and Magpie mines was very active and there was a demand for miners and other help. Building and construction was quiet. Some improvements were being made to the Government dock and the Algoma Steel Company had some alteration work under way.

At Port Arthur and Fort William foundries and machine shops were working steadily. At the dry docks, Port Arthur, contracts were in hand for the construction of some fourteen vessels. The flour mill at Fort William was busy and baking and confectionery establishments in both cities were normal. The two steam laundries in Port Arthur

amalgamated; business was reported normal. The Port Arthur pulp and paper mill, which signed an agreement with the city of Port Arthur to establish a pulp and paper mill began the foundation work of their plant. Printing establishments reported business normal. Sash, door and planing mills were quiet. Steam railways, railway repair shops and others in the transportation group were busier than during the previous month preparing for the opening of navigation. Mining in the district was fairly active, about 250 men being employed. Except for work on the foundations of mills and elevators and some repairs, building was quiet and numbers of building tradesmen were employed in railway repair shops and elevators. Lumbering camps were breaking up, but the sawmills had not commenced operations.

Manitoba

At Winnipeg the various branches of the metal group were well employed. Flour and cereal mills reported employment well maintained and normal conditions obtained in abattoirs and meat packing establishments. There was a demand for women workers in confectionery factories and at the vegetable canning and vinegar manufacturing concerns. Manufacturers of tobacco products reported a little slackness towards the end of the month; breweries did a good business. The bag companies were working full time with full staffs. There was also a demand for experienced knitters, and tent and awning manufacturers required help. The ready-made clothing establishments were working with increased staffs. Improved conditions were reported from shirt and overall establishments and staffs were increased during the month. At the hat and cap factory employment was very good, and glove factories reported a strong demand for help. Furriers were very busy with the repair work. Laundries continued active, with no change in staffs. There was a strong demand for girls in book-binding, but box factories had a dull month, although no hands were laid off. Saleswomen were well employed, some

large establishments increasing staffs. Leather manufacturers reported business fair and employment steady. Freight and passenger traffic was good and employment in railway shops fairly steady. Work was commenced on a number of buildings, but public and railway construction was quiet. Telegraphers were greatly in demand.

Brandon reported engine and machine shops busy, and all branches of the foods group active except tobacco products, which showed dullness. Newspaper and job printing offices were active and sash and door factories busy. Tanneries and manufacturers of trunks and leather goods reported a good month. Building was quiet. Seeding was being delayed by the unfavourable weather.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported flour mills working full time and abattoirs fairly busy but short of supplies. Aerated water and soft drink establishments reported business improving; the brewery was quiet. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning works continued busy, with help in demand. Newspaper and job printing offices were very busy, with printers in demand. Sash, door and planing mills were fair. The oil refinery was running full time, but the soap factory reported business quiet. Steam railways were busy and reported business improving with navigation opening and wheat commencing to move to the head of the lakes. Building was quiet. The farmers were commencing seeding operations, but the season was very backward. About five thousand farm hands were brought into the province and the provincial bureau of labour reported that sufficient help was secured for putting in the crop.

At Moose Jaw the weather was backward and little progress was made with farming operations. Considerable anxiety existed in the early part of the month because of the reported shortage of labour, but during the first 15 days a number of workers were brought in through the efforts of the immigration

authorities and the railways. There was prospect of a dull season in building.

At Prince Albert, flour mills were working steadily and expected to continue busy. Bakers and confectioners reported business good. Creameries and dairies were well employed and aerated water and soft drink establishments and breweries reported improvement. News and job printers were somewhat quieter than last month. Sash, door and planing mills reported improved conditions. With better weather conditions railroad work was about normal. Building prospects were fairly good and all branches reported a busy season. Work was again resumed on the Grand Trunk Pacific station and approaches, and a steel laying gang was nearing the city from the south. The Grand Trunk Pacific was expected to reach the city about the middle of May and considerable work was being done at the terminals. The lumber mills were preparing to open with the disappearance of ice from the Saskatchewan. Farmers expect a busy summer as seeding is late and no time will be lost between seasons.

At Saskatoon there was a good demand for farm labour and about 3,000 hands were placed through the efforts of the provincial labour bureau. The wages averaged \$50 per month. The demand for carpenters in the rural districts improved with the coming of spring. The Grand Trunk Railway was laying steel to complete the branch from Watrous to Prince Albert. In farming it was expected that seeding would not be general until May 1.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat the Alberta rolling mills reported an improvement in business over the previous month, but they were working only one shift on account of labour shortage. The different foundries and machine shops were very busy, with a scarcity of help. The three flour mills were working day and night. Candy factories reported business improving, and in the bakeries business

was much improved over the previous month. Soft drink establishments also reported some improvement. Newspaper and job printing offices were fairly active, and all hands were steadily employed. Planing mills reported business very brisk. The Alberta Clay Products reported business improving, and the Medalta Stoneware Company was fair. The Linseed Oil Company was very active, working day and night. In the Water, Light and Power group, maintenance work only was being done during the month. In building, several business blocks were under construction, and skilled labour was in demand. Grain seeding in this district will be somewhat late this spring owing to unfavourable weather.

Lethbridge reported flour mills busy. The macaroni factory was active and the brewery fairly well employed. The brickyard was likely to be open again after a shut-down of about three years. Work was started on the filtration system, although frost in the ground was hampering the work. Coal mining was very active. There was very little building in the city, but building tradesmen were finding some employment in the surrounding districts. Many new settlers were coming in. Weather continued unfavourable for farm work.

Calgary reported the locomotive shops at Ogden and the Riverside and Calgary Iron Works fully employed. Automobile, cycle and motor engine firms reported business good. Implement firms reported that the rush of orders for farm implements still continued. The flour mills were fully employed, running double shifts. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy, but cigar factories were quiet, and the brewery and distillery trade was very dull. Newspaper and job printing offices were fully employed. Sash, door and planing mills reported trade good and the box-factory worked steadily. Trunk, bag, harness and horse goods factories had a good month. The railroad repair shops were fully employed, working full time.

At Edmonton the iron works reported their staff increased from 48 to 60 employees; they were also working a night shift of 20 men. The Swift Canadian Company roll was normal, with about 475 people employed. This company has a number of hands working on a new creamery. The Great Western Garment Company was busy, with some 250 people employed. The two breweries reported trade fair; the Edmonton brewery had some 17 men on their payroll, and the Strathecona brewery about 23. The scavenger department of the City of Edmonton reported a decrease in staff of 46 men; an increase of 60 men was reported in the telephone department. About 1,800 farm hands passed through the city during the month.

British Columbia

Fernie reported baking and confectionery establishments and breweries fairly busy. Sash, door and planing mills were very quiet. Waterworks and electric and power plants were normal. In the coal mining industry practically every organized camp in District 18 was idle at the close of the month. In coke, operations were suspended, owing to the complete shut-down in the coal mines. Building was very quiet. In lumbering, ties, posts and poles were active, and the market for these commodities continued firm. Operations in other branches of the lumbering industry were improved, particularly in the logging camps.

At Nelson, sawmills were operating at full capacity, and there was a good demand for lumber. A few of the small mines at Amsworth had closed on account of shortage of coal, but expected to resume work shortly. The capacity of the mill at the Granite-Poorman, near Nelson, was increased from 50 to 100 tons daily. The Trail smelter was running to full capacity.

Vancouver reported all branches of the metal industry active and shipbuilding was very busy. Yards were

working double shifts and had orders booked far ahead. Wooden shipbuilding was progressing as rapidly as men and material could be obtained and skilled labour was greatly in demand. Abattoirs and meat packing establishments were working steadily. Women employed in the cigarmaking industry were fully occupied during the past month. There was a slight falling off in the knitting industry and an improvement in sail making was noted. In the clothing trade, ladies garment makers were busy, but there was some falling off in employment in overalls and shirt factories. Steam laundries and cleaning establishments reported increased trade, and tailoresses, dressmakers and milliners were more steadily employed. Pulp and paper mills reported a good month. Sash and door and finished lumber mills were steadily employed. The boot and shoe factory was employing all the skilled labour obtainable. According to railroad officials railway construction was expected to be curtailed, owing to the scarcity of labour, but a good deal of terminal construction work was going on. Some dredging was also under way. Building was increasing, but was not extensive, and there was ample labour to supply the demand. From up-coast and interior points there was a demand for men in the logging industry. Logging firms reported that logging operations might have to be curtailed owing to difficulty in securing such supplies as machinery and wire rope. Saw and shingle mills were active. There was a noticeable increase in the number of women employed in banks. The British Columbia Telephone Company again advertised for telephone girls.

At New Westminster the ship yards were very busy, with prospects better than for some years past. The meat packing plant was running full time. The evaporating plant was working night and day on Government orders. All cigar factories were working to capacity, with a scarcity of help. Brewery and distillery work was normal. Box factories were busy, one plant running

double shifts on munition boxes. Both railway repair shops were running full time. Sawmills were very busy, but had some difficulty in keeping labour. Shingle mills were running double shifts on a heavy rush of business, but they were hampered by a shortage of cars. Salmon fishing was very poor; the usual run of spring salmon was so small that few fishermen were working.

At Nanaimo the foundry was working steadily, but the breweries were rather quiet. Printers were quiet. The brickyards in the district were very dull. The water, light and power works were doing only necessary work. The quartz mines in the district were doing some development work and the coal mines were working steadily, but reported a shortage of labour. Quarries were very quiet. The smelter at Ladysmith was working to capacity. There were no new buildings started during the month and very little repair work was being done. The logging camps of the district were working full time, with a shortage of loggers. The sawmills were busy, with an increasing demand for lumber from the Prairie Provinces.

At Victoria, work was quite brisk at the plant of the Cameron-Genoa Shipbuilding Company. It was expected that the third wooden schooner would be launched within a month, and with the orders in sight the large force of men will be steadily employed for some months. Yarrows, Limited, were busy on an order for several stern wheel river steamers. In foods, the flour mill was running to capacity; breweries were normal; although there has been some falling off in local business, this was fully balanced by shipments to outside points. The shirt and overalls factory, employing about 50 hands, was operating steadily, and employment in steam laundries was good. The pulp and paper industry was very brisk; the new mill being constructed at Quatsino Sound was progressing steadily and more hands were taken on the work. The printing trade was fair; work on newspapers was brisk, but job work was dull. Owing

to the quietness in building, sash, door and planing mills were not working to capacity, but wooden box factories were busy on war orders. Chemical and explosive plants were operating day and night, seven days a week. Employment

in navigation improved, as several vessels tied up during the winter were again placed in service. All branches of the lumber industry were brisk. About 250 men left Victoria for the Prairie Provinces to work on farms.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING APRIL, 1917

DURING the month of April the Department received two reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; two applications were also received, in each case a Board being established. Boards were established in connection with two applications received during the preceding month; also as a result of two other applications affecting certain miners in the Glace Bay colliery district a Royal Commission was appointed to look into and report upon the situation.

Applications Received

On April 11 an application was received from certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company engaged in clerical capacity in the car accounting department, stationary engineer shops, west yards office, dining car stores department, etc., in and about Winnipeg. The application stated that the dispute resulted from the employees' demand for the adoption of an agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions, also from the dismissal of three employees on account of their membership in a labour union. A Board was established by the Minister on April 16, being constituted as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

On April 20 an application was received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, members of Division No. 99 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application stated that the dispute affected 925 employees directly and 500 indirectly, and grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption of a new schedule providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. A Board was established by the Minister on April 27, Mr. Richard A. Rigg, M.L.A., Winnipeg, being appointed a member thereof on the employees' recommendation.

Other Proceedings under Act

Reference has been made in the April number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application received from certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on its lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, the employees concerned being clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and conditions of employment and affected 95 employees directly and 25 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister on April 16, being constituted as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg,

appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reference has been made in the April number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application received from certain employees of the Corporation of Vancouver, being teamsters, labourers, etc., members of the Civic Employees' Union, to the number of 400. The application stated that the dispute related to wages, conditions and alleged discrimination against union members. A Board was established by the Minister on April 5, Messrs. Chas. Reid and Victor R. Midgley, both of Vancouver, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employer and the employees respectively. On April 11 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of the Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy, Vancouver, this appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the foregoing Board members.

In the April number of the *Labour Gazette* references have been made to two applications for the establishment of Boards received during the month from employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in the Glace Bay colliery district, the employees concerned being in one case members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, and in the other members of the Provincial Workmen's Association. A Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council dated April 19, 1917, to inquire into and report upon the unrest existing in the locality and to make such recommendations as in the opinion of the Commissioners may serve to promote amicable relations between the said company and its employees, and may be calculated to remove or lessen the existing friction.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Commercial Telegraphers

ON April 6 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute affecting the commercial telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the employees concerned being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. In the application it was stated that this dispute grew out of the alleged unjust dismissal of one of the company's employees and that 700 employees were directly affected and 2,200 indirectly. The Board, which was established on February 19 to deal with this matter, was constituted as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. J. C. Rooney, Ottawa, appointed on the recommendation of the employees

concerned. The report bears the signatures of all three members of the Board, but the findings, it will be noted, are not unanimous. The text of the Board report is given hereunder.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Edmund L. Taylor, chairman; John T. Haig, representing the company; and John C. Rooney, representing the employees, begs to report as follows:

The company was represented by J. McMillan and W. Marshall, and the employees by S. J. Konenkamp and J. F. Campbell.

The Board met for organization on the sixth day of March, 1917, and held further sittings on March seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth. Very full and complete evidence was taken on the matter in dispute, and every

opportunity given for both sides to produce all the witnesses they desired to produce. The evidence proved very conflicting.

At the conclusion of the hearing the chairman approached the officials of the company in Winnipeg with a view to arranging some adjustment of the dispute, but found them unalterably opposed to reinstating Harry Lynch.

The chairman and Mr. Haig are of the opinion that no settlement of the dispute between the parties can be reached. On account of the character of the evidence the chairman is unable to find that either side has fully proved its case. Mr. J. T. Haig has come to the conclusion that the company was justified in its action, while Mr. John C. Rooney is convinced that the company has not proved its charge and that Harry Lynch

should be reinstated as of the time of his dismissal.

In view, however, of all the facts and circumstances surrounding and connected with the case the chairman is of the opinion that the company ought not to be unduly pressed to reinstate said Harry Lynch. The chairman and Mr. Haig, therefore, concur in the view that it is not desirable to place on the company compulsion of any nature to endeavour to secure such reinstatement.

Dated at Winnipeg, this third day of April, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) JOHN T. HAIG,
For Employer.
(Sgd.) J. C. ROONEY,
For Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its Employees West of North Bay, Ont.

ON April 23 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on February 8 to look into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its employees west of North Bay, Ont., being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. It was stated in the application that the dispute resulted from the company refusal to discuss a proposed schedule of rates and rules and to the alleged dismissal of a number of employees on account of their union membership; the number of employees concerned was given as 100. The personnel of the Board appointed to deal with this dispute was as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees

concerned. The report of the Board is unanimous and contains a number of recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The employees notified the Minister of their acceptance of the Board's findings. The position of the company at the close of the month had not been definitely stated. The text of the Board report is given hereunder.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Express Company, employers, and certain of its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Edmund L. Taylor, chairman; John T. Haig, representing the company; and David Campbell, representing the employees, beg to report as follows:

The employees were represented by A. E. Scholey and W. C. Sanders. The company refused to take any part in the proceedings, and was not represented.

The Board was organized and held its first sitting on February 22, 1917, and further sittings were held on March fifth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, April fourth, fifth, seventh, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth. The Board took very full evidence from 16 of the dismissed

employees, but the investigation was somewhat protracted owing to the difficulty in obtaining evidence from officials of the company.

We were only able to secure the attendance of these officials by issuing subpoenas for them. By this means we secured, first the attendance of E. A. Harris, chief clerk in the office of the company, in the City of Winnipeg, from whom we obtained considerable information on the matters in dispute. Later we were able to secure the attendance of F. Norman, superintendent of the company here, from whom we obtained additional information.

1. It appears from the evidence that between the end of November, 1916, and the tenth of December, 1916, several of the employees who have been dismissed became members of the above mentioned union.

2. Knowledge of this fact came to the superintendent on or about the tenth of December, and he immediately began to dismiss such employees.

3. Eighteen of such employees were dismissed from time to time as the said Norman was convinced that they had joined the union and on their refusal to withdraw from the same.

4. The company in the cases of M. Ladd and A. E. Kemp attempted to justify their action by certain excuses. The acts of which they complained had taken place some considerable time prior to this and were of a trivial nature. Superintendent Norman in his evidence admits that if these two men had not joined the union they would not have been dismissed.

5. The other men dismissed were the following: George Asmus, J. Bennett, C. Brown, H. Booth, J. T. Bradley, E. Cameron, A. H. Hudson, G. Holling, M. E. McLeod, A. H. McArthur, E. F. Perry, A. Scholey, W. F. Smith, G. T. Walker, George Welsh, W. Sanders, and the evidence shows that all these men were capable, trustworthy and reliable employees. The great majority of them were among the oldest employees of the company at this point. Superintendent Norman in his evidence admitted that these 16 men were dismissed solely because they had joined the union and for no other reason.

6. We found further from Norman's evidence that M. W. Corrigan, H. V. Rey and A. Beaudoin were dismissed because they joined the union, and when they withdrew from the union were reinstated in the service of the company.

7. We find that on or about the twenty-sixth day of December, 1916, a committee of the said Brotherhood, on which were some of the dismissed employees, endeavoured to present the schedule filed in this matter to the company, and to arrange a meeting with officials to discuss the same. The company re-

fused to meet the employees or to consider the proposed schedule.

8. The proposed schedule of said employees as to working conditions is hereto attached.

9. The evidence showed that at the present time the salaries of the company at Winnipeg are the following:

Solicitor.....	\$100.00
Chief Clerk.....	90.00
Depot agent.....	90.00
Cashier.....	83.33
Correspondent clerk.....	80.00
Clerk customs.....	80.00
M. O. Collector.....	75.00
Night clerk.....	75.00
Asst. cashier.....	70.00
Collector.....	65.00
Money clerk.....	65.00
Clerk.....	65.00
Intrip clerk.....	65.00
Clerk.....	60.00 new man
Clerk.....	60.00 " "
Scaleman.....	60.00 " "
Porter.....	60.00 " "
Porter.....	60.00 " "
Scaleman.....	60.00 " "
Drivers, from \$60.00 to.....	75.00
Stenographer.....	55.00
Office boy.....	30.00
Office boy.....	25.00

New men receive increase in three months.

The salaries up to December 1, 1916, were from \$5.00 to \$10.00 less per month, an increase having been granted about the end of the year, which included December salaries.

10. There were filed with the Board two schedules, one of which took effect on the first of February, 1917, and the other on the first of March, between the Canadian Northern Express Company and its employees, which provide for the working conditions and rates of pay, copies of which schedules are hereto attached.

11. At the close of the investigation the members of the Board urged strongly on Superintendent Norman that in their opinion these employees ought not to have been dismissed for simply joining the union, and that they ought to be reinstated. Mr. Norman's reply was that these men were out for good and that the Canadian Express Company would not allow any union to dictate to it.

12. In our opinion all of the said dismissed employees should be reinstated and paid for time lost.

13. The list of salaries at present paid by the said company appear to us, under present conditions, not quite sufficient for the work performed, and we consider that they should be increased on an average of ten per cent.

14. As to the working conditions mentioned in the proposed schedule, we would recommend that the Canadian Express Company, not only in its own interest but also in the interest of its employees and the public generally, adopt as working conditions those already

adopted by the Canadian Northern Express Company.

Dated at Winnipeg, this eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. HAIG,
For Employers.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For Employees.

Proposed schedule of rules and rates of pay for employees of the Canadian Express Company.

Article 1: All employees of the Canadian Express Company engaged as express messengers, messengers' helpers, salaried agents, chief clerks, depot agents, cashiers, money clerks, correspondence clerks, statement clerks, abstract clerks, stationery clerks, bill clerks, scale men, on-hand clerks, collectors, receiving clerks, truck handlers, train loaders, freight checkers, elevator men, wagon men, stable and garage employees will be governed by the following rules and rates of pay.

Article 2: (a) All employees shall be considered in line of promotion in the order of their seniority of service, ability being sufficient for vacancies occurring from time to time, or from new positions created. Promotions shall be confined to each district.

(b) Messengers' helpers will be promoted to messengers when available.

(c) Messengers will be specially considered in the line of promotion for messengers and route agents.

(d) Vacancies in messengers' runs shall be immediately bulletined for 15 days, and all runs shall be bulletined at each change of time-table, and applications for same shall be considered in accordance with Clause (a) hereof.

Article 3: In the event of reduction of staff, senior qualified employees shall be retained in preference to junior employees and will be given preference for re-employment if available when the staff is given increase.

Article 4: (a) No employee shall be disciplined or dismissed from the service without just cause. Before being disciplined or dismissed, employees shall be given a full and impartial investigation, and be advised of the decision within ten days. Employees will be entitled to be accompanied by one or two other employees at investigation.

(b) When an employee considers he has been unfairly treated he will have the right to take the matter up with his immediate superior officer. In case a satisfactory adjustment of his grievance is not reached he will have the right to appeal through the authorized committee representing the employees to the higher offices of the company.

Article 5: Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of a union or brotherhood nor for serving on committees representing employees.

Article 6: (a) Messengers will be regularly employed on all runs where express matter is handled.

(b) Messengers will be allowed \$100.00 per month for 5,000 miles or less and will be paid pro rata for all mileage in excess of 5,000 miles, deadheading on company's orders to be paid at above rate.

(c) Messengers required to report for duty more than 30 minutes before the starting time of their trains will be paid for such time (in excess of 30 minutes) on the basis of 15 miles per hour.

(d) Messengers required to remain on duty at the end of trip will be allowed overtime for all time in excess of the first 30 minutes on the basis of 15 miles per hour.

(e) Messengers whose runs do not exceed 4,500 miles per month will be entitled to the initial detention time provided in the foregoing clause.

(f) When the combined extra mileage on any regular run exceeds 5,000 miles per month, an additional messengers' run will be created and a messenger appointed thereto as per Article 2 hereof.

(g) All messengers and messengers' helpers will be allowed eight consecutive hours' rest in each 24 consecutive hour period, except in cases of extreme emergencies.

(h) On runs where baggage is handled by messengers they will discontinue handling same.

Article 7: (a) The hours of service for all employees except messengers shall not exceed the hours specified in Article 13, except when necessarily required by the company.

(b) When employees are required to work beyond their specified hours, on Sunday or on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day, they will be allowed overtime therefor on the basis of time and one-half; fractions of an hour less than 30 minutes not to be counted; 30 minutes or over to be counted as one hour.

(c) When employees, other than messengers, are required to report for duty after having been relieved they will be allowed two hours' overtime for each call, and if required to remain on duty longer than one hour will be paid overtime therefor as per Clause (b) hereof.

Article 8: Employees upon monthly ratings will have fractional parts of a month computed on the basis of 26 days per month.

Article 9: All employees, except messengers, governed by this schedule, will, after one year's cumulative service, be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay.

Article 10: All employees will be entitled to the same privilege of free transportation that railway employees receive.

Article 11: Messengers' helpers will be paid at the rate of \$75.00 per month and their time shall be computed as per Clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6 hereof.

Article 12: Employees relieving other employees will suffer no loss of time thereby, and will be allowed same pay travelling to and fro as if on duty, and will be paid all the necessary expenses while away from home.

Article 13: The minimum salary for all employees other than messengers and messengers' helpers will be as follows:

Agents.....	\$105.00	per month.
Chief clerks.....	95.00	per month, 8 hours per day;
Depot agents.....	105.00	" " 8 " "
Cashiers.....	90.00	" " 8 " "
Money clerks.....	80.00	" " 8 " "
Correspondence clerks.....	80.00	" " 8 " "
Statement clerks....	80.00	" " 8 " "
Abstract clerks.....	75.00	" " 8 " "
Stationery clerks....	80.00	" " 8 " "
Bill clerks.....	80.00	" " 8 " "
Scale men.....	75.00	" " 8 " "
On-hand clerks.....	80.00	" " 8 " "
In-trip men.....	85.00	" " 8 " "
Collectors.....	80.00	" " 8 " "
Money delivery men..	75.00	" " 8 " "
Transfer men.....	75.00	" " 8 " "
Customs clerk.....	90.00	" " 8 " "
Wagon service foreman.....	80.00	" " 10 " "
Truck handlers.....	65.00	" " 10 " "
Train loaders.....	67.50	" " 10 " "
Freight checkers.....	67.50	" " 10 " "
Elevator men.....	65.00	" " 10 " "
Wagon men.....	70.00	" " 19 " "
Stable foreman.....	85.00	" " 10 " "
Stable men.....	65.00	" " 10 " "
Motor truck driver..	80.00	" " 10 " "

Article 13: Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as reducing the wages of any employee governed by this schedule.

Article 14: This schedule shall take effect from the first day of December, 1916, and remain in effect thereafter until 30 days' notice of a desire to change by either party to the other.

Article 15: This schedule to be effective on all lines and branch lines North Bay and west to Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria inclusive.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

(Western Division.)

Schedule of rules and rates of pay for express messengers and messengers' helpers employed by the Canadian Northern Express Company, Western Division.

Taking effect February 1, 1917.

For purposes of this schedule, the Toronto and Winnipeg route will be considered as included herein.

Article 1: All employees of the Canadian Northern Express Company employed in express cars, doing the work of express messengers and messengers' helpers, will be governed by the following rules and rates of pay.

Article 2: Employees governed by this schedule will be required to furnish guarantee bonds in such amount as the company may deem necessary to fully protect its interests. Premium thereon to be paid by company.

Article 3: (a) The right of promotion of employees will extend over each superintendent's division and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability; where these are sufficient, the senior employee will be given the preference.

(b) Messengers' helpers, when available, will be promoted to messengers.

(c) Messengers will be considered in line of promotion for agents. All vacancies to be bulletined for 15 days.

(d) When vacancies occur or new runs are created, they will be immediately bulletined and posted in company's bulletin book at terminal points for 15 days. The time within which applications will be considered will expire on the fifteenth day from date of bulletin; all applications received within the specified time will be considered in accordance with Clause "A."

(e) Applications received for transfers in the month of December will not be considered or dealt with during that month.

(f) Where choice of run is claimed by a senior employee and transfer would necessitate a change of residence by the junior employee, such transfer must have the approval of the committee representing the employees.

(g) When a new messenger is appointed to a run he will not be entitled to any seniority rating for the first six months. If fully qualified at the end of that time, his seniority rating will date from the time he was first appointed to the run.

Article 4: In the event of a reduction of staff, senior qualified employees will be retained in preference to junior employees. Employees laid off will, if available, be given preference for re-employment when the staff is increased.

Article 5: (a) No employee will be disciplined or dismissed from the service without just cause.

(b) When an employee has been disciplined or dismissed and he feels that he has been unfairly dealt with, he will have the right within three days to appeal to his superior officers, and will also have the right to be accompanied by two of his fellow employees. If a satisfactory adjustment is not then reached, he will have the right within three days to appeal through the authorized committee representing the employees to the higher officers of the company.

(c) In cases where an employee cannot conveniently appear before his superior officer, he may within three days make his representations in writing to the chairman of his committee. The chairman of the committee, accompanied, if he so desires, by one or more members of the committee or other employees, will then appear on behalf of the employee and state the case.

(d) If after an investigation, which should take place within three days, it is found an employee has been unfairly disciplined, he will at once be reinstated and allowed his schedule rate of pay for the time he has been under discipline.

(e) Investigations, where practicable, will be held during lay-over time of employee.

Article 6: Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of a union or brotherhood, nor for service on committees representing employees. Members of committee shall be relieved when required for committee work and will be furnished necessary transportation. Sufficient notice must be given superintendent so that service will not suffer.

Article 7: Messengers will be regularly employed on all runs specified in this schedule.

Article 8: (a) Deadheading on company's orders will be paid at rate of pay existing on run to which assigned.

(b) Messengers will report for duty one hour before the schedule departure time of their train. If called for duty in excess of that time, they will be paid at the rate of 30 cents per hour. If for any reason train does not leave on schedule time, they will be paid for any such detention in excess of 30 minutes at the rate of 20 cents per hour.

(c) Messengers required to remain on duty at the end of trip will be allowed overtime for all time in excess of the first 30 minutes on the basis of 30 cents per hour.

Article 9: All employees will be entitled to the same privileges of free transportation that railway company's employees receive.

Article 10: A list of all employees governed by this schedule, showing their seniority in the service, will be posted at least once a year at such points as will enable said employees to see same. Corrections will be made on proper representations from any employee.

Article 11: Any question of interpretation of this schedule which may arise will be adjusted by the general chairman with the superintendent, and, if necessary, with the general superintendent.

Article 12: Schedule of monthly rates of pay and number of men assigned to runs as specified:

Route.	No. of Men	Monthly Rate of Pay
Winnipeg and Regina.....	4	\$107.50
Winnipeg and Humboldt.....	5	105.00
Winnipeg, Yorkton and Gypsumville..	3	97.50
Winnipeg and Dauphin.....	1	95.00
Winnipeg and Virden.....	1	90.00
Winnipeg and Hartney.....	1	87.50
Brandon and Moose Jaw.....	1	115.00
Moose Jaw and Gravelbourg.....	1	80.00
Regina and Prince Albert.....	5	97.50
Dauphin and Prince Albert.....	2	90.00
North Battleford and Prince Albert...	1	80.00
Swan River and Kamsack.....	1	80.00
Saskatoon and Calgary.....	4	107.50
Saskatoon and Eston.....	1	87.50
Edmonton and Humboldt.....	4	115.00
Edmonton and Vancouver.....	3	100.00
Edmonton and Calgary.....	2	95.00
Edmonton and Athabasca.....	1	80.00
Toronto and Winnipeg (3 Eastern men and 2 Western men).....	5	105.00

Messengers' Helpers will be paid at the rate of \$75.00 per month.

Article 13: The committee will be given the right to consult and arrange with superintendent or management for rating of new runs created, and on change of train service.

Article 14: This schedule shall take effect from the first day of February, 1917, and remain in effect one year and thereafter until 30 days' notice in writing.

W. C. MUIR,
General Supt.

Schedule of rules and rates of pay governing employees of the Canadian Northern Express Company.

(Western Division.)

Article 1: Employees of the Canadian Northern Express Company employed in local offices will be governed by the following rules and rates of pay:

Article 2: Employees governed by this schedule will be required to furnish guarantee bonds in such amount as the company may deem necessary to fully protect its interests, premium thereon to be paid by the company.

Article 3: (a) Right of promotion of employees will extend over each superintendent's division and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Where these are sufficient the senior employee will be given the preference. The management reserve the right to determine the qualifications of employees in line for promotion.

(b) Qualified employees will be considered in line for promotion to assistant agents' and agents' positions. Vacancies will within a reasonable time be bulletined for 15 days.

(c) Vacancies occurring in positions mentioned in clause (b) of this article will be posted in company's bulletin book at points governed by this schedule for 15 days. The time within which applications will be considered will expire on the fifteenth day from date of bulletin. All applications received within specified time will be considered in accordance with clause (a) of this article.

(d) An employee declining promotion in any instance will not forfeit his right to promotion when a vacancy occurs.

Article 4: In the event of a reduction of staff, senior qualified employees will be retained in preference to junior employees. Employees laid off will, if available, be given preference for re-employment when staff is increased, and will retain their seniority if re-employed within three months.

Article 5: (a) No employee will be disciplined or dismissed from the service without just cause.

(b) When an employee has been disciplined, dismissed, or he feels that he has been unfairly dealt with, he will have the right, within three days, to appeal to his superior officers, and will also have the right to be accompanied by two of his fellow employees. If a satisfactory adjustment is not then reached, he will have the right, within three days, to appeal through the authorized committee representing the employees to the higher officers of the company.

(c) In cases where an employee cannot conveniently appear before his superior officers, he may within three days make representation in writing to the chairman of his committee. The chairman of the committee, accompanied if he so desires, by one or more members of the committee or other employees, may then appear on behalf of the employee and state the case.

(d) If, after an investigation, which should take place within three days, it is found an employee has been unfairly disciplined, he will be at once reinstated and allowed his schedule rate of pay for the time he has been under discipline.

Article 6: Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of a union or brotherhood, nor for serving on committees representing employees. Members of committees shall be relieved when required for committee work and will be furnished with necessary transportation. Sufficient notice must be given superintendent so that service will not suffer.

Article 7: All employees will be entitled to the same privileges of free transportation that railway company's employees receive.

Article 8: Employees governed by this schedule will have their time computed on the basis of the calendar days in each month.

Article 9: Employees governed by this schedule who have been in the continuous employ of the company for five or more consecutive years, will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to an employee entitled to it under this rule, the employee

shall at his option receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or, in the next year, an additional leave of absence for a like period. All applications for holidays will be made by employees to their local agent, who will arrange for same.

Article 10: (a) An employee required to leave his permanent position to do relief work temporarily, will, without change in salary, be allowed travelling expenses when supported by proper vouchers.

(b) When an employee is transferred by order of the proper official he will be given transportation for himself and family, subject to the regulations of the railway company in force at the time, and as applying thereto. When such transfer takes place, the company, in so far as it consistently can, will endeavour to obtain from the railway company reduced rates for the employees' household effects. During actual time necessary to effect transfer, the employee will be allowed the same rate of pay as he received in position vacated.

Article 11: (a) The seniority of an employee governed by this schedule will date from his last appointment in continuous service.

(b) Within 60 days after the effective date of this schedule the management will prepare and post in the bulletin book at each office a list of employees of such offices showing their seniority.

(c) Seniority lists will be revised at least once a year, and will be subject to correction upon proper representation of an employee.

(d) An employee will not be permitted to retain his seniority when leave of absence for a period of more than three months has been granted, excepting under extenuating circumstances, the management to be judge in such a case.

Article 12: An employee under 21 years of age will not be allowed to enter the messenger service, or be appointed to any responsible financial position.

Article 13: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at the Winnipeg office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Accountant.....	\$110.00 per month
Correspondent.....	95.00 "
Chief Clerk (Customs).....	95.00 "
Chief Clerk (Depot).....	95.00 "
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	90.00 "
Day foreman.....	77.50 "
Night foreman.....	85.00 "
Porters, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	72.50 "
4th year.....	75.00 "
Stable foreman.....	85.00 "
Wagon despatcher.....	85.00 "
Wagon men, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "
Chauffeurs, 1st year.....	75.00 "
2nd year.....	80.00 "
3rd year.....	85.00 "

(b) Nothing in the above will be construed as reducing the rate of pay at present being received by an employee.

(c) Wagon men and chauffeurs will be supplied with one summer uniform, including cap, and one winter uniform, including cap and reefer. When a wagon man or a chauffeur leaves the service of the company within three months after having been supplied with any portion of the uniform mentioned herein, he will pay one-half the cost of same.

(d) Ten actual working hours will constitute a day's work for chauffeurs, wagon men, foremen, porters and wagon despatcher.

(e) Nine actual working hours will constitute a day's work for the clerical staff.

(f) All authorized overtime will be paid for at the rate of 30 cents per hour.

(g) Employees required to work Sundays will be allowed overtime at the rate of 30 cents per hour for actual time required, excepting in cases where they are allowed equal time off during the week.

(h) Employees other than porters will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 14: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Saskatoon office.

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Cashier.....	\$100.00 per month
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	95.00 "
Porters, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "
Stable foreman.....	70.00 "
Wagon men, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(d) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(e) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(f) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(g) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(h) Employees will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 15: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Calgary office:

Position.	Minimum rate.
Cashier.....	\$85.00 per month
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	85.00 "
Porters, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	72.50 "
Wagon men, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(d) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(e) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(f) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(g) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(h) Employees will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 16: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Edmonton office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Cashier.....	\$95.00 per month
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	85.00 "
Porters, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	72.50 "
Wagon men, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(d) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(e) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(f) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(g) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(h) Employees will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 17: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Regina office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Cashier.....	\$95.00 per month
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	85.00 "
Porters, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "
Wagon men, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "
4th year.....	80.00 "
5th year.....	85.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(d) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(e) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(f) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(g) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(h) Employees will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 18: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Brandon office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Clerks.....	\$75.00 per month.
Porters, 1st year.....	60.00 "
2nd year.....	65.00 "
Wagon men, 1st year.....	60.00 "
2nd year.....	65.00 "
3rd year.....	70.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(d) Employees, other than porters, will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 19: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Prince Albert office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	\$80.00 per month
Wagon men, 1st year.....	67.50 "
2nd year.....	70.00 "
3rd year.....	75.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

Article 20: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Vancouver office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Clerks.....	\$75.00 per month
Wagon men, 1st year.....	65.00 "
2nd year.....	67.50 "
3rd year.....	70.00 "
4th year.....	75.00 "
5th year.....	80.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(d) Employees will not be considered in line for promotion to the messenger service.

Article 21: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Dauphin office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Wagon men, 1st year.....	\$60.00 per month
2nd year.....	62.50 "
3rd year.....	65.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

Article 22: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at Moose Jaw office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Clerks.....	\$75.00 per month
Wagon men, 1st year.....	65.00 "
2nd year.....	67.50 "
3rd year.....	70.00 "
4th year.....	75.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

(c) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

Article 23: (a) The following rates of pay will apply at North Battleford office:

Position.	Minimum Rate.
Clerks, ranging from \$40.00 to.....	\$65.00 per month
Wagon men, 1st year.....	50.00 "
2nd year.....	52.50 "
3rd year.....	55.00 "

(b) Same as applying at Winnipeg.

Article 24: Any question of interpretation of this schedule which may arise will be adjusted by the general chairman with the superintendent, and if necessary with the general superintendent.

Article 25: This schedule will take effect from the first day of March, 1917, and remain in effect one year, and thereafter until 30 days' notice in writing.

W. C. MUIR,
General Superintendent.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD 1907-1917, AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-1917

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation

Act of Canada became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation ten years at the end of March last. A detailed statement is presented in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, showing the proceedings which have taken place during the year ended March 31, 1917, also summary tables of proceedings by industries for the same period and for the ten year period which has elapsed since the law came into force. Detailed statements of proceedings under the Act by years up to April 1, 1916, appear in the last Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

In all, 227 applications have been received in this ten year period for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as a result of which 189 Boards have been established; three Boards had not completed their investigation at the close of March, 1917. In 32 cases the matters in dispute were adjusted whilst steps were being taken looking to the establishment of Boards. In two instances Royal Commissions

were appointed to deal with the dispute, the applications coming from employees of various companies whose consent could not be obtained to the formation of a joint Board as requested by the employees. The remaining four applications were under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of employees affected by the 227 disputes was 390,947, or an average of 1,722 for each dispute.

Of disputes dealt with under the statute during the ten year period, there were altogether 21 cases in which strikes were neither averted nor ended through its instrumentality. Eleven of these 21 strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of railways, six in railway offices, shops and yards, two in the operation of street railways and one in municipal electrical work.

Thirty-seven applications received attention during the year ended March 31, 1917. Boards were established in 21 cases, in three of which the investigation had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year; in ten cases settlements were effected without the establishment

of Boards; in two others Royal Commissions were appointed to deal with the dispute; and the four remaining applications were under consideration. Only one strike occurred during the year after the dispute had been referred to a Board, this being in the railway industry. The 37 applications were divided as follows: coal mines, three; metal mines, three; asbestos mines, one; railways, fifteen; express, two; street railways, six; shipping, one; telegraphs, three; municipal work, two, and electrical work, one. The number of employees concerned in these 37 disputes was 144,423, or an average of 3,903 for each dispute.

One Strike after Investigation

In only one dispute referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past fiscal year was the threatened cessation of work not averted. This was the case of a dispute affecting about 100 workmen at Hamilton, Ont., employed in the locomotive and car department of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company. The Board's findings were declared to be unsatisfactory by both parties concerned, and the employees went out on strike on May 20, 1916, giving as their reason "the management of the company delaying and refusing to grant a schedule of agreement to shop employees." The strike had not been officially called off at the close of the fiscal year, but it was understood that the strikers had obtained work elsewhere and industrial conditions had ceased to be affected thereby.

Mining Disputes

Seven applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received

in connection with disputes in the mining industry. In two of these disputes, namely, those affecting various companies and their employees in the Cobalt district, Ont., and the Thetford Mines district, Que., respectively, it was decided that the matter could best be dealt with by the appointment of a Royal Commission in each case. Two applications were received from the employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, at Trail, B.C., and Rossland, B.C. In the former case a Board was established, but it was found unnecessary to complete the same, the departmental officer resident on the Pacific coast having visited the locality of both disputes and assisted by conciliatory methods in bringing about a settlement between the parties concerned. In the dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, of Stellarton, N.S., and its employees, the latter had gone on strike, but decided to apply for a Board, and accordingly returned to work. There was no cessation of work after the Board's investigation. Shortly before the close of the fiscal year two applications were received from workmen of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, employed in the Glace Bay colliery district, the employees concerned being members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Workmen's Association respectively. An officer of the Department visited the locality and endeavoured to bring about an adjustment of the differences. The matter had not been finally disposed of at the close of the fiscal year, but looking slightly beyond the fiscal term it may be stated that the situation was met by the appointment of a Royal Commission, which succeeded in arranging a working agreement acceptable to com-

pany and to workmen in both organizations.

Railway Disputes

Of the different industries falling under the statute the railway industry was most largely represented in the disputes referred under the Act during the year, no fewer than 15 applications for Boards being dealt with. In seven cases Boards were constituted, and with but one exception an agreement was secured or a settlement was effected on the basis of the Board's award. The one exception referred to was a strike, after Board investigation, of certain employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company employed at Hamilton, Ont., in the company's locomotive and car department. In one case a Board was in process of constitution when direct negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute. In six cases settlements were reached pending the establishment of Boards as the result of negotiations between the parties, assisted in some instances by departmental officers. In the remaining case steps were being taken at the close of the fiscal year looking to the establishment of a Board.

Notable among the disputes in the railway industry was that affecting the conductors and trainmen on the entire system of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This dispute had its origin in a demand made upon the company in September, 1913, for the acceptance of a new schedule of agreement. No settlement resulting from direct negotiations, an application was made by the employees in March, 1914, for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established in April. The Board award

was not acceptable to the employees. While, however, the action to be taken by the respective parties remained uncertain, war broke out. The employees, in view of the war conditions, were averse to pressing to the point of a strike opposition to the Board's award and asked that existing conditions should continue; to this the company agreed. In October, 1916, the employees renewed the demands of 1914 and a strike seemed to be threatened, the employees contending that the Act had been complied with by the Board inquiry of 1914. The company made application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Dominion Government, through the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour, pressed for a resumption of negotiations. Mr. G. D. Robertson, of Welland, Ont., well known as a leader in trade union ranks, also acted as a mediator. On October 25 it was announced that an agreement had been reached, and the threatened strike was averted.

Three other disputes on the Canadian Pacific Railway affected respectively (1) the freight handlers at Winnipeg, (2) the maintenance of way employees all along the line, and (3) the employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance of way service on the entire system. All three disputes were amicably adjusted, the last mentioned being the only one in which Board procedure was necessary.

Two disputes were dealt with affecting the maintenance of way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on its lines east of Port Arthur and west of Fort William respectively. In the former case a settlement was effected on the basis of the Board's report, and

in the latter the Board's report was accompanied by an agreement which had been entered into by the parties concerned.

The only dispute on the Grand Trunk Railway dealt with under the Act during the year was that affecting its maintenance of way employees. The Board's award was accepted by both parties and the dispute was satisfactorily settled.

Street Railway Disputes

Six disputes in the street railway industry were referred under the Act during the past year, covering the operation of the street railway systems in the following cities, namely: Quebec, Ottawa, Brantford, Windsor, Moose Jaw and Edmonton. In five cases Boards were established, and with but one exception reported an agreement between the parties concerned, the exception being that of the dispute between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and its street railway employees. The company refused to accept the Board award, but there was no cessation of work. Pending the establishment of a Board, an agreement was entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and its street railway employees, the efforts of the departmental officer resident on the Pacific coast having been largely responsible for this result.

Additional Applications, 1916-1917

Following is a list of applications received during the past fiscal year, but not included in the foregoing statement:

April, 1916 — Western Associated Press and commercial telegraphers.

Sept., 1916 — Canadian Government Railways and 'Longshoremen's Union, Pictou, N.S.

Feb., 1917 — Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and conductors.

The above three applications did not, it was decided, refer to disputes coming within the scope of the Act.

June, 1916 — Yarrows, Limited, and boilermakers and iron shipbuilders employed at Esquimalt and Victoria.

In this case the application for a Board was received on June 28, and was followed by a wire on June 29 cancelling the application.

Mar., 1917 — Canadian Northern Railway and certain employees engaged in and about Winnipeg and Joint Terminals.

In this case the application was based on an apparent misapprehension, the company named not being the employer.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR THE TEN YEARS, 1907-1917

Table showing Proceedings by Industries from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1917

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act	No. of Strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:—		
(a) Coal.....	46	6
(b) Metal.....	16	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total, Mines.....	63	11
(2) Transportation and Communication:—		
(a) Railways.....	89	7
(b) Street railways.....	27	2
(c) Express.....	2	0
(d) Shipping.....	12	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	5	0
(f) Telephones.....	2	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	137	9
(3) Light and Power.....	4	0
(4) Municipal work.....	11	1
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	215	21
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	12	0
Total, all classes.....	227	21

At the close of March, 1917, results were still pending in connection with seven applications, namely (1) application made on behalf of commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (2) application made on behalf of employees of the Canadian Express Company on lines west of North Bay, Ont; (3) application made on behalf of wireless operators on Pacific Coast steamship service employed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited; (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited; (5) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg; (6) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver; and (7) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1916-1917

Table showing Proceedings by Industries from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:—		
(1) Mines:—		
(a) Coal.....	3	0
(b) Metal.....	3	0
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total, Mines.....	7	0
(2) Transportation and Communication:—		
(a) Railways.....	15	1
(b) Street Railways.....	6	0
(c) Express.....	2	0
(d) Shipping.....	1	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	3	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	27	1
(3) Light and Power.....	1	0
(4) Municipal Work.....	2	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	37	1

The proceedings under the Act during the year include one case in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and employees engaged in the Company's locomotive and car department at Hamilton, Ont.

At the close of March, 1917, results were still pending in connection with seven applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (2) application made on behalf of employees of the Canadian Express Company on lines west of North Bay, Ont; (3) application made on behalf of wireless operators on Pacific Coast steamship service employed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited; (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited; (5) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg; (6) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver; and (7) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION

STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION

MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

1. COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	Number persons affected	Nature of dispute
May 10, 1916	Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees.	Stellarton, N.S.	1,000	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment
Mar. 10, 1917	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and certain employees, a proportion of whom were declared to be members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.	Employees.	Glace Bay, N.S.	1,500 dir... 4,000 indir.	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against union members.
Mar. 31, 1917	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and certain employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Employees.	Glace Bay, N.S.	5,000	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.

2. METAL MINES

May 29, 1916	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., and employees, members of Trail Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 105, Western Federation of Miners.	Employees.	Trail, B.C.	1,200 dir... 50 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment
June 12, 1916	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., and employees members of Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners.	Employees.	Rossland, B.C.	800	Concerning wages.....
June 24, 1916	Various Mining Companies operating in Cobalt Camp and vicinity and employees, members of Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146, Western Federation of Miners.	Employees.	Cobalt Camp, Ont., and vicinity.	2,200	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.

ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.

AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER FROM APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1917

AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

1. COAL MINES

Names of members of Board (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference.
His Honour Judge E. Coatsworth, (c)4 W. H. Chase, (e)1; R. H. Murray, (m)1.	May 22, 1916	June 5, 1916	The men struck on April 18, but returned to work on May 8, having decided to apply for a Board. The Board presented a unanimous report. It was stated on behalf of the men that they had agreed to be bound by the decision of the Board but the Department was not informed as to the Company's acceptance or rejection of the award. No further cessation of work occurred.
.....	.....	.....	This dispute was made the subject of an inquiry by one of the officers of the Department, resulting in an adjustment of some of the matters in dispute. Proceedings were, however, unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

2. METAL MINES

A. C. Flumerfelt, (e)1; David Rees, (m)1.	.....	.....	Pending the final constitution of the Board a settlement was arrived at by the parties concerned, the Departmental officer resident on the Pacific coast having visited the locality and assisted in bringing about this result.
.....	.....	.....	It was agreed that the Board established at Trail should also deal with this dispute. As in the former case, Board procedure was unnecessary. A settlement was arrived at by the parties concerned, the Departmental officer resident on the Pacific coast having visited the locality and assisted in bringing about this result.
.....	.....	.....	In view of the fact that the dispute affected various companies whose consent could not be obtained to the establishment of a single Board as requested by the employees, it was decided that the dispute did not come within the provisions of the Act, but an inquiry into the matters in dispute was made by a Royal Commission. No cessation of work occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—Continued.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.—Concluded

3. ASBESTOS MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	Number persons affected	Nature of dispute
July 21, 1916	Asbestos Corporation, Johnson Mines, Jacob Mining Co., Ltd., Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd., and Martin-Bennett, Ltd., and employees, members of Local Union, No. 143, Western Federation of Miners.	Employees.	Thetford Mines, Que.	900 dir... 500 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1. RAILWAYS

Feb. 28, 1916	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co. and employees in locomotive and car department, members of T. H. & B. System, Federation No. 36, International Association of Machinists and Helpers No. 414, International Brotherhood of Iron Ship Builders and Helpers No. 421, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 330, and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America No. 94.	Employees.	Hamilton, Ont.	105 dir... 12 indir	Concerning demand for the adoption of a schedule of rules and rates.
April 13, 1916	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight handlers, members of Local No. 12, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	200 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages, conditions of employment and recognition of Union.
June 2, 1916	Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and Central Canada Railway and maintenance of way employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees.	Employees.	Lines of Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway, Great Waterways Railway, and Central Canada Railway.	300 dir... 600 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment.
June 8, 1916	Halifax and South Western Railway Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Lines of Halifax and South Western Railway	175	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment
July 3, 1916	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	Lines of the Canadian Northern Railway East of Port Arthur.	1,000 dir... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.
Aug. 15, 1916	Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees.	Sault Ste Marie, Ont	45 dir... 150 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—Continued.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.—Concluded

3. ASBESTOS MINES

Names of members of Board (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference.
.....	In view of the fact that the dispute affected various companies whose consent could not be obtained to the establishment of a single Board as requested by the employees, it was decided that the dispute did not come within the provisions of the Act but an inquiry into the matters in dispute was made by a Royal Commissioner. As a result of the inquiry a settlement was effected; and the men who had gone on strike prior to the investigation returned to work.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)4 Geo. S. Kerr, K.C., (E)1; James Simpson, (M)1.	Mar. 28, 1916	May 1, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings were not accepted by either party concerned and a strike of the employees occurred on May 20, 1916, which had not been officially called off at the close of the fiscal year. It was understood, however, that the strikers had obtained work elsewhere.
.....	.....	.....	Pending the establishment of a Board a settlement was arrived at by the parties concerned.
.....	.....	.....	Pending the establishment of a Board an agreement was entered into by the parties concerned, one of the Departmental officers resident in the West having visited Edmonton and assisted in bringing about this result.
.....	.....	.....	Pending the establishment of a Board a settlement was arrived at by the parties concerned.
His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c)3; F. H. Richardson, (E)1; G. D. Robertson, (M)1.	Aug. 19, 1916	Oct. 21, Nov. 2, 1916	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Richardson. The employees accepted the award. Subsequent negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a settlement on the basis of the Board award.
His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)3 F. H. McGuigan, (E)1; D. Campbell, (M)1.	Aug. 29, 1916	Sept. 14, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement entered into by the parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1906-1917.—Continued.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

1. RAILWAYS—Continued

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	Number persons affected	Nature of dispute
Aug. 15, 1916	Canadian Government Railways and federated shop trades, members of International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers, International Association of Steamfitters and Plumbers, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees.	Lines of Canadian Government Railways.	3,000	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.
Aug. 17, 1916	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	Lines of Grand Trunk Railway.	3,200	Concerning wages.....
Aug. 31, 1916	Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co. and New Brunswick Coal and Railway and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and yardmen, members of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees.	Fredericton, N.B....	20	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.
Sept. 19, 1916	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	Lines of Canadian Pacific Railway	6,000 dir. 17,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.
Oct. 7, 1916	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	Lines of Canadian Northern Railway west of Fort William.	3,000 dir. 2,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.
Oct. 23, 1916	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and conductors and trainmen, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employer..	Lines of Canadian Pacific Railway	7,000 dir. 50,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.
Nov. 27, 1916	Pere Marquette Railroad Co. and maintenance of way employees	Employees.	Canadian Division of Pere Marquette Railroad.	120 dir. 500 indir.	Concerning wages.....
Feb. 3, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and employees engaged in engine, train, yard, station and maintenance of way service, members of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	Lines of Canadian Pacific Railway	19,000	Concerning suspension of an engineer.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—*Continued.*II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*1. RAILWAYS—*Continued*

Names of members of Board (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference.
.....	.....	.....	Proceedings in connection with the establishment of a Board were held in abeyance to permit of negotiations between the parties concerned. No further action by the Department was requested.
His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c)3; F. H. McGuigan, (e)1; G. D. Robertson, (m)1.	Aug. 25, 1916	Oct. 21, Oct. 25, 1916	Report was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. McGuigan. The award was accepted by the parties concerned and the dispute was accordingly settled.
His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c)4; Chas. D. Richards, (e)2; G. D. Robertson, (m)1.	Nov. 2, 1916	Nov. 25, 1916	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Richards, however dissenting on one point. The report included a proposed schedule of rates and rules. The Company declared its willingness to accept the finding of Mr. Richards and the employees subsequently agreed to do likewise. The dispute was thus satisfactorily settled.
.....	.....	.....	Proceedings in connection with the establishment of a Board were held in abeyance to permit of negotiations between the parties concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute.
E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c)4 Wm. Cross, (e)1; D. Campbell, (m)1.	Nov. 2, 1916	Dec. 11, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement which had been entered into by the parties concerned.
.....	.....	.....	Pending the establishment of a Board, the Dominion Government, through the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour, pressed for a resumption of negotiations between the parties concerned. Mr. G. D. Robertson acted as a mediator. As a result the proposed strike was called off and an agreement was entered into which disposed of all matters in dispute.
G. D. Robertson (m)1.	.....	.....	Pending the completion of the Board an agreement was entered into by the parties concerned.
E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c)4 I. Pitblado, K.C., (e)1; D. Campbell, (m)1.	Feb. 19, 1917	Mar. 12, 1917	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by a memorandum of settlement signed by the parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—Continued.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—Continued

1. RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	Number persons affected	Nature of dispute
Mar. 26, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Lines of Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg.	95 dir... 25 indir.	Concerning wages, and conditions of employment.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.

May 11, 1916	Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and street railway employees, members of Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees.	Brantford, Ont.	27 dir... 5 indir.	Concerning wages, conditions of employment and demand for agreement.
June 27, 1916	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and street railway employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees.	Ottawa, Ont.	500	Concerning wages, hours, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against Union members.
Sept. 2, 1916	City of Edmonton and street railway employees, members of Division No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees.	Edmonton, Alta.	250	Concerning renewal of agreement.
Sept. 4, 1916	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., and street railway employees, members of Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramways de Québec	Employees.	Quebec, Que.	260 dir... 305 indir	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.
Sept. 5, 1916	Moose Jaw Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and street railway employees, members of Division No. 614, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees.	Moose Jaw, Sask. ...	36	Concerning wages, hours, conditions of employment and Union recognition.
Sept. 27, 1916	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and Windsor and Tecumseh Railway and street railway employees, members of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees.	Windsor, Ont.	150	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment

3. EXPRESS

Dec. 11, 1916	Canadian Northern Express Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees.	Lines and places of operation in Canada.	300	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and alleged discrimination against Union members.
Jan. 27, 1917	Canadian Express Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees.	Lines west of North Bay, Ont.	100	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and alleged discrimination against Union members.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—*Continued.*II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—*Continued*1. RAILWAYS—*Concluded*

Names of members of Board (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference.
.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.

His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)4; F. W. Frank, (e)1; Jos. Gibbons, (m)1.	May 23, 1916	June 6, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by a memorandum of settlement signed by the parties concerned.
Hamnett P. Hill, (c)3; G. F. Henderson, (e)1; A. E. Fripp, (m)1.	July 4, 1916	July 12, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by a agreement entered into by the parties concerned.
.....	.....	.....	Pending the establishment of a Board an agreement was entered into by the parties concerned, one of the Departmental officers resident in the West having visited Edmonton and assisted in bringing about this result.
Hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion, (c)3; Antonin Galipeault, (e)1; Hector Laferte, (m)1.	Oct. 13, 1916	Dec. 8, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of a proposed agreement. The award was accepted by the parties concerned.
J. H. Wellington, (c)4; Jas. Thomson, (e)1; Jas. Somerville, (m)1.	Sept. 27, 1916	Oct. 17, 1916	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Thomson. The employees declared their willingness on account of the war to accept the award but the Company declined to do so. No cessation of work occurred.
His Honour Judge Jno. O. Drumgole, (c)4; Ernest G. Henderson, (e)1; Magnus Sinclair, (m)1.	Oct. 11, 1916	Nov. 9, Nov. 10, 1916	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Sinclair, however, submitting an additional report on the question of the recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The report was accompanied by an agreement entered into by the parties concerned.

3. EXPRESS

John T. Haig, (e)2; D. Campbell, (m)1.	.....	.....	Pending the completion of the Board a settlement of the matters in dispute was arrived at by the parties concerned.
E. L. Taylor, K. C., (c)4; John T. Haig, (e)2; D. Campbell, (m)1.	Feb. 17, 1917	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year..

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—Continued.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

4. SHIPPING

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	Number persons affected	Nature of dispute
Nov. 18, 1916	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers' Union, No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employer..	St. John, N.B.	50 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages.....

5. TELEGRAPHS.

July 13, 1916	Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada and telegraphers, members of Great North Western Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	Great North Western telegraph system.	325 dir... 1,800 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.
Feb. 14, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees.	Lines of Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s telegraph.	700 dir... 2,200 indir.	Concerning dismissal.....
Mar. 5, 1917	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd., & operators on Pacific Coast Steamship service.	Employees.	Vancouver, B.C.	23	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.

III. LIGHT AND POWER

June 6, 1916	Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. and electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 492, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	250 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment
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IV. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

Nov. 30, 1916	City of Ottawa and waterworks employees, members of Federal Labour Union No. 15.	Employees.	Ottawa, Ont.	45	Concerning wages.....
Mar. 29, 1917	City of Vancouver and teamsters, labourers, etc., employed by the Street Cleaning, Scavenging, Waterworks, Sewer and General Maintenance Departments, members of Civic Employees' Union.	Employees.	Vancouver, B.C.	400	Concerning wages, appointment of foremen, and alleged discrimination against Union members.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1916-1917.—*Continued.*II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

4. SHIPPING

Names of members of Board (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference.
.....	Pending the establishment of a Board an agreement was entered into by the parties concerned.

5. TELEGRAPHS.

His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)3; F. H. McGuigan, (e)2; D. Campbell, (m)1.	Aug. 8, 1916	Aug. 23, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement entered into by the parties concerned.
E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c)4; John T. Haig, (e)2; J. C. Rooney, (m)1.	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
R. R. Maitland, (c)3; Matthew J. Barr, (e)1; Jas. H. McVety, (m)1.	Mar. 24, 1917	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

III. LIGHT AND POWER

.....	Pending the establishment of a Board a settlement of the matters in dispute was arrived at by the parties concerned.
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IV. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

Hamnett P. Hill, (c)3; G. A. Crain, (e)1; J. C. Watters, (m)1.	Dec. 11, 1916	Dec. 22, 1916	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, with certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned and was understood to be acceptable to the Corporation of Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1917

DURING the month of April, 12 strikes, involving 74 firms and 7,186 work-people, were reported to the Department of Labour as having commenced during that month. There were eight unsettled strikes, involving 30 firms and 401 employees, carried over from March; accordingly there were on record during April 20 strikes, involving 104 firms and 7,587 employees. The time losses from the 12 April strikes amounted to approximately 110,930 working days, and adding to these the 2,585 days lost during April through the disputes beginning prior to that month, there was a total loss of time during April of 113,575 working days. Ten of the 20 strikes on record in April were either settled or terminated, leaving 10 unsettled strikes in existence at the end of the month; five of the strikes settled or terminated commenced in April and five commenced in previous months.

NEW DISPUTES IN APRIL, 1917.—In the following tables are indicated the various industries and trades affected by strikes during April:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employers	No. of employees affected
Mining.....	1	1	6,000
Building trades.....	4	59	448
Metal trades.....	2	5	82
Textile trades.....	1	1	25
Food, tobacco & liquor preparation.....	3	7	556
Transportation.....	1	1	75
Total.....	12	74	7,186

Disputes beginning prior to April

BLACKSMITHS AND CARMEN, T. H. & B. RAILWAY, HAMILTON, ONT.—On May 20, 1916, 100 employees, machinists, boiler-

makers, blacksmiths and carmen, of the mechanical department of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike owing to the refusal of the company to grant a schedule agreement to shop employees. A Board of Conciliation had investigated the differences and advised against the schedule. All the mechanics of the above mentioned trades remained on strike until November 1, when the boiler-makers returned to work at increased wages. The remaining mechanics continued on strike until February 12, 1917, when the machinists returned to work also at increased wages. The strike affecting the blacksmiths and carmen is reported to have terminated.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, QUEBEC, QUE.—On March 26, 44 electrical workers (linemen, groundmen, troublemen and patrolmen), members of Local Union 546, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union of America, and employees of three companies, the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited, the Public Service Corporation of Quebec, Que., and the Canadian Electric Light Company of Levis, Que., went on strike owing to the refusal of the three concerns to grant an increase in wages. The men returned to work on April 14, following negotiations between representatives of the three companies and their employees, which resulted in agreement on an increase in the wage rate of 2½ cents per hour.

FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On March 3, about 250 employees of five fur dressing and dyeing establishments, namely, F. Schnauffer, Limited, H. R. Guthiel, A. Hollander & Sons, A. J. Goldner and Edwin G. Schutz, Limited, of Montreal, Que., went on strike for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of their union. The dispute was finally adjusted, the employees returning to work on April 7 at increased wages and shorter hours.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On January 29, about 350 butchers and meat cutters, in the employ of three firms—Gordon, Ironside and Fares Company, Limited, Gallagher, Holman and Lafrance Company, Limited, and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, and members of Winnipeg Local Union No. 549, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, went on strike, alleging discrimination by the firms in the dismissal of certain employees owing to their activity in the local union. The employers ignored the demand for a reinstatement of the dismissed employees and the strike terminated as the result of the firms filling the places of the striking employees.

BREWERY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—On March 14, seven employees of the Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited, of Kitchener, Ont., went on strike owing to their employers refusing to sign a new working agreement involving increased wages. The dispute was settled and the employees resumed work on April 20, the company signing a new agreement embodying an increase in wages.

Disputes beginning during April

COAL MINERS, CROW'S NEST PASS AND ALBERTA COAL DISTRICTS.—With the advent of April, the rumoured unrest prevailing among the coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, and employed in the mines operated by the Western Coal Operators Association in the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal Fields, took shape on April 2. Work ceased in the mines at Michel, B.C., and Bellevue and Drumheller, Alta., and three days later at Fernie, B.C. On April 16, the strike extended to Corbin, B.C., and Frank, Hillcrest, Blairmore and Canmore, Alta. Bankhead miners went out on April 18, and on April 23 Carbondale, Chinook, Coalhurst, Lethbridge and Taber, Alta., were shut down; the colliery at Nordegg, Alta., suspended on April 25, making in all approximately 6,000 miners on strike at the end of April. The agreement

under which the miners had been working terminated March 31, and negotiations for a new working agreement had been in progress during March. No decision regarding a basis for a new agreement had been reached between representatives of the operators and miners and strikes followed as indicated. No working agreement had been reached at the close of the month, but negotiations were continuing, officers of the Department of Labour participating.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, NIAGARA FALLS TO WINDSOR, ONT.—On April 1, about 75 maintenance of way employees (sectionmen) employed by the Michigan Central Railway in Ontario, went on strike for increased wages; the rates in effect were \$1.90-1.95 per ten-hour day. The dispute was adjusted through the intervention of the Department of Labour, the company granting the maintenance of way employees a new schedule, embodying an increase in wages. Although only about 75 men went on strike, 500 men in all were affected. Work was resumed on April 5, the following rates of pay to prevail from April 1, 1917: sectionmen in yards to receive \$2.25 for 10-hour day, and sectionmen, other than in specified yards, \$2.10 for 10-hour day.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On April 12, the painters, decorators and paperhangers, members of Locals 349, 359 and 399, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in Montreal, asked the master painters for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour. The majority of the contractors granted the increase, but as some refused, about 133 painters and paperhangers ceased work. The strike terminated on April 14, all the firms granting the increased rate of 40 cents per hour, effective from April 1, 1917.

CARPENTERS, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—On April 19, 25 carpenters in the employ of the Heyworth Construction Company on the enlargement of the water power canal of the Great Lakes Power Company, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., ceased work as a protest against the dis-

charge of three of their fellow carpenters from the work. The matter was adjusted through the intervention of the Department of Labour. The three men were reinstated and the striking carpenters resumed work April 24.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, ST. JOHN, N.B.—On April 23, 40 plumbers and steamfitters, members of Local No. 531, Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, and employees of 12 firms at St. John, N.B., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages from 37½ cents to 50 cents per hour, or from \$3 to \$4 for an eight-hour day. The men were still on strike at the end of April.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER-HANGERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On April 23, painters, decorators and paperhangers at Toronto, numbering approximately 250, went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour. The strike was still unsettled at the end of April.

SUGAR REFINERY EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On April 23, 166 employees of the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., ceased work in protest against the dismissal of one of their fellow employees. The company refused to reinstate the discharged employee, and the strike was still in progress at the end of April.

CIGARMAKERS, TORONTO, ONT. — On April 25, 245 cigarmakers, members of Local No. 27, Cigarmakers' International Union of America, and employees of five cigar manufacturing establishments, went on strike to increase wages from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand for making cigars by mould and from \$1 to \$2.50 per thousand for making cigars by hand. The firms involved are the Andrew Wilson & Company, Limited, Independent Cigar Company, Canada Cigar Company, Peerless Cigar Company and the Waldo Cigar Company. The strike remained unsettled at the end of April.

CIGARMAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE. — On April 25, 145 cigarmakers, members of Local No. 58, Cigarmakers' International

Union of America, and employees of the cigar manufacturing firm of A. Wilson Company, Montreal, Que., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages of 50 cents per thousand for making cigars by mould and of \$1 per thousand for making cigars by hand. The strike was still in existence at the end of April.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE. — On April 27, electrical workers (linemen, groundmen and patrolmen), members of Local 492, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and employees of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, went on strike owing to the company ignoring their demand for increased wages. On April 30 the employees of the Montreal Public Service Corporation also went on strike for increased wages. The prevailing rates of wages for linemen were 28-30 cents per hour, for groundmen 22½ cents per hour, and patrolmen \$80 per month. The employees demanded the following rates: linemen 35 cents per hour, groundmen 27½ cents per hour, and patrolmen \$100 per month. The companies offered the following counter proposition, which was rejected by the employees: linemen 31-32½ cents per hour, groundmen 25 cents per hour, and patrolmen \$90 per month. The men were still on strike at the end of April.

MOULDERS, CALGARY, ALTA. — Iron moulders and coremakers employed by the Calgary Iron Works Company, the Riverside Iron Works, the Union Iron Works, Calgary, Alta., went on strike April 16 to increase wages from 45 to 55 cents per hour. The strike was amicably settled through negotiations, the firms conceding the increase, and the men returned to work April 23.

KNITTING MILL OPERATIVES, HAMILTON, ONT. — Twenty-five female employees of the Chipman, Holton Knitting Company, at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike April 27 to enforce their demand for increased wages. The employees were reported to have returned to work on May 1 under conditions existing prior to strike.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING APRIL, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				

DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO APRIL, 1917

BUILDING TRADES— Electrical workers (Electricians and wiremen.)	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	14	41	June 1, 1916	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL TRADES— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.		3	June 12, 1916	.....	Unsettled.	
Electrical workers (linemen, groundmen, troublemen and patrolmen.)	Quebec, Que.	Increased wages.....	3	44	Mar. 26, 1917	April 14, 1917	Negotiations.	Compromise
CLOTHING TRADES— Fur dressers and dyers.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	5	250	Mar. 3, 1917	April 7, 1917	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis, and other changes.	3	46	Mar. 12, 1917	.....	Unsettled.	
FOOD, TOBACCO & LIQUOR PREPARATION— Butchers and meat cutters.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged discrimination in the dismissal of union workmen	3	10	Jan. 29, 1917	April 30, 1917	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employers
Brewery workers.....	Kitchener, Ont.	New working agreement...	1	7	Mar. 14, 1917	April 20, 1917	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
TRANSPORTATION— Blacksmiths and carmen (T.H. and B. Railway)	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	.....	May 20, 1916	Indefinite	.....	Strike terminated

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING APRIL, 1917

MINING— Coal Miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal Fields.	New working agreement...	1	6,000	1917 April 2	1917	Unsettled	
BUILDING TRADES— Carpenters.....	Sault Ste-Marie Ont.	Dismissal of fellow-workmen	1	25	" 19	April 24	Mediation...	In favour of employees
Painters, decorators & paperhangers	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	30	133	" 12	" 14	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Painters, decorators & paperhangers	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.....	16	250	" 23	.....	Unsettled.	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B.	Increased wages.....	12	40	" 23	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL TRADES— Electrical workers.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	2	72	" 27	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders and coremakers.....	Calgary, Alta.	Increased wages.....	3	10	" 16	April 23	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
TEXTILE— Knitting mill operatives (female)...	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	25	" 27	" 30	Employees returned to work under former conditions	
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Sugar refinery operatives.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dismissal of fellow-employee	1	166	" 23	.....	Unsettled.	
Cigarmakers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.....	5	245	" 25	.....	Unsettled.	
Cigarmakers.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	145	" 25	.....	Unsettled.	
TRANSPORTATION— Maintenance-of-way employees (Michigan Central Railway)	Niagara Falls to Windsor, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	75	" 1	April 5	Mediation...	In favour of employees

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THE demand for workers during March remained practically stationary as compared with February, as shown by reports from 110 bureaus,—78 commercial, 13 public and 19 philanthropic. As compared with March of last year, there was an increase of 50.1 per cent in the demand for workers, estimated on the basis of reports for that month from practically identical bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in March was 32,649, a daily average of 1215.2, as compared with 29,139, or a daily average of 1228.7 in February and with 820.6 in March of last year. The number of persons placed was 19,453, a daily average of 723.8, as compared with 629.0 in February and 446.5 in March, 1916. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 59.6 per cent, as compared with 51.4 per cent in February and 53.2 per cent in March of a year ago. As to employment for women and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 8,059, a daily average of 298.5, as compared with 296.2 in February. The number of such workers placed was 3,255, a daily average of 120.6, as compared with 105.1 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 65.9 per cent, and for women and girls 40.4 per cent, as compared with 56.3 per cent and 35.9 per cent respectively for February.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Winnipeg only showed a decrease in the demand for workers, as compared with February, while each of these cities reported increased demands over March, 1916. Of the smaller centres, Saskatoon and Calgary reported increased demands for workers, both as compared with February and with March of last year.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Chris-

tian Association and other agencies was 1,614, a daily average of 59.8, as compared with 1,562, or a daily average of 65.08, in February. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,169, a daily average of 154.4, as compared with 154.9 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army...	202	84				286	1298	90		1,383
St. John.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24
Quebec.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	.....	.....	15
Montreal.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	453	.....	.....	453
Ottawa.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	13	67	3	.....	70
Toronto.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	501	.....	.....	501
Hamilton.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	12	17	4	.....	21
London.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	10
Winnipeg.....	8	70	.....	.....	.....	78	8	70	.....	78
Calgary.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	24	54	10	.....	64
Edmonton.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	10	56	3	.....	59
Vancouver.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	93	.....	.....	93
Y. W. C. A.....	91	4				95	213	5		218
Sherbrooke.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	6
London.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....	19	15	5	.....	20
Winnipeg.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	.....	.....	20
Brandon.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	6
Saskatoon.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	122	.....	.....	122
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	7
New Westminster.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Vancouver.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Victoria.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	31	.....	.....	31
Miscellaneous.....	622	611				1,233	1111	1452		2,563
Montreal Municipal.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	117	.....	.....	117
Montreal Catholic.....	8	31	.....	.....	.....	39	8	20	.....	28
Social Service Guild.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Municipal.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	.....	.....	72
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	.....	513
Toronto Women's Welcome Hostel.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27
Brantford Provincial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Provincial.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
St. Thomas Provincial.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	13	9	6	.....	15
Winnipeg Municipal.....	123	162	.....	.....	.....	285	528	549	.....	1,077
Saskatoon Provincial.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	20
New Westminster Municipal.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	8
Vancouver City Relief.....	137	30	.....	.....	.....	167	155	53	.....	203
Victoria Municipal.....	162	244	.....	.....	.....	406	194	280	.....	474
Total.....	824	786	0	4	1,614	4169	1755	0	5	4,169
Daily average										
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.8	.....	.....	.....	154.4
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.0	.....	.....	.....	154.9

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.								INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						Feb., 1917	Mar., 1917	Mar., 1916						Feb., 1917	Mar., 1917	Mar., 1916
Halifax—Commercial (2).....	29	78	2	39	148	4.50	5.48	5.29	2	35	1	4	42	1.83	1.56	2.06
St. John—Commercial (2)....	68	2			70	3.33	2.85	0	11				11	1.83	.41	0
Quebec—Provincial.....	24	5	2		31	2.13	1.14	4.52	20	2	2		24	1.57	.85	2.73
Sherbrooke.....	41	7		46	94	4.54	3.48	3.93	41	3		41	85	3.43	3.15	2.06
Provincial.....	41			40	81	4.00	3.00	3.60	41			40	81	3.39	3.00	1.84
Y.W.C.A.....		7		6	13	.54	.48	.33		3		1	4	.04	.15	.22
Montreal.....	4,799	388	16	24	5,227	187.22	193.66	113.02	3,267	114	4	4	3,389	89.76	125.54	47.20
Provincial.....	539	75			614	18.39	22.74	16.84	334	30			364	12.17	13.48	12.42
Municipal.....	442	15	4	3	464	14.69	17.19	24.27	468	1	1	2	472	13.95	17.48	4.42
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	7	18	8	8	41	2.30	1.58	2.15	6	10	1		17	.83	.65	.73
Directorate of Female Immigration.....		86			86	2.67	3.19			23			23	.38	.85	
Commercial (10).....	3,811	194	4	13	4,022	149.17	148.96	69.76	2,459	50	2	2	2,513	62.43	93.08	29.63
Ottawa.....	2,298	78		25	2,401	123.91	91.58	20.21	1,741	16		6	1,763	100.62	65.80	11.18
Provincial.....	1,214	4			1,218	58.04	45.11	.15	1,214	4			1,218	87.71	45.11	.15
Y.W.C.A.....		25		25	50	1.21	1.85	2.59		16		6	12	.54	.44	1.04
Women's Hostel.....		49			49	1.61	1.58	2.19		6			6	.29	.19	.35
Commercial (5).....	1,084				1,084	33.05	44.04	15.28	527				527	12.08	20.16	9.64
Toronto.....	3,423	1,427	20	466	5,336	173.03	199.32	101.22	2,055	722	7	285	3,069	102.18	114.80	42.50
Provincial—(Women's Dept.).....		387			387	18.08	14.35			388			388	9.96	14.37	
Municipal.....	1,225				1,225	28.75	45.37	21.74	878				878	24.34	32.52	16.81
Women's Patriotic League.....		150		150	300	13.91	12.24	10.92		35		32	67	2.50	2.73	1.16
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		138			138	4.21	5.11	5.74		7			7	.63	1.04	.33
Y.W.C.A.....		100		50	150	.70	6.12	8.00		20		8	28	.70	1.14	.76
Commercial (5).....	2,198	652	20	266	3,136	107.38	116.15	54.82	1,177	372	7	245	1,701	64.25	63.00	23.44
Hamilton.....	112	161	2		275	14.21	10.41	.14	28	54	2		84	3.42	2.56	.11
Provincial.....	30	155	2		187	11.38	6.93	.14	10	54	2		66	3.38	2.45	.11
Salvation Army.....	7	6			13	7.75	.48		3				3	.04	.11	0
Commercial (2).....	75				75	2.08	3.00	0	15				15	0	.60	0
London.....	1	10		30	41	2.50	1.58	2.78	1			4	5	.84	.19	.37
Salvation Army.....	1				1	.01	.04	0	1				1	.01	.04	0
Y.W.C.A.....		10		30	40	2.50	1.54	2.78				4	4	.84	.15	.37
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5).....	1,249	6		3	1,258	96.54	46.60	31.14	285	1			286	10.00	10.60	14.36
Winnipeg.....	3,826	2,643	245	349	7,063	296.93	261.59	241.02	2,521	1,070	60	97	3,748	126.16	133.82	131.09
Municipal.....	75	216	12	9	312	11.75	11.56	53.92	67	104	8	6	185	7.58	6.85	18.55
Girl's Home of Welcome.....		175			175	8.42	6.48	5.55		32			32	1.92	1.19	.85
Y.W.C.A.....		45		200	245	7.72	9.07	13.67		7		40	47	1.08	1.74	1.26
Commercial (10).....	3,751	2,207	233	140	6,331	271.04	234.48	168.51	2,454	927	52	51	3,484	115.58	129.04	110.43
Brandon.....	373	66	20	44	503	18.26	19.28	14.57	187	12	4	10	213	7.58	7.99	5.30
Y.W.C.A.....		19		19	20	.63	.74	1.11				5	5	2.25	.18	.11
Commercial (4).....	373	65	20	25	483	17.63	18.54	13.46	187	12	4	5	208	7.33	7.81	5.19
Regina.....	486	144	3	16	649	23.67	24.04	20.04	291	64		8	363	10.63	13.44	17.88
Commercial (4).....	486	144	3	16	649	23.67	24.04	20.04	291	64		8	363	10.63	13.44	17.88
Saskatoon.....	896	202	5	74	1,177	21.58	43.81	23.05	624	32	2	16	674	12.02	25.08	14.45
Provincial.....	575	66			641	5.92	23.74	3.65	386	20			406	4.54	15.04	3.65
Y.W.C.A.....		75		71	147	4.74	5.46	5.19		8		16	24	.69	.89	.85
Commercial (2).....	320	61	5	3	389	10.92	14.61	14.24	238	4	2		244	6.79	9.15	9.95
Calgary.....	1,091	167	8	5	1,211	30.42	44.85	30.79	913	27	4	30	974	22.88	38.07	24.04
Salvation Army.....		2			2	.07				2			2	.07		
Commercial (4).....	1,089	167	8	5	1,269	30.42	44.78	30.79	911	27	4	30	972	22.88	38.00	24.04
Edmonton.....	1,952	304	21	196	2,473	89.83	91.77	70.43	1,378	164	4	73	1,619	53.05	60.01	41.50
Y.W.C.A.....		30		30	60	2.04	2.40	2.00		4		14	18	.38	.72	.15
Commercial (10).....	1,952	274	21	166	2,413	87.79	89.37	68.43	1,378	160	4	59	1,601	52.67	59.29	41.35
New Westminster.....	23	6		11	40	1.30	1.49	2.15	11			3	14	.25	.53	1.66
Municipal.....	23	6			29	.92	1.07	1.74	11				11	.21	.41	1.37
Y.W.C.A.....				11	11	.38	.42	.41				3	3	.04	.12	.29
Vancouver.....	3,462	348	21	428	4,259	117.65	157.74	108.05	2,653	144	15	117	2,929	73.68	108.48	67.07
Municipal.....	829	70	6	4	909	4.96	33.67	3.29	761	40	6	4	811	4.96	30.04	2.81
Y.W.C.A.....		100		57	157	4.77	5.81	4.39		8		5	13	.71	.48	.85
Commercial.....	2,633	178	15	367	3,193	108.52	118.26	100.37	1,892	96	9	108	2,105	68.01	77.96	63.41
Victoria.....	72	178		142	393	15.16	14.55	28.24	64	46		51	161	7.30	5.96	20.95
Municipal.....	17	22			39	2.08	1.44	18.37	17	22			39	2.09	1.44	17.18
Y.W.C.A.....		57			57	2.08	2.11	3.37		4			4	.17	.15	.83
Commercial (4).....	55	100		142	297	11.00	11.00	6.50	47	20		51	118	5.04	4.37	2.94
Total (19 centres).....	24,225	6,161	365	1,898	32,649	1,228.71	1,215.22	820.59	16,093	2,506	105	749	19,453	629.03	723.84	446.51

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF MARCH, 1917

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions, which is the fifth quarterly report on the subject, deals with unemployment as at March 31, 1917, and is based on returns received from 1,281 labour organizations, with a total membership of 117,434, or about 74 per cent of the total trade union membership of the country. Trade unionists unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. For all occupations represented, 2.1 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with 2.1 per cent December 30, 1916, 1.4 per cent September 30, 1916, 2.1 per cent June 30, 1916, and 8.7 per cent December 31, 1915. While the percentage unemployed at the end of the quarter under review for all occupations is practically the same as that reported for December 30, 1916, the individual groups of occupations show fluctuations. The most striking instance of this is to be found in building and construction, which was considerably quieter than at December 30, 1916, and employment in the miscellaneous group was not as good. On the other hand employment was better in manufacturing and mechanical industries, due chiefly to improvement in the sub-groups metals, machinery and conveyances, clothing and laundering, woodwork and furniture, and also in transportation due to the greater volume of employment for navigation workers and street and electric railway employees. Comparisons with March of last year are not available.

Reports from 324 labour organizations with a membership of 30,779, in manufacturing and mechanical industries, show that 1.2 per cent of the members were unemployed at the close of March, as compared with 2.3 per cent at the close of December. The reports indicate greater activity in the sub-group metals, machinery and conveyances, in woodwork and furniture, and in clothing and laundering. Employment was not quite so good in food, tobaccos and liquors, printing, publishing and paper goods, and in leather, boots and shoes and rubber.

In transportation reports received from 579 organizations, with a total membership of 46,064, indicated that 1.2 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with 1.6 per cent at the end of December, 1916. In this group, steam railways were quieter than in December, but street and electric railway employees and navigation workers were much better employed with the advance of the season.

In mining, quarrying and refining of ores, reports were received from 45 unions, with a membership of 13,312. The percentage of members reported unemployed was 0.8, as compared with 0.6 per cent at the end of December. Quarry workers were well employed, but employment for miners and mill and smelter men showed some falling off from December.

The percentage unemployed in building and construction according to reports received from 231 unions, with

17,328 members, was 7.4, as compared with 5.2 at the close of December. This falling off in employment is due chiefly to a slackening for bricklayers and masons, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovel and dredge men and hod carriers and building labourers. Improvement was reported, however, for carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters and decorators, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and for bridge and structural iron workers.

In the public employment group, employment was not quite as good as in December, and in the miscellaneous group there was also some falling off, due mainly to slackness for hotel and restaurant employees and for musicians and theatre employees. Stationary engineers and firemen were also not as well employed as in December.

The percentages reported unemployed in the different occupations are indicated in the following table:

Occupation.	Mar. 1917	Dec. 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries ..	1.22	2.3	1.3	1.1	3.1
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	.29	.7	.0	.6	.9
Food, tobaccos and liquors.....	1.75	1.2	.5	.4	.8
Textiles, carpets & cordage.....	0	0	.5	0	0
Clothing and laundering.....	5.46	6.4	1.0	.6	3.3
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	0	0	0	0	0
Printing, publishing and paper goods.....	.52	.3	1.2	.8	3.7
Woodwork and furniture.....	.69	6.	.0	5.9	1.5
Leather, boots and shoes and rubbers.....	4.18	4.3	.1	.0	.0
Transportation.....	1.26	1.6	.5	.5	3.0
Steam railways.....	1.12	.6	.6	.5	2.4
Street and electric railways.....	.09	.2	0	.3	2.3
Navigation.....	3.79	10.5	1.1	2.3	12.2
Teaming and driving.....	0	0	0	0	0
Mining & quarrying.....	.80	.6	.7	1.2	5.9
Building & construction.....	7.47	5.2	6.3	8.6	28.3
Public employment.....	.47	.1	.1	.0	.0
Fishing.....	0	0	0	0	23.3
Miscellaneous.....	2.11	1.3	1.9	3.1	8.4
All occupations.....	2.16	2.1	1.4	2.1	8.7

The following table summarizes the returns by provinces. It will be seen that the volume of unemployment was slightly greater in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan at the end of March than on December 30, 1916, but that a smaller percentage of unionists were unemployed in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island about 18 per cent of the trade union members were reported out of work, but this must be qualified by the fact that the returns covered only 539 union members.

Province.	Mar. 1917	Dec. 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Nova Scotia.....	1.16	.78	0	.10	.18
Prince Edward Island.....	18.18	0	5.53	4.6	3.2
New Brunswick.....	1.78	1.66	.09	.8	.7
Quebec.....	2.95	3.62	2.43	1.8	9.9
Ontario.....	1.53	1.55	.72	1.7	8.1
Manitoba.....	2.81	1.01	.83	1.2	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	1.77	1.63	2.19	2.6	7.0
Alberta.....	1.09	1.70	.92	3.03	4.3
British Columbia.....	3.00	3.86	3.37	5.3	14.3
Canada.....	2.16	2.17	1.47	2.1	8.7

The percentages reported unemployed in the four largest cities are indicated in the table which follows:

Cities.	Mar. 1917	Dec. 30, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1917
Montreal.....	4.17	4.61	5.0	2.6	10.6
Toronto.....	1.06	1.32	.63	1.8	10.6
Winnipeg.....	2.53	.98	.58	1.9	2.6
Vancouver.....	4.75	5.94	4.56	8.4	18.0

The tabular statement on the following page presents the returns in some detail.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1917.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia				Prince E'd. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries ..	4	172	2	1.16					13	901	6	.67	42	8,724	271	3.11
2 (a) METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES ..	3	92	0	0					8	747	0	0	13	2,934	20	.71
3 Moulders ..	2	32	0						2	48	0		2	616	19	
4 Blacksmiths ..									2	114	0		2	94	0	
5 Boilermakers and Iron Ship builders ..									1	135	0		1	45	0	
6 Patternmakers ..													1	127	1	
7 Metal Polishers, buffers and platers ..													1	106	0	
8 Machinists ..	1	60	0						3	450	0		6	1,846	0	
9 Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths ..																
10 (b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS ..									1	9	0	0	5	1,041	32	3.07
11 Cigar and tobacco workers ..									1	9	0	0	2	754	15	
12 Brewery workers ..													3	287	17	
13 Others ..																
14 (c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE ..													2	650	0	0
15 (d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING ..													5	1,386	150	10.82
16 Tailors ..																
17 Garment workers ..													1	496	0	
18 Hat, glove and fur workers ..													4	890	150	
19 (e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE ..													4	342	0	0
20 (f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PAPER GOODS ..	1	80	2	2.50					3	130	2	1.54	8	1,220	11	.90
21 Compositors ..	1	80	2						2	103	0		3	968	7	
22 Pressmen and assistants ..									1	27	2		1	20	0	
23 Bookbinders ..													1	129	1	
24 Stereotypers and electrotypers ..																
25 Engravers and Lithographers ..													2	82	3	
26 Others ..													1	21	0	
27 (g) WOODWORK AND FURNITURE ..													1	20	1	5.0
28 (h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER ..									1	15	4	26.06	4	1,231	57	4.63
29 (i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS ..																
30-Transportation ..	29	1,705	51	.29	5	263	14	5.32	33	4947	78	1.58	66	6,052	13	.21
31 (a) STEAM RAILWAYS ..	26	1,420	1	.07	4	237	13	5.49	29	2831	1	.04	59	4,866	13	.27
32 Conductors ..	1	41	0						1	65	1		6	294	0	
33 Locomotive engineers ..	3	102	0										10	564	7	
34 Locomotive firemen ..	4	206	0		1	48	10		3	230	0		8	585	0	
35 Carmen ..	2	110	0						3	426	0		8	834	3	
36 Trainmen ..	5	419	0						6	666	0		10	1,570	0	
37 Telegraphers (local unions) ..	2	80	0										1	18	0	
38 *Telegraphers ..																
39 Road maintenance men ..	5	301	1		2	124	0		7	277	0		15	969	1	
40 Railway employees, N.E.S. ..	4	161	0		1	65	3		5	929	0		1	32	2	
41 (b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ..	1	100	0	0					1	145	0	0	2	351	0	0
42 (c) NAVIGATION ..	2	185	50	27.03	1	26	1	3.85	3	1971	77	.39	3	649	0	0
43 Marine engineers ..	1	85	0		1	26	1		1	81	0		1	53	0	
44 Longshoremen ..	1	100	50						2	1890	7	.7	1	450	0	
45 Others ..													1	146	0	
46 (d) TEAMSTER AND CHAUFFEURS ..													2	186	0	0
47-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores ..	11	2457	0	0									2	987	2	.20
48 Miners ..	9	2119	0										2	987	2	
49 Quarry workers ..	2	388	0													
50 Mill and smeltermen ..																
51-Building and Construction ..	9	488	7	1.43	1	276	84	30.43	7	246	26	10.58	39	6456	367	57.01
52 Bricklayers, masons and plasterers ..	2	107	0		1	276	84		2	67	26		8	1,025	103	
53 Carpenters and joiners ..	2	174	0						1	66	0		10	1,807	172	
54 Electrical workers ..	2	56	0						1	35	0		5	327	22	
55 Granite and stone cutters ..	1	55	7										2	86	0	
56 Painters, decorators and paper hangers ..	2	96	0						1	31	0		3	400	3	
57 Plumbers and steamfitters ..									2	47	0		1	86	0	
58 Tilelayers, lathers and roofers ..													4	370	7	
59 Bridge and structural iron workers ..																
60 Steam shovel and dredgemen ..																
61 Hodecarriers and building labourers ..													6	2,355	60	
62-Public Employment ..	2	43	0	0					3	44	0	0	5	612	10	1.63
63 Civic employees ..													2	41	10	
64 Letter carriers ..	2	43	0						3	44	0		3	571	0	
65-Fishing ..																
66-Miscellaneous ..	3	480	2	.42					2	33	0	0	10	618	28	4.53
67 Retail clerks ..	1	33	0										1	42	0	
68 Hotel and restaurant employees ..													2	222	0	
69 Barbers ..	1	9	0						1	13	0		2	102	15	
70 Musicians and theatre employees ..													3	153	1	
71 Stationary engineers and firemen ..									1	20	0		2	99	12	
72 Others ..	1	438	2													
All Occupations ..	58	5345	62	1.16	6	539	98	18.18	57	6171	110	1.78	164	23,449	691	2.95

*Organized in interprovincial railway divisions.

Ontario				Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.		
Member-ship				Member-ship				Member-ship				Member-ship				Member-ship				Member-ship		Mar. 1917	Dec. 1916		
185	14,762	£0	39	20	2,344	1	03	14	509	0	0	25	1459	3	21	40	1,808	37	2	05	324	30,779	378	1.22	2.3
66	6,671	0	16	11	1,802	0	0	5	239	0	0	10	724	1	14	14	742	8	1	08	130	12,851	38	29	.71
17	1,442	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	0	0	14	43	3	0	0	27	2,204	22	97	1.6
6	12	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	84	0	0	2	51	0	0	0	16	475	0	0	1.3
1	355	0	0	380	0	0	0	1	63	0	0	1	99	0	0	4	345	0	0	0	16	1,425	4	28	.08
4	144	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	47	0	0	2	47	0	0	0	8	342	1	29	0
5	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	290	0	0	0
29	3,306	0	0	6	1,218	0	0	4	176	0	0	5	518	1	5	5	256	1	0	0	59	7,830	2	26	.06
4	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	9	9	0
15	1,730	14	81	2	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	131	2	1	8	257	15	5	84	35	3,805	63	1.75	1.28
-9	1,339	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	1	3	144	15	0	0	16	2,256	45	1.99	.71
3	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	115	1	5	113	0	0	0	13	650	18	2.77	4.9	
3	256	0	0	2	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	699	0	0	0
1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	250	0	0	4	180	0	0	0	3	667	0	0	0
22	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	4	180	0	0	0	33	2,745	150	5.46	6.48
7	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	225	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	402	0	0	1.4	
12	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1,012	0	0	7.9	
8	441	0	0	0	0																				

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

REPORTS from 14 city corporations, showing the volume of employment afforded civic employees temporarily employed during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month of April, indicate a decline of about 13 per cent in the number of workers employed and of 15 per cent in the amount of wages paid such employees, as compared with the corresponding period for March. The number of temporary workers employed was 9,529, and the wages paid \$230,533.66, compared with 11,010 employees and \$271,734.62 respectively in March. Comparing the first fortnight in April with the same period of March, seven cities, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Victoria reported an increased number of employees with an increase in the amount of wages paid, but Halifax, Montreal and Toronto show a considerable falling off in the number of men employed and in the pay-roll. Reports from Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton indicate a larger number of workmen employed, but a decline in the amount of wages paid, while at Vancouver a larger pay-roll is reported, with a decline in the number of workers engaged.

Reports from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. These reports show a steady decline in civic employment from July to December of 1916, both in the number of employees and the amount of wages paid. Although some recovery was indicated at the beginning of 1917 it will be noted that April stands ninth in the ten months of the record, both as regards the number of employees and the amount of pay-roll.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, MARCH AND APRIL, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	March	April	March	April
Halifax.....	247	219	\$5,031.58	\$4,554.17
Montreal.....	*5,489	*3,837	*118,959.17	*80,107.75
Ottawa.....	495	589	14,666.66	15,300.24
Toronto.....	*1,565	*1,091	*34,034.29	*31,665.09
Hamilton.....	324	363	10,143.59	10,904.99
London.....	171	239	4,450.57	6,268.05
Winnipeg.....	695	1,023	18,661.77	14,544.42
Brandon.....	47	65	1,109.29	1,576.16
Regina.....	239	286	8,569.75	10,286.62
Moosejaw.....	97	114	3,056.80	3,662.00
Calgary.....	373	408	12,602.10	11,643.83
Edmonton.....	483	489	17,038.65	16,366.93
Vancouver.....	*590	*574	*16,417.88	*16,531.42
Victoria.....	195	232	6,992.52	7,121.99
Total.....	11,010	9,529	\$271,734.62	\$230,533.66

*Contract work not included.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—APRIL, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight.
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September....	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November.....	7,669	211,678.38
December.....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February.....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, showed an increase in April, as compared with the previous month, the total value of building permits rising from \$2,140,587 in March to \$3,210,009 in April, an increase of \$799,422, or 33.1 per cent. Increases were shown in all of the pro-

vinces except New Brunswick, the largest being reported in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where the value of permits rose 315.6 per cent, 122.4 per cent and 92.5 per cent respectively. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in April showed a decrease of \$689,883, or 17.6 per cent, the value for April, 1916, being

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN
THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

City.	March, 1917	April, 1917	April, 1916	April, 1917 compared with March, 1917		April, 1917 compared with April, 1916	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	90,563	103,850	106,824	+	18,227	+	2,026
Halifax.....	68,475	70,935	95,924	+	2,460	+	24,989
Sydney.....	22,088	37,915	10,900	—	15,827	+	247,84
New Brunswick	277,200	44,145	73,400	—	233,055	—	29,255
Moncton.....	—	19,645	26,600	—	19,645	—	6,955
St. John.....	277,200	24,500	46,800	—	252,700	—	22,300
Quebec	613,229	878,503	837,313	—	265,274	—	41,190
Maisonneuve.....	128,525	8,400	17,000	—	120,125	—	8,600
Montreal.....	343,460	622,940	435,805	+	279,480	+	187,135
Quebec.....	129,699	219,798	267,195	+	90,099	+	47,397
Sherbrooke.....	7,000	18,700	3,000	+	11,700	+	15,700
Three Rivers.....	3,795	6,565	66,925	+	2,770	+	60,360
Westmount.....	750	2,100	47,388	+	1,350	+	45,288
Ontario	1,177,605	1,782,957	1,443,225	—	605,352	—	339,732
Brantford.....	13,260	13,430	17,325	—	170	—	3,895
Fort William.....	-2,250	114,475	38,450	—	112,225	+	76,025
Guelph.....	14,369	19,995	21,812	—	5,626	—	1,817
Hamilton.....	215,000	360,000	290,595	+	145,000	+	69,405
Kingston.....	11,040	32,443	30,251	+	21,403	+	2,192
Kitchener.....	18,530	75,897	50,495	+	57,367	+	25,402
London.....	46,300	84,290	82,550	+	37,990	+	82,05
Ottawa.....	63,175	141,150	89,175	+	77,975	+	51,975
Peterborough.....	4,945	18,910	39,815	+	13,965	+	20,905
Port Arthur.....	220,745	109,913	49,440	—	110,832	—	60,473
Stratford.....	11,258	32,250	31,446	+	20,992	+	804
St. Catharines.....	34,740	8,307	78,775	—	26,433	—	70,468
St. Thomas.....	1,170	8,595	8,200	—	7,335	—	305
Toronto.....	414,708	594,652	457,646	+	179,944	+	137,006
Windsor.....	106,115	168,740	157,250	+	62,625	+	11,490
Manitoba	159,610	160,065	697,000	—	455	—	536,935
Brandon.....	2,060	11,715	24,800	—	9,655	—	13,085
Winnipeg.....	157,550	148,350	672,200	—	9,200	—	523,850
Saskatchewan	23,300	96,845	35,025	—	73,545	—	61,820
Moose Jaw.....	5,200	53,270	19,825	—	48,070	—	33,445
Regina.....	6,885	36,000	9,500	—	29,115	—	26,500
Saskatoon.....	11,215	7,575	5,700	—	3,640	—	1,875
Alberta	18,900	42,050	49,210	—	23,150	—	7,160
Calgary.....	14,300	33,700	32,500	—	19,400	—	1,200
Edmonton.....	4,600	8,350	16,710	—	3,750	—	8,360
British Columbia	50,180	96,594	657,895	—	46,414	—	561,301
New Westminster.....	14,185	4,565	5,155	—	10,620	—	1,590
Vancouver.....	33,715	73,824	641,605	—	40,109	—	567,781
Victoria.....	2,280	19,205	11,135	—	16,925	—	8,070
Total (35 cities)	2,410,587	3,210,099	3,899,892	+	799,422	—	689,883

\$3,899,892. As compared with April of last year, there were gains in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, but declines in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed gains of 81 per cent, 19 per cent, and 118 per cent respectively, and Winnipeg a decline of 5 per

cent, as compared with March. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa, Hamilton and Victoria showed substantial increases over both March, 1917, and April, 1916, but in St. John, N.B., a decline was indicated in both cases. Halifax and Quebec recorded increases over March, but were somewhat lower than in April, 1916.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	March, 1917	April, 1917	April, 1916	Cities and Towns	March, 1917	April, 1917	April, 1916
Brockville.....	18,050	8,155	.....	Oshawa.....	14,850	14,725	12,145
Chatham.....	2,810	7,354	22,220	Outremont.....	4,000	47,000	35,600
Cobalt.....	.....	800	300	Owen Sound.....	1,200	18,000	2,000
Estevan.....	1,000	800	6,400	Paris.....	.....	3,950	525
Galt.....	7,935	24,375	13,210	Preston.....	3,200	1,800	200
Kamloops.....	.....	8,200	.....	Point Grey.....	2,405	11,315	3,025
Lachine.....	.....	21,963	12,395	Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	2,150
Lethbridge.....	.....	.....	3,315	South Vancouver.....	10,865	4,790	3,375
Medicine Hat.....	7,340	37,300	3,150	Sudbury.....	6,000	1,800	75,650
Nanaimo.....	3,550	435	1,240	Welland.....	31,115	53,469	20,086
Niagara Falls.....	7,900	12,000	2,662	Woodstock.....	7,327	18,609	25,206
North Bay.....	1,000	.....	3,000	Vernon.....	.....	1,400	.....
North Vancouver.....	400	.....	726	Yukton.....	750	9,390	5,310
Oak Bay.....	180	.....	.....		

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 1,043 left the United States in March, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British

North America, as compared with the same number in February, 1917. On the other hand 6,204 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in March, 1917, to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 7,304 in February, 1917, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 5,161 in March of this class of persons, as compared with an outward balance of 6,261 in February, 1917.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY,
JANUARY—MARCH, 1917.

NATURE OF GRANT.	January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
	No. of pa- tents	Number of acres	No. of pa- tents	Number of acres	No. of pa- tents	Number of acres	No. of pa- tents	Number of acres
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales.....			5	12,386.00	12	6,326.48	17	18,712.48
British Columbia homesteads.....	8	917.90	27	3,619.93	22	2,429.05	57	6,966.88
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	14	2,247.00	15	2,402.00	10	1,613.00	39	6,262.00
British Columbia Sales.....	3	6.48	2	194.50			5	200.98
Coal lands sales.....	1	40.00	1	320.00			2	360.00
Greater Winnipeg water district.....			15	2,148.19			15	2,148.19
Homesteads.....	1,578	258,069.97	1,275	205,372.89	1,164	188,048.38	4,017	651,491.24
License of occupation.....	5	11.32	1	5.24	4	27.85	10	44.41
Mineral rights.....			1				1	
Parish sales.....	1	108.00					1	108.00
Pre-emption sales.....	284	45,302.67	550	87,734.66	563	89,448.85	1,397	222,486.18
Purchased homesteads.....	47	7,346.59	94	15,003.24	75	11,756.95	216	34,106.78
Quit claim, special grants.....	3		2		6		11	
RAILWAYS:								
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	8	5,040.00	11	2,716.54	20	6,503.33	39	14,259.87
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company.....			2	14.70			2	14.70
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	2	320.00	1	160.00			3	480.00
Canadian Northern Western Railway Company.....					5	81.35	5	81.35
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....			3	8.51			3	8.51
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			1	6.80			1	6.80
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....	11	211.88	5	24.70			16	236.58
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....			1	7.62			1	7.62
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	1	6.24					1	6.24
Manitoba and South-eastern Railway Company.....	2	295.32					2	295.32
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	18	4,060.58	43	9,436.44	9	1,742.38	70	15,239.40
Sales.....	27	4,429.43	33	1,647.01	29	1,589.69	89	7,666.13
School lands sales.....	65	10,335.16	56	7,067.36	39	6,412.70	160	23,815.22
Special grants.....	9	397.98	5	558.80	6	304.47	20	1,261.25
Yukon territory homesteads.....			1	160.00			1	160.00
Yukon territory sales.....			17	550.73			17	550.73
Total.....	2,087	339,146.53	2,167	351,545.86	1,964	316,284.48	6,218	1,006,976.86

Total, January-March, 1917—6,218 patents; 1,006,976.86 acres.

Total, January-March, 1916—5,635 patents; 915,460.15 acres.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES. — During the month of March, 1917, there were 74 homestead entries in Manitoba; 220 in Saskatchewan; 206 in Alberta, and 25 in British Columbia, a total of 525, as compared with a total of 332 in February, 1917, and 961 in March, 1916.

The following shows by provinces and nationality the number of those who took up homesteads during the first quarter of 1917:

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement

of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of March, 1917, the number of patents was 1,964 and the number of acres 316,284.48, compared with 2,167 patents and 351,545.86 acres in February, 1917, and 2,238 patents and 367,031.52 acres in March, 1916.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the first quarter of 1917, with a comparison of the figures for the same period in 1916:

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS.
JANUARY—MARCH, 1917.

NATIONALITY.	Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia.			Total (all provinces.)			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	For 3 months.
Canadians from Ontario.....	13	12	10	27	20	52	20	16	35	1	2	2	61	50	99	210
“ “ Quebec.....	1	4	5	11	8	10	6	10	10	1	1	3	19	23	28	70
“ “ Nova Scotia.....		1		5			2	2	7		2		7	5	7	19
“ “ New Brunswick.....				1	1	5	1	2	2				2	3	7	12
“ “ Prince Edward Island.....					1		1		6				2	1	6	9
“ “ Manitoba.....	16	7	10	2	2	13		3	7		1		18	13	30	61
“ “ Saskatchewan.....		1	1	15	6	7		1	2				15	8	10	33
“ “ Alberta.....	1	1					7	4	10				8	5	10	23
“ “ British Columbia.....								1	1	4	2	1	4	3	8	8
Persons who had previous entry.....	16	11	9	22	26	19	31	28	27	2	1	69	67	56		192
Canadians returning from United States.....	7	3	5	30	20	36	38	27	44		4	6	84	54	91	229
Americans.....	24	4	11	19	9	34	27	11	19	3	4	8	73	28	72	173
English.....	13	2	8	9	5	11	12	6	5		1		34	13	25	72
Scottish.....	1		2	3	4	2	3	1	2		1		7	6	6	19
Irish.....	1		3	1	2		1	4					2	3	7	12
French.....	1					1		1					1	1	1	3
Belgians.....			1				1						1	1	1	3
Swiss.....				1					1				1		3	4
Italians.....					2		1				1		1	3		3
Rumanians.....				1		2							1		2	1
Syrians.....						1									1	23
Austro-Hungarians.....	3	1	4	1	4	4	3	1	2				7	6	10	7
Hollanders.....	1			1	1		2	1	1				4	2	1	8
Danes (other than Icelanders).....				1		1	2	1	3				3	1	4	3
Icelanders.....	1						1		1				2		1	30
Swedes.....	2	3	1	1	4	7	3	3	3		2	1	6	12	12	24
Norwegians.....		1		6	6	3	2	3					9	9	6	57
Russians.....	3	3	4	7	11	7	4	9	1		1	18	14	25		1
Serbians.....								1							1	1
Japanese.....														1		1
West Indian.....	1												1			1
Total.....	106	54	74	172	128	220	170	126	206	7	24	25	455	332	525	1312

Total homestead entries, January-March, 1917... 1,312
1916... 2,581

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1917
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE chief feature in the upward movement of prices was the great advance in wheat and flour, but livestock, meats, fish, sugar, textiles, metals and building materials were also considerably higher, while there were also advances in many other lines. Dairy products were only slightly lower and were much higher than during the same month in previous years. Potatoes were only slightly above the levels for March, having declined in many localities when pits were opened in the spring. Turnips also eased off. Canned vegetables, however, advanced.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods reached \$10.77, as compared with \$10.70 for March and \$8.34 for April last year. Slight increases appeared in nearly all the articles included, but bread, flour, sugar and meats showed the greatest increases. Coal was lower in some cities, but wood and coal oil were higher.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices reached 228.7 for April, as compared with 220.6 for March and 181.0 for April, 1916. Nearly all the groups were higher and the only decreases were in Dairy Products and

in Fuel, where Connellsville coke was easier.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are

obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Meats were upward throughout the Dominion, especially beef. Fish were also higher and lard was up considerably. Eggs were much lower, the highest prices being 40c per dozen, as compared with 60c last month. Later in the month, however, prices began to advance. Storage eggs were off the market in many of the cities. Milk was steady. Dairy butter was slightly lower in many localities, but was higher in several. Creamery butter also showed some changes. Cheese showed little change, but was higher in some localities.

Bread was higher in several cities by the middle of the month and in many others by the end. Flour was up considerably, and advanced steeply toward the end of the month. Rolled oats showed little change. Rice and tapioca were little changed.

Canned vegetables and dry beans were steady, but advanced in a few cities. Prunes were slightly upward. Sugar was upward throughout the Dominion, 10c per lb. being reached in several of the cities. In tea a number of advances occurred. Potatoes were upward in the Maritime Provinces and in the West, but were lower in Manitoba, in many cities in Ontario and in Hull, Quebec.

Anthracite coal eased off from the very high levels reached in some cities in March, but was still much higher than a year ago in most of the cities. Bituminous coal was still scarce and high. Wood showed several advances. Coal oil also advanced in several localities.

Rents advanced in Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Chatham, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and Victoria.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak. . . lb.	30.	25	24	32	23	27.8	25	30-32	33	25	28	29.2	22-25	25	25	27
2-Beef, round steak. . . "	28	25	24	30	25	26.4	24	24-28	27	20	25	24.5	22-25	25	25	25
3-Beef, rib roast prime. . . "	28	22	18	25	22	23	24	25	30	16	20	22.7	22-24	23	25	25
4-Beef, shoulder roast. . . "	22-25	18	16	24	18	19.9	22	20	20	14	18	18	18-19	20	18	18
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	15-20	15	16	14	18	16.1	18	18	16	13	.....	15.7	20-25	18	20	25
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. "	25	18-20	16	25	.....	21.2	.....	.....	25	16	18	19.7	24-26	23	.....	25
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	25-30	25-30	25	25	25	26	25	28	26	22	22	24.5	28-30	25	28	27
8-Pork, fresh, chops. . . . "	30	25-30	25	25-27	25	26.7	25	28	28	24	25	26.2	28	25	28	25
9-Pork, salt, mess. "	22	30	25	24	28	25.8	25	28	26	28	30	28	28-30	26	25	25
10-Bacon, br'fast, not sli'd "	30	30	28	32	35	31	35	32	33	40	35	35	30-35	35	35	35
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. . "	7	12-15	20	10-14	15	13.5	10	12	10-12	11	12	12.2	13	8-25	22	12
12-Fish, salt, herrings. . doz.	48	50	48	30	40	43.2	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	36	30	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	20-30	20-23	20	20	22	21.7	25	25	24	22	25	24	30	12-30	25	15
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. . "	30	30	27	27	27	28.2	28	30	28	30	30	29.5	25-27	28	32	26
15-Eggs, new laid. doz.	40	35	35	38	30	35.6	30	35	40	35	35	36.2	40	40	45	40
16-Eggs, storage. "	40	.....	35	.....	.....	37.5	30	.....	.....	32	32	32	.....	35	.....	35
17-Milk, delivered. qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	12	10	9	10
18-Butter, dairy solids. . lb.	42	45	45	43	45	44	38	42	45-48	40	40	42.1	38-40	43	42	40
19- " creamery prints "	50	49	50	45-50	50	49.3	43	48	50	50	50	49.5	42-44	45	50	42
20-Cheese, old. . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	32	30	30	.....	30.7	32-34	32	35	32
21-Cheese, new. "	30	30	28	30	30	29.6	27	.....	30	28	28	28.7	28-30	30	.....	30
22-Bread, plain white. . . . "	9.3	6	6.6	6.6	6.6	7	4.5	6.6	7.3	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.5	5	8	5
23-Flour, family. "	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.2	6	6	6.6	7.1	6.4	6	5.8	6.4	5.4
24-Rolled oats, standard. . "	6	6	6	6	5.5	5.9	6	6	6	5	6	5.8	5	5	5	5
25-Rice, medium. "	7	7	8	7	8	7.4	6	7	7	10	7	7.8	8	6	6	5
26-Rice, Patna. "	10	8	8	10	10	9.2	8	9	10	12	11	10.5	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	14	15	12	15	15	14.2	12	15	12	14	15	14	5	13	12.5	12
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	20	22	22	24	22	22.5	25	20	20	20
29-Peas, canned 2's. "	14	15	15	12	18	14.8	12	15	14	14	14	14.2	18	12.5	15	22
30-Corn, canned 2 s. "	18	18	18	15	18	17.4	15	18	17	18	18	17.8	18	15	18	15
31-Beans, common. lb.	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	12	14	15	14	15	15	16	12.5
32-Apples, evaporated. . . . "	15	15	14	15	15	14.8	12	15	15	15	15	15	13	12.5	17	15
33-Prunes, medium. "	12-20	15	14	18	13	15.2	12	14	14	16	15	14.8	12	15	15	15
34-Sugar, granulated. "	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.4	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	10	9.3	9	8.9	10	8.3
35-Sugar, yellow. "	11.1	8.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.1	8	8.3	8.3	7.7	9.1	8.2	8	8	9.1	7.7
36-Tea, black, medium. . . . "	45-50	50	45	45	45	46.5	35	50	45	50	45	47.5	40	30	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium. . . . "	.....	50	45	45	.....	46.6	60	.....	55	60	50	55	40	30	45	30
38-Coffee, medium. "	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.	\$2.80	\$1.95	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.25	2.35	\$1.20	\$2.65	\$3.40	\$3.25	\$2.25	2.89	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$3.30	\$3.00
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.	15	10	8	10	10	10.6	12	10	10	10	15	11.3	16-20	15	10	10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.	10	10	12	10	12	10.8	12	12	12-14	12	10	11.8	10-12	10	10	10
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	.....	13.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	11.00	9.00	8.75	12 00
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	3.60	5 25	6.75	7.50	7 25	6.07	6 75	7.00	7.50	9 00	7.50	7.55	11.00	9.00	13.00	12.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	6.50	6.20	6.00	6 00	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.38	12.00	12.00	10.00	7.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.40	6.00	3.75	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.69	8.66- 9 33	8.00	8.00	5.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.	25	25	22	20	22	22.8	22	20	22	24	25	22 8	20	25	25	18
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00- 18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	27.00	12.00	14.00	13.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month. . .	4 00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	8 20	30 00	8.00	12 00	6 00

a. Millwood.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
25	25	32	25	25.9	35	28-35	25-30	30	30	35	32-35	30	32	30	32	28	32	30	1
25	25	25-28	25	25	30	28	25-28	28	28	28	25-27	28	30	27	28	25	28	28	2
15	18	22-25	23	22.6	30	25	25-28	25	22	28	23-25	24	25	25	25	23	25	22	3
15	16	20	20	18.2	25	22	20-22	23	20	23	18-19	22	22	22	22	20	23	22	4
15	22	15	20	19.7	25	18	15-18	25	25	25-27	22-25	25	20	26	25	22	23	22-23	5
25	28	25	25	25.1	32	23-25	23-25	30	30	25	32-35	30	27	30	35	25	27	28	6
25	25	30	28-30	27.2	37	30	28	28	28	28	28-30	30	30	28	35	28	30	30-32	7
25	25	32	28-30	27.1	35	30	25-30	28	28	28-30	30-32	32	30-32	32	35	28	32	30-32	8
25	25	28	26	26.1	31	20-25	25-28	22	22	24-25	28	22	18	28	25	22	28	28	9
28	30	32	34	32.7	37	32-34	28-30	45	36	38	35-37	35	35	32	35	30	35	35	10
6.15	20-25	10	15-20	15.5	15	15-25	20	18	15	15	17-25	18	20-22	18	25	25	20	20	11
.....	48	50	45	43.1	.....	40	40	50	50	35	.....	.....	35	.....	25	48	.....	12	12
25	25-30	15	24	22.8	30	15-30	20-25	20	30	30	15	30	27	20	30	30	22	30	13
25	28	30	24	27.4	30	28	25	30	32	27	30	28	30	26	30	25	30	28	14
35	35	40	40	39.4	40	38-40	35-40	34	35	32	35-38	40	38-40	38	38	34	35	35	15
.....	33	.....	38	35.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	16
9	9	11	8-10	9.9	9	8-9	9	10	9	9	12	10	10	10	8	9	8	9	17
.....	44	40	46	42	45	45-48	40-45	45	45	42	40-42	45	47	42	45	45-47	44	45	18
48	47	48	48	46.4	50	48-50	45-50	47	46	44	47-48	53	47	46	48	49	47	46	19
.....	35	38	28	33.3	32	30	35	30	33	30	35	33	32	35	35	32	32	35	20
28	30	35	23	29.3	.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	32	32	32	25	30	.....	21
5	4.6	6.6	5	5.6	6	6	5.3	4.6	5.3	6	5.3	6	6	6	5.3	6	6	6	22
6	6	6	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.6	5.6	6	6	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5	5.6	5.4	23
5	6	4.2	6.7	5.2	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	4.5	5	6.2	5	5	24
5	7	7	6	6.3	6	7	6	6	7	7	7-10	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	25
7	8	9	8	8.1	8	10	8	7	10	8	7-10	8	9.10	10	8	10	10	.....	26
12	15	15	12	12.1	10	12-14	12.5	15	15	15	13	12.5	12.5	13	15	12.5	15	15	27
20	20	20	12	19.6	20	12-20	20-25	20	23	20	20	23	20-25	20	25	20	20	20	28
15	15	15	12	15.6	15	10-15	15	12.5	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	29
15	15	12.5	12	15.1	15	12-15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	30
13	12	18	12	14.2	15	15	12	15	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	12	15	13	12.5	15	15	31
12	15	18	10	14.1	12.5	15	15	.....	15	15	15	.....	16	13	13	.....	.....	12	32
13	15	15	10	13.8	15	15	12.5	15	15	13	14-17	12.5	15	15	15	10-15	15	15	33
8.3	10	9	7.7	8.9	9	10	10	8.9	10	10	9.1	10	10	9.5	10	9.1	9.5	10	34
7.7	9.1	8	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.3	8.7	10	35
40	40	40	45	40	55	50	40-45	45	60	40	45-55	30	50-55	45	50	50-60	45	40	36
40	40	50	40	39.4	45	45	40-45	45	55	30	45	30	55	40	35	50	50-60	45	37
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	35.40	30	45	30-50	40	30	38
\$3.00	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$2.90	3.24	\$3.40	4.00	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$4.25	\$4.00	\$3.90	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.60	\$4.00	\$3.50	39
10	10	15	20	13.5	12.5	10	10	10	12.5	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10	40
10	10	9	8	9.8	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	8-11	8	12	10	13	10	41
10.00	8.00	9.50	8.75-9.25	9.66	9.00	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.65	10.00	42
7.00	.....	8.00	6.00	9.43	10.00	.....	10.50	7.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	8.00	8.00	9.50	12.00	8.25	8.00	8.00	43
8.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	8.00	10.00	\$8.00	9.45	8.50	.....	8.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	9.50	44
7.00	.....	.....	5.00a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	6.00	66.00	\$4.00	6.75	4.50	.....	6.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	9.50	.....	.....	6.00	9.00	7.50	7.00	6.50	45
18	20	25	20	21.4	20	22-25	18	20	25	15-20	20	20	22	20	18	20	23	24	46
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	18.00	12.00	12.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	13.00	.....	13.00	14.00	.....
16.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	15.62	24.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	14.00	25.00	18.00	16.00	20.00	18.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	47
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....
14.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	10.36	17.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	12.50	10.00	10.00	13.00	48

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. d. Cuttings calculated from the price per wagon.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba			
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average	
Per cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin, steak....."b.	33	30	29-32	28	30	30	30	30	33	28	28	30.8	30	25	27.5	
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	28	25-28	25	28	28	25	25	30	23	23	27.2	25	22	23.5	
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	28	20	20-24	20	22	25	22-25	23	23	23	23	24.1	25	22	23.5	
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	18	18-20	18	22	22	15-17	25	20-22	18-20	18-20	21.1	18	17	17.5	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	25	22-25	22	23	22	25	25	25	22	22	23.3	18	18	18.	
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	28	30	27-30	25	25	24	25	25	.....	28	28	27.9	30	25	27.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	32	28-30	30	30	30	27	26	28-30	28-30	28-30	29.7	30	20	25.	
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	35	28	29-32	30	33	30	28	27	.....	28	28	30.3	32	20	26.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	27	32	24	22	.....	25	23	.....	22-25	22-25	24.6	20	.....	20.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	38	32	37-40	33	36	30	30	38	33-35	32-35	35	34.8	35	35	35.	
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	15-25	15	20	18	12-17	16	13	18	22	18	18	18.5	12.5	20	18.2	
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	40	50	30	30	25	35	20	50	30	50	50	37.8	50	.....	50.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	30	28	15-30	15-30	24.7	23	20	21.5	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	28	28	25-28	25	30	30	25	27.5	28	30	30	28.3	30	28	29.	
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	33	35	38	35	34	38	33	45	45	40	45	37.3	32	30	31.	
16-Eggs, storage....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	40	.....	35	40	35	25	25	25.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	8	9	9	9-10	12	8	14	12	12	12	9.8	10	10	10.	
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	44	40	46	44	45	46	40	45	.....	45	45	44.2	35	35	35.
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	47	44	48	48	50	46	45	50	50	50	50	47.8	47	45	46.	
20-Cheese, old....."	32	32	35	38	34	35	33	33	33	30	30	32.9	35	30	32.5	
21-Cheese, new....."	32	30	32	35	34	30	30	30	33	30	30	30.8	32	.....	32.
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	5.3	6	5.8	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.	
23-Flour, family....."	5.6	5.6	5.6	6	6	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.2	6	6	5.7	6	6.4	6.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	7.7	7	6	6	5.5	7	5	6.	
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	8	6	8	7	6	7	8.3	8.3	6.9	6	6	6.	
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10-12	10	8	10	8	10	8-12	8-12	9.3	10	10	10.	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	15	12.5	15	10	12.5	15	15	15	15	13.6	10	11	10.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's.....can	20	20	20	18	20	20	20	23	20	20	20	20.5	20	20	20.	
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	12.5	13	15	13	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.7	17	17.5	17.2	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	15	10	15	12.5	15	15	12	15	12.5	15	15	13.7	12.5	10	11.2	
32-Apples, evaporated....."	15	.....	.....	15	.....	16	.....	15	12.5	15	15	14.4	15	17	16.
33-Prunes, medium....."	15	18	16	14	15	18	12.5	15	.....	15	15	14.8	12	12	12.
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	9-1	9.1	10.5	8.7	10	10	9.6	10	10	10.	
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.4	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.5	8.3	8.9	
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	50	30	30-40	40-50	45	40	40	45	40-60	45.4	35	50	42.5	
37-Tea, green, medium....."	40	45	50	30	30-40	40-50	45	40	40	45	40-60	42.6	35	40	37.5	
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	35	40	35-40	40	45	40	40	35-50	39.6	35	40	37.5	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs.....	\$3.30	\$3.35	\$3.75	\$3.75	\$4.00	3.50	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$2.50	2.75	\$3.53	\$2.60	\$1.05	1.83	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	13	10	11	10.7	10	15	12.5	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	11	10	10	10	10.3	8	10	9.	
42-Coke, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	9.00	9.00	10.00	8.75	9.50	9.00	9.50	10.50	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.09	11.25	13.00	12.12	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	6.50	.....	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.86	9.00	10.00	9.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	.....	8.50	8.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	6.50	8.55	8.00	10.00	9.00
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00-7.00	7.00	.....	5.00	5.25	6.75	4.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.07	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	18	20	18	18	22	20	25	25	25	25	25	21.3	25	25	.25	
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month.....	12.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	18.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	17.06	25.00	20.00	22.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.08	20.00	15.00	15.75	

e. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average	Average (all cities)	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
32	25	28	32	29.2	28	25	28	30	27.7	30	25-28	30	25-27	27	32	28.5	29	
25	20	23	25	23.2	22	22	25	25	23.5	25	22	25	22-25	24	28	24.5	25.7	
25	20	21	25	22.7	22	22-25	25	26	24.1	26	16-20	25	22-28	24	25	23.8	23.6	
18	18	18	25	19.7	17	15-18	16	22	17.9	18	17-20	20	18	18	22	19.1	19.8	
25	20	18-23	25	22.6	25	18	22	25	22.5	25	18-30	32	22	25	28	26	21.7	
32	25	28	25	27.5	28	28	30	30	29	30	25	32	32	34	32	30.8	26.9	
25	20	27	25	24.2	25	30	30	28	28.2	28	20-25	27	28	27	28	26.8	27.3	
30	23	28	25	26.5	30	35	25-30	30	30.6	25	18-22	27	30-38	27	32	27.5	28.5	
18	18	23	20	19.7	20	22	25	.....	22.3	20	18-20	18	.....	27	20	20.8	23.8
40	35	35	35	36.2	35	35-40	33	36	35.4	35	30-40	36	42	32	37	36.1	34.5	
25	12-20	23	15	19.7	12.5	20	18	25	18.9	20	22	20	15	10-18	10	16.8	16.9	
60	.....	.....	50	55	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	43.3
30	25	20-30	25	26.2	15	15-30	30	.....	22.5	25	15	25	12.5	13	20	18.4	23.3
30	25	25	25	26.2	25	30	28	30	28.2	30	25	35	28	27	28	28.8	28.2	
34	40	30	40	36	35	35	35	35	35	40	35	45	42	40	40	40.3	37.1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	30	.....	.....	27.5	.....	30	40	30	.....	.....	33.3	32.9
11	10	10	10	10.2	12.5	10	10	10	10.6	15	15	11.1	11.1	12.5	11	12.6	10.1	
35	35	35-40	40	36.9	45	40	45	45	43.7	42.5	30-40	50	40	48	40	42.6	42.6	
45	35	45	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	45	55	49	55	50	50.7	47.9	
30	35	.....	35	33.3	35	35	35	35	35	.....	30	35	35	35	34	33	20
.....	.....	35	.....	35	35	.....	35	35	35	30	30	.....	35	32	35	32.4	30.8
6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	8.3	5.3	6.6	8.3	7.1	7.5	8.3	8	8.9	8	6.6	7.9	6.2	
6.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	6	6	6	5.8	5.9	
5.5	5	5	6	5.4	5	6	5.5	7	5.9	6	5	6	5	6	6	5.7	5.6	
8	8	6	10	8	7.5	6	6	10	7.4	6	8	6	5	7	7	6.5	6.9	
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	12.5	10	.....	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9.3
10	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	8	10	10	10	10	9.7	12.8	
20	20	20	20	20.	20	20	23	23	21.5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.7	
15	15	15	15	15.	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	17.5	15	17	15	15	15.8	14.6	
15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	17.5	18	16.4	20	17.5	15	20	18	15	17.6	15.7	
12.5	10	10	12.5	11.2	12.5	12.5	13	18	14	10	8	12.5	11	12.5	12	11	13.4	
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	17.5	12.5	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14.6	
15	12.5	15	12.5	13.8	15	15	15	15	15	15	17.5	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	13.7	14.3	
9.5	9.5	10	10	9.8	9.1	10	11.1	10.5	10.2	10	10	10	11.1	10	10	10.2	9.6	
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	10	10	10	9.6	9	9.1	8.3	10	10	9.5	9.3	8.8	
45-50	50	45-50	45	47.5	30	35-40	45	45-50	40	40	25-50	40	45	40	40	41.2	43.9	
45-50	50	40-50	45	46.9	40	40-45	40	50	43.1	40	50	40	40	40	40	41.7	43.4	
45-50	40	40-45	40	42.5	40	35-40	35-40	40-45	39.4	37.5	30.60	40	40	40	40	40.4	40	
\$ 2.25					\$ 1.50	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	
15	15	20	15	16.2	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	19.1	12.9	
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	12.5	10	9	10	10	10.3	10.7	
14.00	15.00	14.00	14.25	14.31	f	.....	6.75	.....	6.75	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.35
8.50	7.50-8.50	9.00	8.00	8.38	f	4.00	6.75	5.00	5.25	3.25-4.75	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	5.00	6.64	8.13	
10.00	7.00	8.00	.....	8.33	f	4.00	5.00	7.00	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10
8.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.25	f	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.83	7.50	7.00	5.00	4.30	5.00	.....	5.76	5.91
30	25	30	30	28.8	40	30	35	30	33.8	40	50	30	35	30	30	35.8	24.5	
25.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	21.25	17.50	22.00	35.00	15.00	21.12	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	15.58	17.06	
6.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.62	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	12.50	11.68

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per cwt. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	April, 1914	April, 1915	April, 1916	Mar., 1917	April, 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	49.0	46.6	48.4	56.2	58.0
Beef, shoulder roast	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	33.0	32.8	33.2	38.2	39.6
Veal, roast	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.6	17.1	18.1	21.6	21.1
Mutton, roast	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	21.0	20.8	22.6	26.5	26.1
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.3	18.4	20.9	26.8	27.3
Pork, salt, mess.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	37.0	34.8	37.0	46.8	47.6
Bacon, breakfast	2 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	26.1	24.7	27.6	33.3	34.5
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	25.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	38.2	35.0	37.8	52.8	56.4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	24.0	23.4	26.6	46.9	37.1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	23.2	21.8	26.0	41.8	32.9
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	53.4	54.6	52.8	60.6	60.6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	63.7	59.0	66.2	66.1	85.4	85.2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	34.7	37.9	38.3	48.7	47.9
Cheese, old	1 "	18.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	25.0	21.4	23.6	24.7	31.9	33.0
Cheese, new	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.3	22.0	23.3	30.1	30.8
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	64.5	72.0	69.0	90.5	93.0
Flour, family	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	33.0	43.0	37.0	53.0	58.0
Roll'd oats	5 "	18.4	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	22.0	26.0	24.0	27.5	28.0
Rice, good medium	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	13.8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.4	14.6	19.5	11.8	13.8	18.3	25.6	26.8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	7.9	7.7	11.6	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	11.6	13.3	14.2	14.3	14.3
Prunes, medium	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.8	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.5	12.9	13.0	14.0	13.4
Sugar, granulated	1 lb.	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	24.9	25.8	35.8	24.4	32.4	34.4	36.4	34.8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	11.4	16.6	10.4	14.6	16.0	16.8	17.6
Tea, black, medium	3/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.7	10.8
Tea, green, medium	3/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.9
Coffee, medium	3/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0
Potatoes	2 pks.	£4.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	43.3	33.0	61.5	98.7	99.0
Vinegar, white wine	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
All foods		\$5.43	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.51	\$7.79	\$8.34	\$10.70	\$10.77
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.5	c. 3.6
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	52.1	53.1	53.5	66.6	64.7
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	38.4	37.2	37.7	51.1	50.8
Wood, hard	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	34.8	34.1	41.5	49.6	50.6
Wood, soft	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	24.2	31.4	30.2	36.1	36.9
Coal, oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	24.4	23.6	23.0	23.4a	24.5
Fuel and lighting		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.93	\$1.79	\$1.86	\$2.27	2.28
Rent		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.85	\$4.17	\$3.98	\$4.16	\$4.27
Grand total		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.32	\$13.79	\$14.21	\$17.16	\$17.34

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	72.8	7.39	8.48	10.57	10.94
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.51	6.61	7.46	8.94	9.09
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.20	7.57	8.41	10.38	10.70
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	7.04	7.17	8.03	10.56	10.66
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.29	7.40	8.30	10.89	11.14
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	7.97	7.93	8.54	10.08	9.74
Saskatchewan.....	8.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.86	8.03	8.33	8.30	10.37	10.30
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	7.97	8.33	8.26	10.90	10.76
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	9.13	8.90	8.50	10.90	11.14

*December only.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba-Northern, No. 1, had reached \$1.88 at the end of March and advanced steeply during April, especially during the last week, the price reaching \$2.70⁵/₈ on the last day of the month. Reports of

short stocks, heavy buying for export to Europe, and bad crop reports in Argentina and the United States were factors in the rise. Ontario winter wheat also reached \$2.70 at Toronto. Barley rose to \$1.25 at Winnipeg and to \$1.35 at Toronto. Oats were up to 72c at Winnipeg and to 76c at Toronto. Corn rose from

\$1.30 to \$1.63 per bushel. Flaxseed advanced from \$2.67½ to \$3.04 per bushel. Peas were off the market. Rye rose from \$1.55 to \$1.90 per bushel. Hay was 50c per ton easier at Montreal and Toronto at \$13.50 and \$11.50 for No. 2 respectively. Straw was \$1.50 per ton lower at \$7.50. Bran and shorts were \$1.00 per ton higher at \$38.00 and \$40.00 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—At Winnipeg, best butcher cattle rose from \$10.25 to \$11.00 per cwt., and at Toronto from \$11.50 to \$11.75. Dressed beef rose from \$16.00-18.00 to \$19.00-21.00 per cwt. for hindquarters, and forequarters were up \$1.00. Plate beef rose from \$29.00 to \$32.00 per barrel. Hogs were \$1.00 per cwt. higher at \$16.25, and dressed hogs rose to \$21.50 per cwt. Breakfast bacon rose to 30c per lb., and hams to 27c. Barrelled pork rose \$2.00 per barrel to \$47.00, and lard reached 26c per lb. Sheep rose from \$11.00 per cwt. to \$14.00, and dressed mutton reached \$18.00 per cwt. Dressed lamb reached \$25.00 per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. — Butter declined again slightly, finest creamery being down at Montreal from 43c to 41½c. Dairy butter was 1c lower at 39c. Cheese eased off to 24½c, but rose to 27½c. Eggs were higher in the first week at 42c for fresh, but declined to 36c, advancing again toward the end of the month. Milk declined from 35c per gallon at Victoria, B.C., to 30c.

FISH.—Stocks of fish on the Atlantic coast were very low and orders for dry fish could not be filled. The spring catch of cod was expected to bring about \$8.50 or \$8.00 per quintal. The trade in canned lobsters was handicapped by lack of transportation to Europe and the trade in fresh lobsters by the scarcity of ships for Boston. Salt mackerel and dry cod and haddock were higher. Canned salmon was up to \$10.00 per case on the Pacific coast. Fresh whitefish and lake trout came on the market at Toronto at 20c per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples of high quality were scarce, and No. 2 were up to \$7.00 per barrel. Ban-

anas were easier, but still high at \$2.25-3.25 per bunch. Lemons were easier, but oranges were firmer. Onions were up to \$10.00 per cwt. Turnips, however, were lower at 75-90c per bag. Canned corn was higher at \$1.75-1.90. Potatoes were up to \$4.00-4.25 at Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES.—Bread advanced in several of the cities, especially toward the end of the month, when wheat and flour advanced steeply. Manitoba patents was up to nearly \$12.00 per barrel at the middle of the month and rose steeply afterwards. Oatmeal rose to \$4.65 per bag. Tea was 1c to 2c higher. Sugar rose to \$8.39 per cwt. Molasses was up to 67c per gallon. Glucose rose over 1c per lb. and maple sugar rose to 14-16c. Cream of tartar, pepper and salt were higher.

TEXTILES.—Wool continued high in price and the new clip was being bought up at high prices. Yarn and woollen goods continued to advance. Raw cotton rose above 20c per lb. Woven coloured cottons were also higher. Jute and hessians were again higher. Flax sewing twine and linen rope advanced. Oilcloth, table and floor, rose about five per cent.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Supplies continued scarce, and as manufacturers ran out of stocks of certain leathers, the manufactured lines affected would go off the market or be at higher prices.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Foundry pig iron rose to \$30.00 and \$35.00 per ton, while Bessemer was up to \$51.00. Bar iron was up to \$4.75 and steel bar to \$5.00 per cwt. Black sheets rose to \$7.15, and coke tinplates to \$10.50. Wrought iron scrap was up to \$20.00 per ton. Steel billets rose to \$60.00 per ton. Copper eased off to 38c per lb. Quicksilver was easier at \$114.00-115.00 per flask. Tin was firmer at 58c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal and coke were higher in the Crow's Nest Pass district. Connellsville coke was easier for prompt shipment, at \$8.00 per ton, f.o.b. ovens. Gasoline rose to 31½c per gallon in bulk and coal oil to 16c.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1917, MARCH, 1917 AND APRIL, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		*Apr. 1917	*Mar 1917	Apr., 1916	Apr., 1915	Apr., 1914	Apr., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	331.4	297.5	182.9	216.9	143.8	136.6
Grains, Western.....	4	289.0	255.4	165.4	203.8	124.6	121.9
Fodder.....	5	199.7	201.1	179.1	188.6	163.9	144.8
All.....	15	275.9	254.1	177.0	204.0	145.4	136.0
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	284.6	270.9	213.5	202.8	219.3	188.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	285.8	273.1	204.7	162.1	172.6	184.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	252.5	236.3	217.7	179.8	172.6	172.3
Poultry.....	2	305.7	305.7	272.8	211.4	221.8	179.3
All.....	17	283.0	269.1	218.1	185.4	194.8	183.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	216.3	224.2	170.1	160.7	148.6	150.9
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	199.9	186.4	151.8	144.6	155.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	254.3	212.7	200.9	145.9	161.0	155.2
All.....	9	218.0	195.1	171.4	145.2	157.4	158.4
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	257.4	257.4	183.8	128.7	193.0	96.5
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	119.7	122.3	105.0	83.4	88.6	108.0
Dried fruits.....	4	192.3	192.3	150.9	121.9	121.7	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	566.1	511.1	271.5	132.8	190.0	122.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	187.3	181.9	105.5	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	298.6	280.8	173.5	114.7	136.8	116.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	223.6	203.2	147.5	164.9	125.4	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	145.9	141.6	125.4	113.3	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	197.6	179.4	162.9	146.8	101.2	115.4
Condiments.....	5	160.8	157.8	145.6	120.3	104.6	98.0
All.....	25	192.3	178.5	147.3	143.9	112.6	116.7
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woolens.....	5	261.2	253.7	212.7	170.2	138.0	125.2
Cottons.....	4	201.2	192.2	151.6	125.6	146.1	143.3
Silks.....	3	115.0	115.0	111.2	79.7	93.2	86.7
Jutes.....	2	431.6	415.0	320.2	226.6	225.4	213.0
Flax products.....	4	286.9	280.7	205.5	168.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	147.1	139.8	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	238.0	230.7	186.1	145.5	133.6	128.8
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	291.9	291.9	248.5	202.7	206.4	177.3
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	182.8	172.2	151.4	152.7
Boots and shoes.....	3	221.1	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	254.2	254.2	206.1	179.5	172.6	161.9
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	223.3	203.7	144.0	103.9	102.7	106.1
Other metals.....	12	274.9	275.5	239.2	173.8	118.1	133.2
Implements.....	10	165.2	165.2	134.8	110.6	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	224.7	218.1	191.8	131.4	112.3	116.3
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	214.7	222.3	148.3	119.4	127.7	137.6
Lighting.....	4	105.8	103.7	88.5	90.0	92.7	92.2
All.....	10	171.1	174.9	124.4	107.6	113.7	119.4
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	198.8	193.5	182.4	176.7	182.4	178.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	146.7	191.3	152.5	111.2	113.3	111.8
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	252.4	244.4	198.9	150.4	140.8	146.9
All.....	48	213.6	207.4	174.8	141.7	141.5	141.6
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	177.5	177.5	143.6	146.7	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	209.0	209.0	183.8	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	176.6	160.3	132.4	125.5	124.6	117.8
All.....	16	174.2	170.2	148.7	135.2	128.8	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	248.7	246.3	260.9	159.2	111.6	112.7
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	412.4	379.2	295.7	133.8	241.3	346.5
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	167.2	164.8	143.5	135.8	138.4	134.5
Sundries.....	7	161.3	157.2	139.9	113.8	108.4	113.4
All.....	17	222.3	219.0	177.5	126.3	150.3	175.7
ALL COMMODITIES.....	262*	228.7	220.6	181.0	146.4	136.7	136.3

*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911.....	7.14						115	983			90
1912.....	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913.....	7.34		1106				114	1037	108		98
1914.....	7.73		1155				116	1098	114		101
1915.....	7.86		1428				142	1201	115		100
Jan. '14	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April.....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July.....	7.42	100	1162	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103	103
1916											
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	113*	101
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	121*	97
July.....	7.80	132½	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	124*	99
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	128*	103
1916											
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504		198.5	125.1	153	1236	159	130*	106
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	134*	107
July.....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		142*	109
Aug.....	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	170	1284			112
Sept.....	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	173	1264			116
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454		209.4	124.2	179	1289		152*	119
Nov.....	9.81	178	1465	276.7	210.5	125.0	183	1313			124
Dec.....	10.11	184	1459			130.6	186	1340			125
1917											
Jan.....	10.27	187	1453	271.7		136.0	186	1359		160	125d
Feb.....	10.46	189					187	1346			131d
March.....	10.70	192									131d
April.....	10.77	194									131d

a. January-March 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.
d. Basis changed; calculated on old basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	256	96	200	226	92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c	894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1188
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1040
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
1914									
Jan.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	128.351	62.9	1303	1229
1915									
Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1822*
1916									1544*
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1331
Aug.....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862	1318
Sept.....	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	152.018	78.4	1927	1311
October.....	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330
Nov.....	198.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1	2016	1325
Dec.....	204.8	223.0	154.3	208.04	13.6805	168.090	85.1	1981	
1917									
Jan.....	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	
Feb.....	217.3	230.5	164.0	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5		
March.....	220.6	240.9	168.4		14.1360	186.244	96.4		
April.....	228.7			274.45	14.5769	190.012	109.2		

a July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1900. *Quarter beginning that month.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—New Brunswick shingles were higher at \$3.30 and \$3.75 per M., owing to scarcity and increased demand. Birch rose to \$40.00, and soft maple to \$33.00 for common and better. Fire bricks rose to \$70.00 per M. Iron pipe, 1 inch, rose to \$10.37. Copper wire was higher at 38-40c. Nails and iron wire also advanced. Benzine, linseed oil, prepared paints, putty, shellac, turpentine, were higher.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Brooms rose to \$8.00 per dozen, and pails and tubs were also higher, owing to increased cost of materials and labour.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Sulphur advanced considerably, brimstone rising from 3c per lb. to 3¾c. Caustic soda rose from 6½c to 7c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Malt rose to \$1.55 per bushel. Rope was up to 31½c. Raw rubber was easier at 74c. Laundry soap rose to \$5.00 per box.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom, the greatest increase in retail food prices up to April 1 was in margarine, but bread, cheese, fish, flour, tea and meat were also higher. In wholesale prices the *Economist* index number recorded during March the greatest increase for any month during the war, most prices being up except those for which the Government fixed prices, especially in metals. Foodstuffs were particularly upward.

In the United States the principal advances were in breadstuffs and meat, while dairy and garden products were slightly lower.

In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, prices for foods, fuel and lighting were from 86 to 100 per cent higher in January and February than before the war, in the capital cities, fuel being particularly high.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF PRICES DURING THE WAR

FROM the first days of the outbreak of war in 1914, most countries in Europe took measures to conserve the supplies of food and materials and to keep down prices. When the main sources of supply were liable to be cut off at any moment and the regular movements of trade were already being stopped with the temporary cessation of sailings of ships and the use of railways for movements of troops, dealers would not be able to keep up stocks. There was, in many cases, a movement on the part of householders to lay in stocks before existing supplies in store should become exhausted and before prices should rise steeply. On the other hand, dealers would take advantage of the temporary or possible scarcity to raise prices of stocks on hand, expecting to be able to get future supplies or attempting to realize as much as possible in cash before a real scarcity, when the supplies were certain to be seized by the Government at fixed prices. Also some dealers would attempt to buy up stocks to anticipate the rise in prices expected. This

abnormal buying on the part of dealers and householders would immediately tend to raise prices. To prevent a continuance of these conditions, various governments took power to fix prices and take over stocks. In many parts of Europe the law permits mayors of cities to fix prices of bread and other staple foods in a state of siege and at similar crises. These local powers were increased and placed under Government regulation in August, 1914, in many instances. Laws were generally made prohibiting the export of food and materials suitable for war supplies, and maximum prices for important foods were immediately set in many cities and regulated according to supplies until trading conditions had settled down to a war basis; this was denoted by the resumption of shipping and the completion of the mobilization of armies, permitting the railroads to resume freight carriage, for neutral countries mobilized their forces at least partially.

When it became evident that German warships would not be raiding commerce

in European or North Atlantic waters, overseas shipping was resumed, but many changes were necessary in the forwarding of goods. German merchant ships were not sailing and many British ships were requisitioned by the Government; other governments and their agencies therefore had to charter ships and buy up supplies of food and raw materials, as these would no longer be available by the usual commercial agencies. Later the various governments co-operated in buying and chartering shipping to secure economy and efficiency. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy (while neutral) made arrangements with the British and French Governments as to the search of ships, detention of cargoes, and quantities to be passed to prevent the transportation of war supplies to Germany and Austria through these countries. These measures involved a direct responsibility on the part of these governments for the maintenance of the food supplies and for the trade and industry of their countries. Under such conditions regulations tend to become far-reaching and to involve the detailed regulation of industry and of the lives of the people. In countries outside of Europe, where conditions were less affected by the war, fewer measures have been taken.

World conditions as to crops and supplies had a most important bearing on prices. The grain crops of 1914 were short in most countries, and in Australia there was practically a failure, so that large quantities had to be imported instead of exported. Also the Russian crop could not be marketed in Western Europe. This condition made it necessary for many countries to make early efforts to obtain a grain supply. The record crops of 1915 on the other hand made this problem much lighter in 1915 and 1916 than would have been the case if a great surplus from that crop had not been certain. Other foods also were plentiful from the 1915 crops. In 1916, however, shortages again developed, not only in grain, but the potato crop was particularly short. Live stock had been

considerably reduced in numbers by the demands of war and by the high prices of feed; a shortage of feed and the drought of the summer increased the prices of live stock. The demand for Government purposes and increasing losses due to submarine warfare combined to increase freight rates. Towards the end of 1916, therefore, different governments took still further measures for conserving the food supply, for increasing the efficiency of distribution and keeping down prices. Experience had shown that the chief remedy lay in conserving or increasing the supply and facilitating distribution, although in the abnormal circumstances speculators and combines had sometimes found unusual opportunities for raising prices and increasing profits.

The advance of prices in various countries has been dependent on the degree to which local conditions were affected by the war. European countries drawing normally considerable supplies of food and raw materials from abroad were keenly affected by freight rates and by the increased cost in countries of origin. Germany and Austria, shut in to an increasing extent from overseas supplies, experienced greater difficulties as their stocks and those in adjacent countries became exhausted, their own production being also decreased by the lack of supplies, such as fertilizers, cotton, etc. It has been difficult to secure reliable information as to prices in these countries and, further, maximum prices have been set for many articles of which supplies often were not available or could be secured only by means of official tickets under a system of rationing. The Labour Department of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom has calculated the increases in prices from month to month over prices in July, 1914, as shown in Prussian and Austrian official journals for Berlin and Vienna respectively. For recent months, however, these figures have not been available. Many countries have long published index numbers of prices, but since the outbreak of war not only have many begun publishing prices and index num-

bers monthly instead of at greater intervals, but several additional countries have begun the collection and publication of statistics as to prices, the information being necessary for the measures for the regulation and control of prices.

The accompanying table shows the comparative levels of food prices in sev-

eral countries on certain dates as compared with prices in July, 1914. It should be noted that, particularly in Northern climates, prices in July are usually somewhat lower than at any other time of the year, but the increases during the war have usually been so great as to make such differences of comparatively small importance.

APPROXIMATE INCREASES IN THE COST OF STAPLE FOODS AND GROCERIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES BY PERCENTAGES OVER JULY, 1914

	1915		1916								1917			
	Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Canada.....	7	5	12	12	14	16	21	25	32	36	38	41	44	45
United Kingdom.....	18	32½	45	49	61	60	65	68	78	84	87	89	92	94
United States.....	1	-1	6	7	9	12	16	19	24	25	25	31	31	...
Australia.....	7	30	29	31	30	28	26	25	26	25	25	...	...	...
New Zealand.....	11	12	16	18	19	20	18	20	23	25	27	26	...	...
Italy.....	8	20	33	32	32	32	32	32	33	38	44	...	...	...
Switzerland.....	...	19	26	...	40	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland.....	13	30	35	42	50	50	53	58	62	65	65	65	...	...
Denmark.....	...	28	34	...	46	...	...	...	75*	78*	82*	86*	...	...
Norway.....	9*	19*	41*	55*	109*	82*	82*	82*	87*	94*	104*	102*	...	...
Sweden.....	15*	30*	39*	41*	51*	68*	71*	79*	81*	85*	100*	...	...	...
Stockholm.....	13†	24†	30†	34†	42†	...	52†	...	54†	...	...	...	...	...
Austria.....	21	79	113	121	...	178	169	...	177	...	172	...	...	...
Germany.....	31	70	88	120	118	116	120	109	110	...	...	...	...	...

*Including coal, wood and petroleum.

†Foods only, at Stockholm.

§Seven foods only. In Milan, 18 foods in January were 70 per cent higher than in the first 6 months of 1914.

The greatest increases appear in Germany and Austria, but Norway had great advances in coke and coal. In Russia no statistics are available, but reports indicate that prices advanced steeply owing to a large extent to the prevalence of paper money, which was also a great factor in the rise in Germany and Austria-Hungary and to some extent in other countries. The inflation of money through the expansion of credit, the floating of large loans by governments, and great Government expenditure is also stated by economists to be an important factor in raising prices.

Government purchases of wheat, meat, sugar and other supplies in various parts of the world became important factors in affecting prices. The taking over of crops in some cases and the entire production of materials exerted a steadying influence on markets. For instance, the British Government contracted for the meat production in Argentina and the Indian wheat crop was taken over for

the British Government. The 1915 wheat crop in Australia was taken over by the Government and a large part of it sold to the Imperial authorities. The wool production in Australia and New Zealand was similarly taken over and the same policy was followed with regard to some other materials. In determining the prices for these products, the prices received by the producer before the war were taken as a basis, allowances being made for increased cost of production.

The more important measures, so far known, taken by the various countries for the control of prices and regulation of trade are given below. Summaries of these laws and regulations, continuously amended, fill large sections of official reports. Owing to the irregularity with which foreign publications are received, newspaper reports and the correspondence of commercial and economic journals have to be relied upon to a considerable extent, and information as to recent developments is not

always available, even from these sources.

The United Kingdom

Drawing supplies of food and materials from all parts of the world by sea, with its communications protected by its navy, there was little interruption to supplies and the immense wealth of the country increased the facilities for the purchase of supplies, the great investments of British capital in all parts placing the products in many lines freely at the disposal of the British investors in control. It was, however, thought desirable to take certain precautions, and the "Unreasonable Withholding of Food Supplies Act" was passed on August 14, 1914; the Act provides that "if the Board of Trade are of the opinion that any foodstuff is being unreasonably withheld from the market, they may, if so authorized by His Majesty's proclamation (made generally or as respects any particular kind of foodstuff) and in manner provided by the proclamation, take possession of any supplies of foodstuff to which the proclamation relates, paying to the owners of the supplies such price as may in default of agreement be decided to be reasonable, having regard to all circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a judge of the high court, selected by the lord chief justice of England." No action was taken under this legislation. In the case of sugar, however, a commission was appointed to control the trade in the United Kingdom, etc. In normal times sugar came largely from Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries from which further supplies could not be expected. The Commission, therefore, bought up stocks all over the world, particularly in the East and West Indies. The prices at which these supplies were sold were regulated by the Commission. An advisory committee of dealers reported to the Board of Trade each week what the prices of the most important commodities ought to be or how much higher than normal they were justified in being. These prices were made public. This was discontinued in

a few weeks, but was again done for meat early in 1915. Soon after the outbreak of the war the export of foods was temporarily prohibited and similar action has repeatedly been taken since. Steps were also taken to secure for the Government from time to time such commodities as wool, hides, leather, iron and steel products and various metals, etc. Supplies of meat and wheat were purchased by the Government in South America and in other countries. In the winter of 1915 the high price of coal, particularly in London, led to the appointment of a committee to investigate. As a result measures were taken to increase supplies and facilitate transportation and distribution and to regulate exports. Committees were appointed for England, Scotland and Ireland respectively to consider methods of increasing food production in 1916. These proposed various schemes for bringing more land into cultivation, especially for wheat production and for securing a maximum of production and minimum of waste. On June 17, 1916, the president of the Board of Trade appointed a committee to report on the supply and prices of foods and a preliminary report on milk, meat and bacon was made on September 22, 1916. The committee recommended further regulation of retail trading in these commodities and further action in obtaining increased supplies. The second report was on bread, flour and wheat, and the third and final report on sugar, tea and potatoes. These were presented in November and December respectively, but not published till spring.

Towards the end of 1916, the great falling off in the harvest in North America, South America and Europe, and the increasing shortage of ships due to commandeering for Government service and losses by submarines, etc., led to the adoption of stricter regulations regarding the supply and prices of foods, restriction in exports and imports, and in some directions as to production. The import of wheat was placed almost entirely under the control of a royal commission. An Order-in-Council on No-

THE BOARD OF TRADE (UNITED KINGDOM) INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF 47 ARTICLES, BY GROUPS
1913 TO 1916.

(1900=100)

Year.	Coal and metals	Textiles (raw materials)	Food, drink and tobacco	Miscellaneous	All articles combined
1913.....	92.5	135.0	117.7	109.4	116.5
1914 (January-July).....	86.2	135.1	114.8	106.2	113.6
1914 (August-December).....	88.8	116.8	130.4	119.1	122.6
1914 (Year).....	86.7	128.8	120.9	111.3	117.2
1915.....	116.7	119.8	154.1	143.8	143.9
1916*.....	166.1	180.2	189.2	204.7	186.5

*Figures for 1916 are preliminary and subject to correction.

vember 16, 1916, further amended December 5 and December 25, gave to the Board of Trade full control of "any articles of commerce, the maintenance of which is important as being part of the food supplies of the country, or as being necessary for the wants of the public or for the wants of any section of the public." It was announced that there was no intention of limiting the amount of any article of food which would be allowed each person for consumption, but that such steps might be necessary. This had already, in a measure, been done in the case of sugar. Later, certain amounts per week for each person were recommended to the public as the maximum of consumption, which it would be necessary to enforce by ticket distribution if it were not adopted voluntarily. An order required that the percentage of flour extracted from wheat must be from 72 to 78 per cent, according to variety, and a later order provided that five per cent must be added to this, either by further milling or adding flour from barley, oats, corn or rice, and millers were allowed to increase this to ten per cent. Regulations as to courses and meals in restaurants and hotels were made. The use of wheat for brewing was prohibited and the quantity of barley allowed for that purpose was reduced, while the use of any grain for the production of spirits was allowed only under license by the Ministry of Munitions. Potatoes being very scarce, regulations were made as to dealing in seed potatoes and establishing prices for the 1916 and 1917 crops. A

plan was also drawn up to fix prices for the crops of oats and wheat for the next four years to encourage an increase in the areas in their cultivation and a Director-General of Food Production under the Board of Agriculture was appointed. The use of sugar, milk, flour and many other foodstuffs in the manufacture of luxuries was restricted. The output of beer was reduced. The shape of loaves of bread was prescribed and only weights in even pounds were allowed. Dealers were not allowed when selling any article to make conditions involving the purchase of other commodities. In February the coal mines were put under a Controller of Coal Mines in the Board of Trade. On March 30 the control of the output of beer was transferred from the Board of Trade to the Food Controller. Further restrictions on the consumption of liquor were effected. In the middle of April one meatless day per week was ordered by the Food Controller, but this was later rescinded as it led to increased consumption of bread.

France

Immediately after the outbreak of war in France two commissions were appointed, one to buy foodstuffs abroad and to transport the same to France, the other to gather stores in France. Maximum prices were set by the local authorities in Paris and other cities. Import duties on certain grains and hay, and also on frozen meats and potatoes, were suspended. The export of foodstuffs and contraband of war was prohibited. A

special committee of stock-dealers, butchers and grocers was appointed to fix maximum prices. In September, duties on imported livestock were removed and a department was created to facilitate imports of food and their distribution. Exports of other commodities were prohibited and special credits were voted by parliament to purchase and supply food for the civil population. Flour was provided below cost for bakers in Paris and some other cities, but it was stated that bakers were still making bread at a loss. The intervention, with the support of the Government, of chambers of commerce in facilitating distribution, was reported to be a success in some cases, but a failure in others, where co-operation with the Government was lacking. In the autumn of 1915, officials were authorized to requisition grain for the civil population at maximum prices. This action was to be taken on the authority of the Minister of Commerce, who was to distribute according to need, and the Minister was empowered to fix maximum prices for flour according to the price of wheat and to delegate the power to the local authority. The duty on grain was revived, thus in practice placing all imports in the hands

of the Government. The result of this importation and distribution of wheat and flour, below cost, by the Government, has been that bread has risen very little in France. Coal prices were also made subject to regulation, the Government paying importers a bonus to cover any loss in selling at domestic prices. In the spring of 1916, arrangements were made with the British Government to secure coal for France at maximum prices of French and foreign coal. The sale of oleomargarine was also permitted. In April, 1916, a law was passed giving the Government power to fix maximum prices for certain commodities, including grain, certain foods and materials. In November the list was added to. The list of articles whose import was permitted only by the Government was extended. Early in 1917, a Ministry of Food Supplies was created and the Government enacted restrictions on meals served in restaurants and also regulations for restriction in the consumption of meat. The food minister set maximum prices for milk, butter and cheese throughout the country. A scheme for rationing sugar through the use of cards was also put in force.

Russia

Russia, the greatest grain producing country of the world, was lacking its normal means of export through the Baltic and Black Seas and the surplus wheat was, therefore, to a great extent shut in. The problem was not one of food supply so much as of distribution. The great extent of territory, the scarcity of railways and the necessity of devoting these first to the transportation of troops and army supplies, made distribution difficult. Normal means of importing manufactured goods, etc., were also lacking to a great extent. Disorganization and congestion caused scarcity and high prices in many localities, particularly in the large cities. Maximum prices were fixed in many localities. In March, 1915, the export of food and forage, except under Government license, was forbidden. The Government

THE FRENCH GENERAL STATISTICAL OFFICES
Index Number of Wholesale and Retail Prices in France,
1912-1916

	RETAIL PRICES		WHOLESALE PRICES
	France†	Paris	
1913			
1st quarter.....	1,020	.....	116.2
2nd ".....	.....	.....	116.7
3rd ".....	.....	.....	115.1
4th ".....	.....	.....	114.3
1914			
1st quarter.....	.....	.....	115.4
2nd ".....	.....	.....	115.7
3rd ".....	1,004	1,075*	115.3
4th ".....	.....	.....	120.4
1915			
1st quarter.....	1,105	1,295*	139.3
2nd ".....	.....	1,230*	152.7
3rd ".....	1,235	1,288*	160.0
4th ".....	.....	1,266*	178.5
1916			
1st quarter.....	1,336	1,439*	205.1
2nd ".....	1,379	1,423*	218.0
3rd ".....	1,420	1,387*	212.1
4th ".....	.....	1,451*	.....

*First month of quarter.

†Paris not included.

also took over a monopoly of the sugar trade. In the summer of 1915, it was found that the setting of maximum prices locally caused insufficient supplies to come, and the prohibition of the transfer of cattle and provisions from one district to another did not make supplies obtainable. In October, 1916, all sugar in the Empire was requisitioned. The card system of distribution was introduced in many localities. In January, 1917, rules for requisitioning foodstuffs were changed and fixed prices for Government purchases were supplemented by proportional allowances.

Italy

Early in the war the Government was authorized to take such measures for conserving food supply and regulating prices as became necessary. The export of food was forbidden and the municipalities generally fixed prices. The provinces and chief towns were authorized to unite for the purchase and distribution of grain and flour in the public interests. The city of Rome purchased and distributed food extensively. In January, 1915, import duties on grain and flour were removed from February 1 to June 30. The freight rates on railways and shipping lines were decreased by state subsidies and the same measures were taken for transportation of foreign grain. The Minister of the Interior was authorized to seize stores of grain and flour and to make regulations in conjunction with the Minister of Agriculture as to the baking of bread and the sale of bread and flour. The percentage of flour to be obtained from grain was set in March at 80 per cent. Municipalities were required to set maximum prices for bread. The suspension of import duties on grain and flour was extended. In October, 1915, bread was allowed to be made of inferior quality and sold at maximum prices, the quality to be stated. The Government required all stocks of grain should be registered, and each family was allowed three quintals for a year, with additions for seed and livestock. The price at which corn was to be requisitioned by provincial commis-

sions was made subject to review by the war office. In March, 1916, prefects were required to fix maximum prices for wheat, flour and corn meal and were allowed to do so for macaroni. Prices and the size of the bread loaf were fixed in each municipality. Export of grain could be forbidden by prefects. Wheat was to be milled to 85 per cent and only bran removed. In April, 1916, a decree gave to the Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and of the Interior, power to fix maximum prices for all necessities. In September, 1916, a central Provision Commission was established at the Ministry of Agriculture, with power to requisition supplies of cattle, sheep and pigs, with a view to regulating the consumption of meat and to consider the importation of frozen meat. A general supervision and control over the trade and production of goods of which there was a lack was conferred. In October, 1916, a commission was appointed to supervise the consumption of sugar, a commissioner being stationed at each refinery. In December, 1916, luncheons served in hotels and restaurants were limited to two courses, while the use of meat and pastry was restricted and two meatless days per week were prescribed. In January, 1917, a committee was appointed to increase the fuel production, with power to provide for greater efficiency in mining when necessary. A commission consisting of the Ministers of Agriculture, Interior and Transportation was authorized to exercise the functions of the Government as regards food supplies and the functions previously conferred on the Minister of Agriculture in the control of food were vested in a Commissioner General under this commission, except that the purchase of food supplies continued under the temporary department created for that purpose. In February, 1917, bonuses for increased grain production were provided. In April restrictions on imports were made. The production, sale and delivery, even gratuitously, of sweets of all kinds, except certain chocolates, preserved fruit and crackers, in public shops was forbidden.

Germany

The food problem in Germany, as in Austria, was from the first different from that in other countries, as these countries were cut off under war conditions from the chief foreign sources of supply. With France and Russia, and later Italy, they were at war, and the shipments by sea and by way of adjacent neutral countries were affected at first by restrictions on the shipping of contraband goods, including under some circumstances foods, later by the declaration of the allies that all foods were contraband, and finally by the declaration and continual tightening of a formal blockade. Duties on foods and raw materials were immediately removed and imports arranged for. Almost from the first maximum prices were set locally, stocks being seized and sold by officials if rules were evaded under a law of August 4. The small crop in 1914 caused a shortage of grain which the imports from Hungary and Roumania, considerable producers, could not fully meet, especially as feed for livestock had to be provided to a considerable extent. Maximum prices were set by the various state and municipal authorities almost from the first. A mixture of wheat, rye and potato flour only was allowed for the making of bread. On February 1, 1915, the federal government took over all stocks of grain and flour, and these were rationed out to the various localities according to population; each state controlled its own supply. Difficulties arose between various parts of the Empire and between urban and rural districts. The 1915 crop afforded a better supply of grain and permitted a smaller proportion of potato flour. Various foods, however, became scarcer and maximum prices were set for additional articles. These prices had constantly to be advanced, since no goods could be otherwise secured; for instance, the high price of feed made it impossible for dairymen to produce milk without higher prices for the products. The local control of supplies, setting of maximum prices, etc., at length was abandoned. By the spring of 1916 a Food Dictator for the whole empire was ap-

pointed. Nearly all staple commodities were put on a rationing basis, each family receiving tickets, according to its size, without which none of the prohibited commodities could be purchased. A census of the meat supply was taken. The harvest of 1916 was short, especially in potatoes, and the increasing scarcity of fodder had seriously depleted livestock and reduced the supply of milk, butter and fats. Reports indicated that such articles were unobtainable at times and the consumption of milk had to be restricted chiefly to children.

Austria-Hungary

Conditions were much the same as in Germany, especially in Austria, Hungary being to a greater extent an agricultural country, and so local supplies of food were larger, but these were greatly depleted by shipments to Austria and to Germany. Authority to establish maximum prices, etc., was given at first to local authorities as in Germany, but as scarcity increased all control was vested in a single official.

Belgium

Under authority of a law of August 4, 1914, a decree was issued on August 14, setting maximum prices for flour, bread, potatoes, wheat, salt, sugar and rice, authorizing governors of provinces and burgomasters to requisition stocks and crops at these prices, with penalties for monopolists, etc. On October 6, a decree authorized maximum prices to be set in each commune by a commission consisting of the military governor, the civil governor and the burgomaster of the capital of the commune. Further powers were given the local authorities in requisitioning foods, in distribution, in controlling flour mills, etc. As the country passed into military occupation all control passed into the hands of the military authorities. Later the Belgium Relief Commission imported supplies and distributed them to the people according to a system of tickets for each person or family for each commodity supplied.

Holland

On August 3, 1914, an Act was passed to supplement the Expropriation Act of August 28, 1851, and the Government was empowered through the mayors to seize food, materials, etc. Very soon maximum prices were established for many articles, including foods and fuel, and the Government took over the stock of wheat, prohibiting the export of cheese, butter and (except under military authority) bread. A bureau was instituted for the distribution of grain and flour with authority to requisition, to set prices, etc. A reserve supply of sugar was provided for. Rye was to be used for fodder only if unfit for human food. In October, 1915, a Royal Commission on the supply and export of food stuffs was appointed. Bureaus were established to deal with special commodities in connection with the commission, to regulate export according to stocks available for home consumption and to regulate maximum prices. In May, 1916, the import of feeding stuffs was put under the control of the Government and prices for the compulsory purchase of the 1916 rye crop by mayors for the Government were set. In June, 1916, brown bread was made compulsory, no white bread being allowed. In July, 1916, it was provided that all stores of food, fuel and household articles above the requirements of the owners were to be handed over to the state. Municipalities were required to report on their estimated needs of food and fuel supplies on hand and to be responsible for supplying the needy. Retailers were to estimate the quantities required and wholesalers were to fill orders only with the approval of the authorities. Over thirty million dollars was voted to facilitate purchases by the authorities. In December, 1916, measures were taken for the cultivation of pasture lands. It was promised that good prices for 1917 crops would be guaranteed by the state and the production of luxuries was prohibited. In January, 1917, maximum prices were fixed for buying as well as for selling prices of wholesalers and retailers.

In March it was required that potato flour, bran, etc., should be mixed in all flour for bread.

Denmark

In August, 1914, commissions were set up to regulate the export of goods and to regulate prices. The export of various foodstuffs and materials and supplies was forbidden. Local commissions on food supply were created. In November a grain census was taken and the use of wheat and rye for fodder was forbidden. In December the Price Regulating Committee recommended fixing maximum prices for rye, wheat and flour purchased in America, while in the same recommendation prices for native rye were set. In January, 1915, the Government took over supplies of wheat-flour, and all stores of rye were to be placed at the disposal of the Government, for the millers and bakers. An enquiry was made into the country's yield and supplies of cereals, fodder, potatoes, etc. Maximum prices for home-grown wheat and bran were set. In the spring the Government bought rye and wheat in America and Russia, and placed it at the disposal of farmers. In milling, rye and wheat were to give at least 64 and 68 per cent of flour respectively. Millers were to report bi-monthly as to quantity of grain and flour milled from it. Brewers were forbidden to use native barley for beer. Export of live hogs was forbidden and regulations were made respecting the export of pork. Maximum prices for bacon were set, and the export of various foods was forbidden. The export of eggs was allowed only under Government supervision. In September, 1915, the State Food Commission arranged for large imports from the United States. In December, 1916, the use of flour in bread making was restricted and the consumption of sugar was restricted to 1 lb. per head per week. In the spring of 1917 the government took over all supplies of rye and wheat, allowing each farmer a certain amount for his own use.

Norway

In August, 1914, a commission to administer the food supply was appointed and maximum prices were established for certain necessities, and the use of grain and potatoes for brewing and distilling was forbidden. The export of certain commodities was prohibited. A commission was appointed to carry out the law with local commissions. In December the commission bought a large quantity of wheat and flour and in the summer of 1915 the import of corn and flour was made a state monopoly and it was provided that this power could be extended to other foods, and that goods might be expropriated. Imports and exports in many commodities were kept under Government control. In January, 1917, the Christiania Victualling Department fixed maximum prices for coal and coke, supplies being rationed out to each family.

Sweden

On August 11, 1914, a state commission on food supply of four Government officials was appointed to ascertain the food supply and, subject to royal order, to fix maximum prices for certain goods. On August 7, local commissions had been appointed and the central commission was to co-operate with them and with producers, distributors, etc. The Government loaned \$134,000 to the National Farmers' Federation for a year, to meet the expenses involved. In October, 1914, it was provided that maximum prices might be established from time to time for fodder, fuel, food, clothing, etc., and the authorities could seize and sell in the public interest any articles not required by their owners for their own use if owners refused to sell at maximum prices. In November a commission on food supply was appointed to purchase wheat for a reserve. The Food Supply Commission and millers agreed on a maximum price for wheat and flour. Some municipalities also purchased wheat. In December, 1914, import duties on wheat, rye and flour were suspended till May and from time to time

the suspension was continued. In March, 1915, regulations were made as to the milling of rye, 90 per cent flour being required, no other flour to be used in bread for sale. In April an enquiry was made as to quantity of grain farmers would require before next harvest. Maximum prices on bread were set for certain districts. Regulations were made as to the price and quality of bread. In June an Act provided for the regulation of transportation and delivery of goods. Costs of transportation and delivery were made subject to regulation by the King. In Stockholm the Swedish Provision Committee purchased and retailed potatoes, eggs, peat, turf, etc. In September, 1915, a committee of experts in various departments was appointed to share in the discussion of the commission on the food supply. Bureaus were established to deal with special products. Regulations as to the prices and exports and imports of various products were made. In October, 1916, the Government made arrangements for the control and distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs especially. In February, 1917, butter and margarine were admitted free of duty.

Switzerland

In August, 1914, an order prohibited the unreasonable raising of prices for foodstuffs or the taking of unusual profits. Maximum prices were to be established by cantonal governments and other restrictive measures were taken to prevent undue raising of prices or withholding of commodities. The Federal Council was authorized to take all measures necessary for the interests of the country and was given an unlimited credit and the right to fix prices for all Switzerland. It was provided that only one kind of flour was to be milled and all bran was to be removed. In September the Government undertook to buy all native grain directly from producers to sell on behalf of the people to millers who were to grind and sell immediately, one month's supply to be furnished at one time. Considerable purchases of grain by the Government averted actual

distress. In January, 1915, the import of cereals, flour and fodder was made a Government monopoly. In March, 1915, producers of hides and skins were required to provide tanneries with all supplies needed, exports of the surplus only being permitted. In August, 1915, the Minister of War was authorized to suspend the Act re the purchase and milling of native grain. Later in the month all stores of food were taken over by the Government. In October and November two committees were provided to control and supervise supplies of certain foods and materials. In November, the Minister of Agriculture and Industry was authorized to forbid temporarily the manufacture of milk products, the industries affected to be compensated. In January, 1916, a state monopoly of sugar was instituted and the cantonal governments were to seize all stocks and set maximum prices. A bureau was created to regulate the importation and distribution of petroleum and benzine. In November, 1915, it was forbidden to build or open new hotels without authority from Parliament. Maximum prices were set for butter and cheese. In December the Swiss National Purchasing Trust began operations in the purchase of necessary supplies and raw materials. In September, the Central Bureau for the potato supply bought directly from the producers and sold directly to consumers. Private trade in potatoes was to be conducted in the public interest. Maximum prices for various kinds of wood were set in October and wood cut was reserved for Swiss industries. In December the authorities were given power to regulate the manufacture of paper. In Berne the municipal authorities sold food at reduced prices to families with less than \$579 per year. In January, 1917, maximum prices were fixed for wholesale buying as well as for selling and for retailers. Shoe factories were placed under state control.

Spain

In August, 1914, certain foods and fuel were exempted from customs duties and those on other articles were lowered

50 per cent. Local authorities took steps to regulate prices. All exports were temporarily prohibited in December, 1914, and it was provided that the duties should be regulated according to prices. In February, 1915, the Government was authorized to decrease or suspend import duties on necessary foodstuffs and raw materials, and to decrease freight charges in foods, recompensing the railways, also to buy foodstuffs and sell to municipalities who could sell at an advance of three per cent. In April, 1915, it was provided that the Government should inform the National Food Committee of the prices paid for foreign cereals, this body to inform the district committees who were to see that the price of flour did not exceed the price of wheat by more than specified amounts. The price of bread per kilogram was not to exceed the price of flour per kilogram. The committees were to supervise the retail sale of all other articles of food, taking into consideration the cost of production, the expenses of sale and market, so that profits did not exceed 15 per cent. The duty on coal was removed. In November the Government advanced the cost of importing a large quantity of wheat. In January, 1916, most of the import duties were removed, while the export of foodstuffs was restricted. In February all food supplies were commandeered by the State. In November, 1916, an Economy Board was formed with a committee of men of all parties to carry out a law consolidating most of the previous measures and authorizing the Government to seize Spanish ships not engaged in Spanish trade, also to seize mines and coal depots and to suspend private contracts. In December, 1916, the export of many articles was prohibited. The Government was authorized to buy all necessary foodstuffs and raw materials in order to sell them at regulated prices. In January, 1917, owing to dissatisfaction with the enforcement of the subsistence laws, further regulations as to maximum prices and exports were made. In February the maximum price of wheat in producing districts was set at \$2.95 per hundred

pounds and in other districts the price plus the normal cost of transportation. Selling prices of flour and bread were fixed accordingly. In March an inventory of wheat was taken and the Central Provisions Board bought 200,000 metric tons for importation.

Portugal

During the first few months of the war the export of certain foodstuffs was prohibited and regulations were made as to the prices of certain staples, maximum prices being set for some commodities, but as markets were not greatly affected by the war, prices were not much higher. Powers were given to a commission to purchase and retail foodstuffs and fuel. It was reported that the moral effect of the measures taken was considered of the most importance. During 1915, steps were taken to increase the production of rice, the tax being abolished, maximum prices being established and imports prohibited till native stocks were exhausted. In April, 1916, import duties were removed from live animals, certain grains, potatoes and meats. In October the district committees were abolished, their functions being transferred to the civil governors. In March, 1917, duty on wheat, bread and other cereals was removed.

Greece

Under a law of 1835 the police in Greece may with the approval of the Ministerial Council regulate prices and at the beginning of the war it was reported that the exercise of this power and the setting of maximum prices prevented speculative advances, but in districts where the usual imports of supplies were cut off, prices advanced. Early in 1915 the Government purchased wheat to be distributed to millers at the lowest possible price. When mobilization was expected toward the end of 1915 a law was enacted to be put in force by the Minister of Justice in the event of mobilization, against taking unreasonable profits on the sale of foodstuffs or other goods. The authorities were empowered to seize the stock of

anyone guilty of (1) taking advantage of existing conditions and scarcity of goods to make unreasonably high profits; (2) withholding from the market the necessities of life for such a purpose; (3) destroying such goods, limiting production thereof or trade therein or attempting in any way to raise prices; (4) taking part in any contract having such aims in whole or in part. The exportation of wool, woollen yarn and sugar was prohibited.

Bulgaria

In the autumn of 1914 the export of foodstuffs was prohibited and the Government authorized the municipalities to fix the prices "of all edible and other objects of first necessity." In the following March the only commodity under maximum prices was maize. In the spring of 1917 it was decided to replace the committee on supplies by a military officer by committing into his hands the absolute control of all food supplies and necessities of life.

Roumania

In December, 1914, legislation was passed providing for regulation of food prices and food supplies, by fixing maximum prices, etc. In April, 1915, maximum prices on certain articles were established. In May, 1916, a commission was appointed to decide on the quantity of grain required for home use and available for export. In the summer of 1916 the use of meat was prohibited on three days per week instead of two.

Serbia

On the outbreak of war the Government fixed prices for the necessities of life in those parts to which the population fled before the invading enemy, and thus, it was reported, stopped the advances in prices.

Turkey

Owing to advances in prices on the outbreak of war the Government placed an embargo on foodstuffs and fixed

maximum prices for certain articles, but it was reported that this only checked the movement. Mobilization of the armies took the peasants from the fields and the situation grew worse, prices advanced still more steeply and supplies became scarcer.

India

Early in the war in Bombay the Food Prices Committee, in co-operation with trade associations and merchants, fixed prices periodically and the price lists were published by the Government. In Calcutta official prices were also set and measures were taken to provide food for the poor. In April, 1915, export of wheat was allowed only through Government agents, maximum prices were set, and any profit from sales in London went to the Government. In August the export of raw hides and skins to foreign countries was prohibited, with certain exceptions. In December, 1915, the period for which these regulations had been made was extended indefinitely. In March, 1917, further measures for the control of tanning materials were taken and also for the control of mines and industrial establishments.

South Africa

In September, 1914, legislation was passed providing for fixing prices for foodstuffs. The Government also made provision for stores of materials and to finance producers. In July, 1915, the export of coal and coke to foreign countries was prohibited. A commission was appointed to investigate the rise in prices in July, 1916, and report remedies. In August wool and yarns were added to the prohibited list.

Egypt

Prices advanced immediately on the outbreak of the war, apparently due to panic as supplies were not affected, until maximum prices for foodstuffs and articles of primary necessity were fixed at about normal levels by a commission. These were revised each week, posted in

the markets and published in the newspapers.

Australia

The severe drought in Australia in 1914, causing a great crop shortage and loss in livestock, quickly made the problem of supplies and prices at the beginning of the war very serious. The great distance from Europe, where its products are largely marketed and many of its supplies obtained, was the more severely felt on account of the presence of German cruisers in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and it was some months before this danger was removed. Freights, insurance and the difficulty of shipping were thus greatly increased. Immediate action was therefore taken by the Commonwealth and the various state governments, and owing to the necessity of further action arising from time to time, and the uncertainty or conflict of jurisdiction in these matters, some confusion developed. As a result a comprehensive scheme was in August, 1916, adopted by the Commonwealth co-ordinating local and central control.

In August, 1914, New South Wales passed legislation for the control of prices of necessities of life, and a commission of three was appointed to report on prices. Maximum prices were declared by the Government with penalties for offering for sale at higher prices and provisions for the seizure of commodities by the state for distribution to the public. Prices were fixed for wheat in November and merchants' stocks were seized. A commission was appointed to control prices. In September the state government of Victoria legislated against undue restriction of the supply of goods or undue raising of prices of seed in time of war. The Government was authorized to appoint a Prices Board to inquire into and report on prices, distribution and supplies on hand. The Commonwealth Government prohibited the export of wool and allowed the export of meat, wheat sugar and coal only under ministerial license to Great Britain and allied countries. A Food Supplies Commission was ap-

pointed, and it was estimated there was a sufficient quantity of wheat. The various state governments fixed prices for wheat, some higher than others, guaranteed to take over the next crop at fixed prices, arranged to supply seed to those having none and attempted to increase the acreage. In November the Victoria Government decided to discontinue the policy of fixing prices of wheat and flour. It was found that the regulations of the various states prevented the movement of wheat as, for instance, purchases of wheat by one state government in another state would be unavailable owing to the prohibition of movement by that state. The duty on wheat was repealed but the duty on sacks was allowed to remain and this nullified the action to a great extent. The seizure of wheat by the New South Wales Government deprived the other states of supplies. A conflict as to jurisdiction between the New South Wales Government and the Commonwealth Government was taken to the courts and decided in favour of the latter. The conflict over the jurisdiction of the prices boards in the various states, it was reported, made the attempt at price regulation a failure. The Queensland Government took over the business of sugar refining and fixed prices for the growers and arranged to sell to the Commonwealth Government at cost. In the summer of 1915 the Commonwealth Government bought butter in the United States to sell at fixed prices. Toward the end of 1915 the Commonwealth Government chartered ships to carry the new wheat crop to Great Britain. It was arranged to pool the wheat crop and pay for it according to prices received in England for it. In the spring of 1916 the Commonwealth Government undertook to set the local prices of bread to prevent the local manipulation of prices prevailing. The question of jurisdiction was carried to the courts and decided in favour of the Commonwealth Government. A comprehensive scheme for the fixing of prices throughout the Commonwealth was adopted in August, 1916, to apply to foodstuffs, necessary commodities, and

to services. A commissioner was appointed in each state to make recommendations to the Federal Prices Board, which would co-ordinate the recommendations received and make representations to the Minister. In the fall of 1916 the sugar-growing industry in Queensland found the fixed prices scheme of the state government a heavy burden and the industry was placed under the full control of the Commonwealth Government. The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, in reporting on these regulations, in the Weekly Bulletin of the Trade and Commerce Department for March 12, remarks:

"Traders' difficulties through fixed prices.—It cannot be denied that Australian importers and manufacturers—particularly of foodstuffs—have been much perturbed, since the inception of fixed prices, at the uncertainty as to whether the legal rates imposed would prove remunerative, and in regard to future determinations applicable to orders placed overseas for forward deliveries. The price fixed on regulation cornsacks (required for wheat, etc.) of 9s. 6d. (\$2.31) per dozen was claimed by importers to be unremunerative, hence this very necessary commodity was not ordered from India in speculative quantities with the result that a very serious shortage exists during the present harvesting in the state of Victoria. The price fixed on tin plates 20-inch by 14-inch of £1 15s. 0d. (\$8.52) per box is stated to be less than the present landed cost and, obviously, importers are not disposed to part with their stocks at a loss.

"Other instances have been quoted, but it is beyond question that the commissioners have been working under extraordinary pressure in making investigations desired by consumers, hence, with greater experience, some of the anomalies that exist may be rectified in due course.

"Results claimed.—Although it is yet too early to definitely indicate the extent to which Australian consumers have benefited by the fixing of prices of foodstuffs and necessary commodities, it is claimed by the federal commissioners that large savings have been effected without subjecting the trading community to any material hardship or denying them profits in the same ratio as those they received prior to the war."

Recently the Commonwealth Government has made an arrangement with boot manufacturers, tanners and others, restricting prices of boots, leather and hides, and controlling the export of hides, in order to prevent a rise in the prices of boots of 25 per cent above the prices of December 1, 1916.

New Zealand

In August, 1914, the supplies of wheat and flour usually obtainable from Australia were not available owing to drought

there, and in fact there was a demand for fodder from Australia. Owing to the uncertainty there was an unusual demand for provisions, especially flour and sugar. The Government set maximum prices for wheat and flour in order to prevent speculation and to protect the consumer. The export of foodstuffs and war materials was prohibited except to certain countries and under authority from the Minister of Customs. This list was added to and revised from time to time, thus placing the produce at the disposal of the British and Allied Governments. On June 28, 1915, a commission on food supplies and prices reported that the crop had exceeded expectations and would nearly suffice, any deficiency being made good by imports from Vancouver. The commission found that retailers generally, while receiving higher prices for some articles, were seldom making more profit than in normal times, that in regard to butchers' meat no indication that undue profits were being made nor was there any evidence of any combination of merchants to maintain a higher level of prices. In December, 1915, maximum prices were set for mineral oil imported prior to August 26, 1915, on which date customs duties were imposed. The Appropriation Act, 1916, was passed to prevent unfair competition by importation of wheat and flour. Government was authorized in such case to increase the customs duty, but not to exceed the present rates payable in Australia.

The "Cost of Living Act, 1915," established a Board of Trade under the presidency of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, to investigate and report on infringements of the "Commercial Trusts Act, 1910," to inquire into all questions of trade, unreasonable prices, markets, development of commerce and industry. The "Commercial Trusts Act, 1910," which forbade combinations or agreements to affect the supply, demand or trade in certain commodities and foods was amended to include all foodstuffs. The Governor-in-Council was also empowered to make regulations authorizing and controlling borough coun-

cils in carrying on business in milk, cold storage, fish trawling, bakeries and brick-making. For the purpose of inquiry the Board was authorized to delegate its powers to one or more of its members, or to any fit person with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The first investigation was in regard to the prices of wheat, flour and bread, and the trade in these commodities. No serious manipulations were found, but certain improvements were recommended by the Board, including scales of prices in certain districts according to circumstances. At a later date investigations were made into coal, gasoline, butter and other commodities. Some improvements in distributing methods were recommended for action by the Government and some maximum prices were recommended and put into effect by the Government.

The United States

In the United States the foreign demand in the early days of the war was followed by high prices for food, although the export was held up temporarily by the suspension of sailings of ships; resolutions of the House of Representatives on this matter were referred to the Secretary of Commerce. The Department of Justice instructed its special agents to ascertain whether these price increases were due to combinations in restraint of trade or other unlawful action. In some localities the United States district attorneys found conditions calling for further inquiry. The mayor of New York appointed a Food Committee to investigate conditions and the Federal Department of Commerce sent a special agent to assist. New city markets where producers could sell directly to consumers were opened in New York. Before long it was reported that the demand was so curtailed by high prices that the prices fell. Later it was reported that no evidence of conspiracy in restraint of trade had been found. The various anti-trust laws were mainly depended on to prevent abuses in regard to prices and legislation along

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS, INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1913 TO 1916

(1916—100)

Year or month.	Farm products	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and fighting	Metals and metal products	Lumber & building materials	Drugs and chemicals	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913.....	82	79	79	87	67	99	70	91	83	81
1914.....	85	81	78	80	59	96	72	94	81	80
1915.....	86	83	78	75	65	93	80	92	81	81
1916.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916										
January.....	89	90	87	88	85	98	98	95	89	89
February.....	89	90	89	89	89	99	101	95	88	90
March.....	91	91	92	90	95	100	103	95	91	92
April.....	93	93	94	91	99	100	105	99	92	94
May.....	95	94	96	90	102	101	107	99	95	96
June.....	95	94	97	91	101	100	105	99	100	96
July.....	96	96	99	91	98	98	100	101	101	97
August.....	103	101	100	92	98	99	92	101	103	100
September.....	107	106	103	96	100	99	92	101	105	103
October.....	111	111	108	111	102	100	95	104	110	108
November.....	118	119	114	130	108	103	99	104	112	116
December.....	116	115	122	141	125	105	100	104	113	118

these lines in Congress, supplementing previous legislation, much of it introduced before the war, was proceeded with and considerable powers in investigating alleged combinations and methods of trading were conferred on the new Federal Trade Commission. When prices again rose rapidly toward the end of 1916, this body was able to make investigations in co-operation with the Department of Justice. Early in 1917, a special appropriation was voted by Congress to carry on such investigations and the Attorney-General appointed a board to conduct the investigation. The prices, supply and distribution of coal, which constituted a serious problem during the late winter months, were investigated. The high price of newsprint paper was also investigated. Bakers were warned that agreements to raise the price of bread by decreasing the size of the loaf were illegal. Among local investigations those in New York were most important. The New York State Commissioner of Foods and Markets also made investigations, the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York appointed committees on food supply and the State Legislature appointed a committee. These authorities discussed proposals for an extensive state market department to guard the interests of the

consumer and producer with local departments in each city. The bill introduced in the legislature for this purpose, however, was not passed. In April, 1917, the National Defence Council appointed a Food Board and the Secretary of Agriculture, in response to a resolution, sent to the Senate proposals for Government action in regulating prices and supplies of foods and other commodities, giving the President large powers to use in the national interest, by controlling stocks and production, fixing prices, etc.

Newfoundland

A commission to investigate the increasing cost of living was recently appointed by the Government of Newfoundland, with power to take evidence under oath. The commission consisted of the President of the Legislative Council, three Government officials and the former mayor of St. John's.

Canada

The export demand for wheat, flour, meat, oats, eggs, butter, etc., on the outbreak of war led to advances in prices. There was considerable buying by householders to lay in stocks before prices advanced and the abnormal demand was a

factor in raising prices. The Dominion Government directed the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and the chief statistician of the Department of Labour to act as a committee on prices and report as to any needed action. The Department of Labour secured statistics of retail food prices in each city weekly instead of monthly as before and reports as to market conditions were secured from various quarters. In "the War Measures Act" the Dominion Government was given full power to control prices and trading by order-in-council. Exports of goods of value to the enemy were prohibited except to certain countries. From time to time exports were temporarily prohibited in the case of certain commodities, supplies of which were required for war supplies, such as hay, wool, etc. In addition there was already in existence the criminal code prohibiting conspiracy to raise prices unduly or restrain trade, and the Combines' Investigation Act, 1910, provided for a special investigation on petition of six persons, if approved by a judge. In a short time the disturbance on the markets subsided and the demand for supplies for export remained as the chief factor influencing prices, together with some shortage in certain foods due to an unfavourable crop season. The 1915 crop, however, was unusually large and was a great factor in preventing steep advances until the summer of 1916, when crop shortage, not only in Canada but in other parts of the world, appeared to be imminent. The potato crop was particularly short in Ontario and Quebec, and prices advanced steeply and rapidly. Butter, eggs and cheese were also rising as feed was high and constantly advancing. Various municipal councils discussed the high prices and charges as to abnormal storage of foods in cold storage warehouses, and as to manipulation of potato prices and shipments were made. A delegation from various city councils met a committee of the Dominion Government in the House of Commons at Ottawa on October 20, 1916, and asked for remedial measures. On November 10 an order-in-council was

passed, under the authority of the War Measures Act, having the force of an Act of Parliament, making it a criminal offence for any person or corporation to conspire or combine to restrain or limit trade or production of any necessary of life, or withhold from sale at reasonable prices any such articles beyond the ordinary needs of his household or business. Farmers and gardeners were exempted in respect to holding the products of their land, as, also, were associations of employees and workmen in combining for their reasonable protection as such. The Minister of Labour was authorized to require information as to stocks, supplies, time held, prices and such other information as might be required as to contracts and agreements from any person operating a cold storage plant, factory, mine, etc., where any necessary of life was held, produced, etc. It was also provided that the council of any municipality might make an investigation on its own account into the stocks, prices, etc., of necessities of life within its bounds, if it was believed excessive prices were being charged, and might report the result to the Minister of Labour if the circumstances justified it; also any person withholding information might be reported to the Minister. The Minister could thereupon further investigate and take evidence under oath. If, in the opinion of the Minister, any offence under the regulations had been disclosed, the information was to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Province in which it had been committed for such action as might be instituted by way of indictment or where a contravention of the order is disclosed the municipality or any individual may with the consent of such Attorney-General institute such action under the Criminal Code, a penalty of \$5,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, was named. The Minister of Labour then undertook an enquiry as to stocks, prices and methods of trading in supplies, coal, butter, potatoes and other necessities of life, the prices of which were rapidly advancing. Several municipalities also conducted local investigations under the regulations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES IN CANADA FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1916.

(Average price 1890—1899—1900)

	Number of commodities.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I.—GRAINS AND FODDER:—													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	189.5	184.8	176.5	182.9	188.1	189.2	194.8	206.3	230.3	252.7	285.5	276.0
Grains, Western.....	4	174.0	172.5	162.2	165.4	168.2	163.0	173.3	195.9	206.6	236.8	263.9	241.1
Fodder.....	5	176.5	177.6	176.1	179.1	191.7	177.8	164.6	159.4	159.7	169.7	184.5	191.3
All.....	15	181.0	179.1	172.5	177.0	184.0	178.4	179.0	187.9	200.5	220.7	246.1	238.4
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—													
Cattle and beef.....	6	199.9	201.6	207.0	213.5	230.4	243.8	231.0	216.7	210.4	204.8	211.0	229.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	181.5	187.2	192.2	204.7	210.8	210.5	216.3	224.8	222.9	221.6	224.9	236.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	189.4	193.9	211.0	217.7	223.9	215.8	212.6	213.6	193.1	194.5	204.0	220.2
Poultry.....	2	240.7	263.5	271.5	272.8	288.7	305.8	308.5	294.1	227.4	227.4	234.9	264.2
All.....	17	196.3	202.4	200.1	218.1	229.2	234.4	231.7	228.1	213.8	211.5	217.5	234.5
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9	186.7	175.8	171.1	170.1	153.8	154.1	160.5	169.4	184.8	211.4	227.8	245.7
IV.—FISH:—													
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	154.7	160.7	168.7	154.7	165.9	165.9	167.7	180.6
Fresh fish.....	4*	187.3	176.7	182.0	200.9	183.2	179.6	138.8	163.7	192.3	173.3	173.6	178.7
All.....	10*	163.7	160.1	161.9	171.4	166.1	169.1	155.9	157.7	174.6	168.2	171.3	180.0
V.—OTHER FOODS:—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:—													
Fresh fruits, native.....	8*	183.8	183.8	174.6	183.8	183.8	165.9	113.4	99.5	97.3	95.1	216.4	220.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	100.6	110.2	98.7	105.0	104.3	120.2	115.9	124.8	113.1	103.6	118.9	114.5
Dried fruits.....	4	143.0	146.1	150.3	150.9	149.3	152.6	153.4	153.4	128.9	168.4	183.5	203.6
Fresh vegetables.....	6*	269.2	266.2	266.1	271.5	270.0	341.8	359.8	394.5	263.2	246.2	318.6	351.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	103.3	102.4	102.4	105.5	109.7	114.9	115.8	123.5	132.4	152.7	176.0	181.6
All.....	24*	169.6	171.0	169.3	173.5	172.8	178.1	170.5	155.6	152.7	165.8	214.2	230.1
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....	10	147.0	151.9	147.5	147.5	158.8	156.1	157.3	168.7	177.0	190.8	209.4	194.9
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	125.4	125.4	126.5	126.5	126.5	127.9	131.6	132.2	133.9	133.9
Sugar, etc.....	4	153.7	151.8	158.6	162.9	166.4	167.6	169.5	163.4	166.3	170.8	179.3	181.6
Condiments.....	5	136.4	137.8	141.9	145.6	147.5	147.5	148.6	149.3	147.3	149.5	151.8	155.3
All.....	25	143.2	145.0	145.2	147.3	153.7	152.4	153.6	157.0	161.2	169.4	178.5	174.1
VI.—TEXTILES:—													
Woolens.....	5	204.2	207.4	213.3	212.7	211.3	217.3	231.9	224.6	223.6	228.4	237.6	236.7
Cottons.....	4	145.4	146.0	143.6	151.6	158.6	160.4	162.5	169.9	180.9	187.9	191.0	191.0
Silks.....	3	100.6	106.1	108.8	111.2	112.0	108.5	108.5	113.6	112.8	114.3	119.0	120.9
Jutes.....	2	267.6	298.0	320.8	320.2	312.4	299.7	293.4	316.8	316.8	323.9	330.1	381.4
Flax products.....	4	198.1	202.7	203.4	205.5	211.8	213.1	218.9	224.8	224.8	227.7	243.3	243.3
Oilcloths.....	2	125.6	125.6	125.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	139.8	139.8	139.8	139.8
All.....	20	174.2	170.8	183.7	186.1	188.1	188.2	192.7	195.6	197.4	202.3	210.5	216.3
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES													
Hides and tallow.....	4	230.7	230.7	232.2	248.5	295.2	313.7	306.4	290.0	290.0	293.2	337.4	416.0
Leather.....	4	171.9	175.7	182.8	182.8	196.2	199.0	200.9	202.3	204.0	206.9	244.6	261.9
Boots and shoes.....	3	166.9	166.9	180.6	180.6	180.6	198.6	198.6	198.6	198.6	198.6	220.3	220.3
All.....	11	191.9	193.8	200.5	206.1	227.9	240.6	238.6	233.2	233.8	236.0	271.1	306.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—													
Iron and steel.....	11	128.9	132.6	137.3	144.0	146.3	148.9	149.3	150.5	153.1	157.9	166.9	180.9
Other metals.....	12†	262.4	304.2	299.6	283.2	272.9	246.7	230.8	215.4	228.8	240.9	226.7	233.4
Implements.....	10	116.6	122.0	127.9	134.8	134.4	136.1	136.7	136.7	139.1	141.2	145.9	151.5
All.....	33	173.6	191.8	193.5	191.8	188.7	180.6	175.1	169.9	176.4	177.1	182.3	191.1
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—													
Fuel.....	6	144.3	147.9	158.3	148.3	156.0	152.3	151.4	152.3	154.9	165.0	201.7	211.6
Lighting.....	4	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	86.8	86.8	88.2	88.2	90.4	91.8
All.....	10	122.0	124.2	129.6	124.4	129.0	126.8	125.6	126.1	128.2	134.3	157.2	163.7
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—													
Lumber.....	14	178.1	177.3	180.2	182.4	182.4	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.9	185.5	184.1	185.3
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	132.4	136.6	141.1	152.5	153.8	155.2	153.5	154.0	160.8	165.3	171.9	181.6
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	193.9	192.5	190.1	198.9	196.8	193.7	197.4	199.9	199.7	203.7	215.1	222.6
All.....	48	163.7	164.8	166.8	174.8	174.7	174.3	174.7	175.6	178.6	179.1	187.9	194.6
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—													
Furniture.....	6	143.6	143.6	143.6	143.6	143.6	144.4	170.3	170.3	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.5
Crockery and glassware.....	4	178.8	181.7	183.8	183.8	195.5	195.5	195.5	195.5	198.1	198.1	208.4	208.4
Table cutlery.....	2	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	129.3	129.3	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	144.5	155.4
All.....	16†	146.7	147.4	148.7	148.7	152.3	152.3	152.6	162.3	163.0	166.1	169.0	171.8
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....													
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:													
Raw furs.....	4	269.6	273.7	287.4	295.7	307.8	300.8	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3	342.7	351.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.7	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.6	143.6	136.7	139.0	141.3	143.6	148.2	169.1
Sundries.....	7	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.5	146.6	160.7	154.8
All.....	17	167.3	172.1	175.2	177.5	181.5	179.8	175.6	176.6	177.3	179.8	195.0	198.8
All Commodities.....	271*	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4

*The number changes during the year according to season.

†One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

Considerable publicity was given to many features of the trade in some commodities and the conditions affecting prices. In some cases leave for prosecution was secured from the Attorney-General concerned. No further legal proceedings were instituted, however, as the firms concerned discontinued the illegal practices. Complaints from consumers in various localities as to agreements among dealers to advance milk and bread prices elicited an announcement from the Minister of Labour that such agreements or understandings were illegal, which constituted a warning to dealers throughout the country. The Government of Manitoba also authorized the Public Utilities Commissioner to investigate the rise in prices in that province, and after extended public hear-

ings he reported no evidence of illegal measures for raising prices. The Agricultural Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec also investigated conditions and considered remedies in the way of increased agricultural production, inspection of cold storage warehouses and prohibition of the export of livestock and foods. Early in 1917, owing to the scarcity and high price of paper, the Dominion Government placed the control of export and of prices of paper under the Minister of Customs, who arranged with producers for a lower price than that recently reached, at 2½¢ per lb. for newsprint. Owing to congestion in shipping coal, etc., in winter the Railway Commission reduced the number of passenger trains on certain lines.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1917

DURING April the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals information relative to four fair wage contracts, each of which contained the fair wages clause.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Erection of a No. 5 station and platform at St. Anselme, County of Dorchester, Quebec, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, A. J. Morin, of Garthby, County of Wolfe, Quebec. Date of contract, April 10, 1917. Amount, \$5,500.

Manufacture and erection of the superstructures of Gaspereau river steel bridge and Bathurst subway steel bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que. Date of contract, April 11, 1917. Amount, schedule prices.

Construction and completion of the superstructure of a reinforced concrete grain elevator, with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and the full equipment of said elevator constructed at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, Fegles-Bellows Engineering Company, Limited, Fort William, Ont.

Date of contract, April 11, 1917. Amount, \$248,975.

SUBSIDY AGREEMENT.

Construction of the following lines of railway:

(a) A railway from Andover, in the County of Victoria, to Centreville, in the County of Carleton, not exceeding 26 miles. (b) A railway from Centreville to Gagetown, in the County of Queens, not exceeding 120 miles. (c) A railway from a point at or near Gagetown to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Westfield, in the County of Kings, not exceeding 45 miles. Name of railway company, Saint John & Quebec Railway Company. Date of subsidy agreement, April 12, 1917. Amount, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

The following fair wages clause was inserted in the foregoing contracts:

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the

custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in March for supplies ordered by the

Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,213.50
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	278.87
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	728.55
Repairing post office scales.....	15.00
Supplying mail bags.....	207.00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,596.07
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	4,953.81
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	11,538.93
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	23.60
Supplying new parcel receptacles and keys for letter boxes.....	601.00
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes, steel portable boxes and repairing parcel receptacles.....	187.15

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1917

DURING the first three months in 1917

61 changes in wages and hours, affecting approximately 27,000 workpeople, were reported to the Department, as compared with 38 changes, affecting approximately 40,483 workpeople in the preceding quarter and 18 changes, affecting approximately 11,850 employees in the first quarter of 1916. In the wage changes reported in the year 1916, only one decrease in wages was indicated, and that in the first quarter of the year. This upward trend continued in the first three months of the present year, not a single decrease being indicated in the 61 wage changes reported. The following table indicates the number of changes and the number of workpeople affected according to the industry or occupation:

Industry or Occupation	Number of changes	Approximate number of workpeople affected
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	21	6,985
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	15	834
Clothing and laundering.....	4	6,050
Printing and publishing.....	2	101
Transportation.....	8	3,004
Steam railways.....	1	20
Street and electric railways.....	3	614
Navigation, including longshore work.....	2	1,850
Teaming.....	2	520
MINING AND QUARRYING.....	3	9,427
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.....	5	1,824
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.....	20	2,945
FISHING.....	1	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS.....	3	543
TOTAL.....	61	26,728

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1917

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
METAL, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Ship Caulkers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	14	Jan. 10	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
Boilermakers and helpers.....	New Westminster, B.C.	30	Feb. 1	Journeymen increased from \$25 to \$27. Helpers' hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
Silver platers and cutlery employees.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	70	Feb. 10	Bonus of 16 per cent granted and a sliding scale of wages, also former reductions restored in block.
Boilermakers and Iron ship builders.	Victoria and Esquimalt.	110	Mar. 2	Advanced from \$22 to \$24, hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.
Machinists.....	" " "	85	Mar. 2	Wages increased from \$19.80 to \$24.75, hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.
Patternmakers.....	" " "	15	Mar. 2	Increased from \$22 to \$24.75, hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.
Blacksmiths.....	" " "	15	Mar. 2	Wages advanced from \$22.00 to \$24.75, hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.
Iron moulders.....	" " "	30	Mar. 6	Advanced from \$24 to \$24.75 per week; hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.
Boilermakers' and Iron ship builder's helpers	" " "	110	Mar. 3	Wages increased from \$18.00 to \$19.80, hour reduced from 48 to 44 per week.
Ship yard and dock yard labourers.	" " "	75	Mar. 12	Increased from \$13.75 to \$15.12, hours remain 44 per week.
Carpenters and joiners.....	" " "	30	Mar. 12	Wages advanced from \$22.00 to \$24.75, hours per week remain 44.
Ship carpenters.....	" " "	30	Mar. 12	Advanced from \$24.75 to \$27.50, hours per week remain 44.
Ship carpenters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	40	Mar. 12	Wages increased from \$24.75 to \$30.00, hours increased from 44 to 48 per week.
Carpenters and Joiners.....	" " "	75	Mar. 12	Increased from \$19.80 to \$27.00, hours increased from 44 to 48 per week.
Shipyard and dockyard labourers.	" " "	105	Mar. 12	Wages advanced from \$13.75 to \$16.50, hours increased from 44 to 48 per week.
CLOTHING—				
Garment workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	3,000	Feb. 1	Increase granted.
Cutters and pressers.....	Edmonton, Alta....	225	Nov. 1	Advanced from \$8.00 to \$10-\$11 per 48 hour week.
Ladies' garment workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	2,600	Feb. 1	Increase of from 10 to 20 per cent.
Cutters and pressers.....	Edmonton, Alta....	225	Jan. 1	An advance of 2½ per cent granted.
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—				
Machine, job and casemen.....	Windsor, Ont.	21	Jan. 1	Foremen from \$19.00 to \$21.00 per week, job and casemen from \$17.00 to \$19.00 per week
Compositors.....	Halifax, N.S.	80	Jan. 1	Advanced \$1.00 per week.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1917.—*Continued*

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
GENERAL TRANSPORTATION—				
Longshoremen.....	St. John, N.B.....	1,500	Jan. 1	Wages increased from 35 to 40 cents per hour.
Clerks, drivers, etc.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	20	Jan. 1	Granted a bonus of one month's salary.
Motormen and conductors.....	Halifax, N.S.....	130	Jan. 1	Increase of 10 per cent granted.
Maintenance-of-way employees	Nanaimo, B.C.....	20	Jan. 1	Wages advanced from \$17.40 to \$18.60 per 60 hour week.
Conductors and motormen.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	300	Mar. 1	Two cents an hour increase granted.
Motormen and conductors.....	London, Ont.....	184	Feb. 1	Granted an increase of one cent an hour.
Teamsters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	500	Mar. 15	Advanced from \$59.00 to \$63.00 per month
Marine engineers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	350	.....	New wage scale granted.
MINING—				
Shooters and loaders.....	Sydney, N.S.....	81	Feb. 26	Advanced from 50 to 53 cents per ton.
All classes of miners.....	Extension and Cumberland, B.C.	2,436	Feb. 1	A general increase granted.
All classes of miners.....	Fernie, B.C. Dis. 18	7,000	Nov. 16	Wages increased \$1.75 per week.
BUILDING—				
Carpenters.....	Parry Sound, Ont...	1,000	Jan. 20	Increased from 50 to 60 cents per hour.
Plasterers' labourers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	300	Feb. 1	Advanced from 35 to 40 cents per hour.
Carpenters.....	Windsor, Ont.....	65	Mar. 1	Wages increased from 47 to 55 per hour, hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	109	Mar. 1	Increased from 42½ to 47½ cents per hour
Painters.....	Montreal, Que.....	350	Mar. 1	Rate of wages advanced from 35 to 40 cents per hour.
CIVIC EMPLOYMENT—				
Sergeants and constables.....	Kingston, Ont.....	17	Jan. 1	Yearly salary increased by \$100.00
Snow carters.....	Montreal, Que.....	79	Jan. 1	Men on scraper advanced from \$14 to \$16.50 per week. Teamsters (team) from 60 to 70 cents per hour and teamsters (one horse) 35 to 40 cents.
Employees, Works Dept.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	16	Jan. 1	Increase of 25 cents per day granted.
Other civic employees.....	Niagara Falls, Ont..	38	Jan. 1	Granted an increase.
Members, Police Dept.	Hamilton, Ont.....	103	Jan. 1	Advance in wages granted.
Civic employees.....	Saskatoon, Sask....	161	Jan. 1	General increase allowed.
Park employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	.....	Jan. 1	Increase in wages.
Members, Fire Dept.....	St. Thomas, Ont...	17	Jan. 1	Regular men increased by \$120 per year, callmen by \$40 per year.
Foremen, teamsters & labourers	Murrayville, B.C....	.....	Feb. 14	Granted an increase of 50 cents per day.
Members, Police Dept.....	Toronto, Ont.....	616	Feb. 1	General increase granted.
Members, Police Dept.....	Niagara Falls, Ont..	9	Jan. 1	Granted an advance in wages.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1917.—*Continued.*

Class of workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate number of workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.
CIVIC EMPLOYMENT—Continued				
Fire Dept.....	Galt, Ont.....	18	Jan. 1	Advanced of \$300 per year for Chief and \$80 per year for drivers. Firemen increased from \$175 to \$200 per year.
Fire Dept.....	Kingston, Ont.....	16	Feb. 12	Granted an increase of 7½ per cent.
Labourers.....	Nelson, B.C.....	10	Feb. 27	Rate of wages increased.
Employees, Light & Power Dept	Regina, Sask.....	46	Feb. 23	Wages increased \$10 per month.
Traffic Officers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	6	Jan. 1	Advanced from \$85 to \$92.50 per month.
Fire Dept.....	Victoria, B.C.....	65	Mar. 1	General increase.
Scavenger men.....	Victoria, B.C.....	25	Mar. 1	Increased from \$15 to \$16.50 per week.
All Civic employees.....	Edmonton, Alta....	788	Jan. 1	All receiving under \$100 per month restored to the same salary as the position carried in 1914
Civic employees.....	Winnipeg, Man....	915	Mar. 1	Granted a general increase.
FISHING—				
Deep sea fishermen.....	Pacific Coast.....	2,000	Jan. 13	Increased one-half cent per pound for halibut and ¼ of cent per pound for black cod when the amount of this class of fish exceeded that of halibut in any one venture
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Telephone operators.....	Winnipeg, Man....	538	Feb. 1	Wages increased \$5 per month.
Ice cutters and drivers.....	Brockville, Ont....	5	Mar. 1	Advanced from \$13.50 to \$15 per week.
Engineers and firemen on dredges and piledrivers.....	Vancouver, B.C....		Mar. 16	Granted a substantial increase.

Of the 61 changes reported, 49 were wage increases, eight were increases in wages and reductions in hours, in one case a reduction in hours was indicated, and in three cases wages and hours were increased. It will be noted that there are 20 changes in public employment, the greatest number occurring in any occupation. This was due to the fact that in a number of instances wages of civic employees were reduced during the early months of the war and these employees are now being restored to the rates which prevailed before the war. The metals, machinery and conveyances

group of the manufacturing and mechanical industries was second with 15 changes. The increases in hours were chiefly in the shipbuilding section of this group. The number of workpeople affected by wage changes was greatest in mining and quarrying, in which industry nearly 9,500 people were affected. The clothing and laundering section of the manufacturing industries was second with 6,050 workpeople affected.

The particulars of each change in wages and hours in as far as they are known to the Department are given in the accompanying table.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1917

The publication of a monthly statement on non-fatal accidents in Canada is discontinued with this issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The effort to compile and publish this information in the past has been attended by many difficulties. The Department has had to depend for its information chiefly upon provincial sources and the task of securing the data on the same basis from all the provinces has presented many problems. Even within the individual province the field has been divided between factory and mines inspectors, railway boards and bureaus of labour, and recently further complexity has come through the entrance of workmen's compensation boards into the field of industrial accident statistics in several provinces. The compilation of a monthly statement of non-fatal accidents has presented the further difficulty that such accidents are often reported two or three months after the date of their occurrence. As a rule,

however, fatal accidents are reported promptly, and accordingly it has been decided to confine the monthly statement to fatal accidents only. An annual statement on industrial accidents in Canada in which non-fatal accidents will be included will be published as usual.—EDITOR.

According to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour 71 workpeople were killed during April in the course of their respective occupational employments. There were accordingly, 23 more persons killed during April than in March, when the record was 48, and 17 more were killed in April this year than in April a year ago. The high record of April this year is due to a mining catastrophe at Coal Creek, B.C., on April 5, when 34 coal miners, working in No. 3 mine of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, were killed as the result of an explosion in the mine.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING APRIL, 1917.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
LUMBERING—				
River driver.....	St. Martin, Que.....	April 26	1	Drowned.
Sawmill proprietor.....	Millington, Que.....	" 24	1	Fell on revolving saw.
Sawmill employee.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 18	1	Caught in fly wheel of engine.
Sawmill employee.....	Beachburg, Ont.....	" 20	1	Mangled by a saw.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES:—				
Coal miner (Col. No. 2).....	New Aberdeen, N.S....	" 8	1	Crushed by a locomotive.
" " (Hub. Col.).....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 21	1	Run over by mine trip.
Miner (Sylvanite Mine).....	Kirkland Lake, Ont....	" 10	1	Fall—Staging collapsed.
Miner (Trethewey Mine).....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 24	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 19	1	Struck by a train.
Coal miners.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 5	34	Mine explosion.
BUILDING TRADES:—				
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Struck by falling derrick.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES—				
Powerstation electrician.....	Georgetown, Ont.....	" 27	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Peterborough, Ont....	" 7	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted.
Foundryman.....	Ayr, Ont.....	" 21	1	Struck by plank thrown from a machine.
Boilermaker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed by falling boiler.
Steel worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5	1	Crushed by travelling crane.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Run over by cars.
Steel works employee.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 5	1	Run over by cars.
Steel works employee.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 21	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Employee (caster m'fg).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Mangled by belt of machinery.
Steel works employee.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 11	1	Mangled by belt of machinery.
Steel works employee.....	Michipicoten, Ont....	" 6	1	Electrocuted.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION—				
Employee (sugar refinery).....	St. John, Que.....	" 30	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Employee (macaroni m'fg. plant).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Struck by piece of machinery.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Engineer.....	Hawtrey, Ont.....	" 19	1	Collision of trains.
Engineer.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 2	1	Fell from locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Attercliffe, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Leamington, Ont.....	" 8	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Smith's Falls, Ont....	" 7	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Run over when attempting to mount loco- motive.
Car checker.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 25	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
Car checker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Struck by a train.
NAVIGATION—				
Wharf Guard.....	Lévis, Que.....	" 20	1	Drowned—Fell from wharf.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—				
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 18	1	Drowned—Fell between wharf and vessel.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—				
Labourer.....	Kirkfield, Ont.....	" 12	1	Suffocated in a bin of sand.
Total.....			71	

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

In an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration was that the accident was due to the gross negligence of the plaintiff, and also that the accident did not arise in the course of the plaintiff's employment, seeing that the defendant had given his employees positive instructions to keep clear of the machine which caused the accident. The facts of the case were given by Acting Chief Justice Archibald, in the Court of Review, as follows: "When the machine, which was a derrick placed upon rails, was about to begin to move to change its place, it was the duty of the plaintiff, during the change, to pull a certain rope. For that purpose he was accustomed to use gloves for the purpose of preventing the rope from injuring his hands. When the machine was not to be moved, the gloves were of course unnecessary for other work, and they had been placed by the plaintiff on the machine itself. The order had been given that the machine was to be moved, and it was the duty of the plaintiff to transmit that order. After the plaintiff had transmitted the order it was the duty of the engineer to give three whistles as a warning that the machine was to go forward. After giving the order that the machine should advance, plaintiff went up to the machine for his gloves and was about to come away when the machine came upon his foot and injured it so that the small toe of one foot had to be amputated and the one next it was injured."

Plaintiff's fault not a bar to compensation, but only ground for reducing the amount

In the Superior Court it had been held that the plaintiff's negligence was not a ground for rejecting the demand for compensation, but only a ground for lessening the amount of such demand, and this view was sustained by the Court of Review.

As to the second question raised: that the accident did not arise in the course of the plaintiff's work, "because at the moment the plaintiff had no work to do, as it was only his duty to stand aside," Mr. Justice Archibald said: "I think that position is entirely unfounded. This Court of Review, in a recent case where a fireman on an engine in the service of the Grand Trunk who was employed solely for the purpose of firing his engine, got down from his engine for some necessary purpose and was injured while he was off his engine, the Court held unanimously that he was injured in the course of his employment." (*Quebec—Romano v. O'Sullivan.*)

A workman employed in a butter factory was operating a steam separator

An agreement releasing the employer from all responsibility is radically null

when an explosion occurred, and a flying piece of the machine struck the man's right leg, inflicting a serious wound, which necessitated the amputation of the leg. While he was

in the hospital, his parish priest went to him and had him sign a paper releasing his employer from all responsibility for the accident. He subsequently brought an action against the employer to recover \$2,000, being the capital of a rent of \$180, to which he claimed he was entitled on account of a partial permanent incapacity caused by the accident. The Court held that the agreement releasing the employer from any responsibility for the accident was radically null and rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,813.74. The defendant had also claimed that his business did not come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, being of an agricultural character, but the Court held that "a butter factory run by a manufacturer for his own personal advantage does not belong to the agricultural industry, but

constitutes an industrial undertaking subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act." (*Quebec—Laperrière v. Paquet.*)

In an action to recover \$3,000 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it was proved that the minor son of the plaintiff, aged 15 years, was in the employ of the defendant and was operating an automatic machine, contrary to law.

**Accident to
minor. Inexcusable fault of
the defendant.
Violation of law**

This machine was in a defective and dangerous condition and had caused previously serious accidents to other boys. The minor received severe injuries consisting of the mutilation of and loss of

part of his hand, and a severe shock to his nervous system. The plaintiff accused the defendant of gross, inexcusable and criminal fault and negligence. The defendant denied that he had acted contrary to law or that he was guilty of any fault, and said that, on the contrary, the accident occurred through the wilful and inexcusable fault of the boy, who carelessly placed his hand within the machine while the same was actually in operation, although he was familiar with the machine, which the defendant moreover claimed to have been in perfect order. The Court, however, did not share this view and rendered judgment for \$800 with interest and costs in favour of plaintiff. (*Quebec—Morrow v. Hinphy.*)

REVIEWS

UNITED STATES.—Vocational Education Survey of Minneapolis, Minn. Made by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Bulletin No. 199, United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. December, 1916. 592 pp.

Bulletin No. 199 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, issued as

**Vocational
Education in
Minneapolis** Series, No. 1, comprises a revised edition of a report of the Minneapolis Survey for Vocational Education, made by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The survey was begun on April 1, 1915, and was concluded with the presentation of the report at the ninth annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education which took place at Minneapolis on January 20-22, 1916. The work was carried on by a local survey committee comprising educationalists, merchants and manufacturers, representatives of labour and others, who were assisted by advisory committees of experts on manual training, art in industry, commercial work, textiles, clothing and millinery, etc. The aims of the survey were: (1) to get the facts about

the schools and vocations of Minneapolis necessary in any intelligent planning of a programme of vocational education; (2) to make recommendations as to a programme for such education in Minneapolis; (3) to obtain the co-operation of every interested agency in carrying out a comprehensive programme of vocational training; (4) to make the survey and its recommendations the subject of much of the discussion at the annual convention of the National Society in Minneapolis; (5) to make a type study for vocational education which may be of benefit to other cities.

The most important agency for vocational education in Minneapolis is the William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, a privately endowed corporation, which first opened classes in December, 1914, with an enrollment of 167 pupils. Instruction is given in printing, woodwork, machine shop practice, electrical work, automobile repair and construction, and drafting. Manual training is taught in the elementary schools, but only to the extent of one hour a week for woodworking and drawing in the sixth grade and three hours in the seventh and eighth grades. In the high

schools, manual training is one of the seven courses offered, and includes wood-working, turning and pattern making, and work in forge and machine shops, and in one school there is also a moulding shop. While no trade is taught, the boys are led to acquire industrial intelligence and mechanical skill. Courses in home economics are also provided for girls, in which are taught domestic science and domestic art. The former includes cooking, household science and management, marketing, dining room service and laundering. Domestic art includes sewing, dressmaking, textile study, home decorations, home furnishings, and millinery. A girls' vocational high school was opened in December, 1914, in which are taught dressmaking, millinery, commercial subjects and salesmanship, cooking and nursing. Public evening classes have been conducted for several years, giving instruction in academic, recreational, industrial, commercial and household arts subjects. The industrial classes offer training in mathematics and plan reading, estimating, show-card writing, electricity, mechanical and architectural drawing, cabinet making and machinists' work. The commercial classes teach salesmanship, advertising, typewriting, shorthand and bookkeeping. The household arts classes teach domestic science, millinery, sewing, dressmaking and art needlework. An analysis of the records for 1914-15 shows that the average attendance in these classes was only about one out of every three enrolled, and many students left within the first five nights. The trade extension classes, giving direct instruction relating to special trades, held their pupils better than the general classes, and drew most of them from the trades. The general classes had students of various occupations, and consequently only provided elementary instruction, of little use to those already engaged in the trades to which they were related.

A study of correspondence schools, of which there are 11 in Minneapolis, was made by the State Department of Labour in connection with the survey. Out of 154 men who had taken or were taking

instruction by correspondence, 44 per cent reported they had been benefited in increasing either their efficiency or earning capacity, while 56 per cent said they had received no help from the courses. Of the 154 men interviewed, 47 per cent had dropped out, 23 per cent had finished, and 30 per cent were still working in courses. It is stated that perhaps the most important cause for want of success is that the student became tired of the delay in getting answers to his request for information, but if a student has sufficient determination and mental ability he will succeed with a correspondence course. The following are the conclusions of the survey committee with reference to correspondence schools:

(1) The correspondence schools have done much for the ambitious man of superior preparation and ability.

(2) Instruction by mail can never take the place of the living teacher in a classroom.

(3) Large sums of money are annually spent by students for tuition for instruction along many different vocational lines and for general education.

(4) It is as much the duty of the public schools to provide this instruction through part-time and evening classes as it is to operate high schools for more fortunate boys and girls fitting for business and professional careers.

(5) The large number of students reached by the correspondence schools makes them institutions not only of public but of national importance; and the large amount of money spent by wage-workers, many of whom can ill afford to pay for the instruction which they give, will draw public attention to, if not finally public regulation of, their methods and standards.

UNITED STATES.—Anthrax as an Occupational Disease. By John B. Andrews, Ph.D. United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletin No. 205. January, 1917. 155 pp.

"Anthrax as an Occupational Disease" is the subject of Bulletin No. 205, issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The bulletin contains a general description and history of the disease, its medical aspects, and the industries affected. An account is given of early and recent experience of the disease in the United States and of the legislation relating to it, also of action taken in Europe with regard to its prevention and control. Recommendations for combatting the disease are quoted from various authorities, and the text is given of rules and regulations that are in force in the United States and Europe.

Anthrax being primarily a disease of animals, especially prevalent in Asiatic countries, as well as in certain parts of the United States and South America, the occupations in which it is chiefly found are those which handle animals in infected districts, and hides, hair and wool from these countries. Such occupations are agriculture, the leather industry, animal hair and bristle industry, wool, horn and bone industries, and transportation. Among victims of the disease it is estimated that one case out of five is fatal. Various forms of treatment have been tried more or less successfully. The use of a serum gives promise of excellent results, but it is as yet hardly beyond the experimental stage. The importance is emphasized of absolute cleanliness among all who are compelled to handle hides, hair and wool brought from abroad, and of prompt diagnosis and rest for the affected part.

Compensation for anthrax as an industrial injury under Workmen's Compensation laws is allowed in Great Britain, South Australia, Ontario,* France,

Italy, Holland and Germany. In most European countries, also, anthrax is covered by compulsory, or systems of subsidized, health insurance laws.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Report of a Special Inquiry relative to the Aged and Dependent Persons in Massachusetts. Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. December, 1916. 107 pp.

A report has been issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics relative to the aged and dependent persons in Massachusetts in 1915, which contains the results of the third investigation upon the subject of old age pensions made by direction of the legislature in recent years. In 1907, a commission of five persons was appointed to consider the subject of "old age insurance or old age pensions, or annuities. A majority of this commission opposed the establishment of any general non-contributory system of old age pensions in Massachusetts. In 1913, another commission was appointed "to devise a just and comprehensive system of state, county and municipal pensions." This commission reported: "That need arising from old age incapacity may exist to a greater extent than is indicated by evidence which it was able to gather; it is important, therefore, that the true facts should be established by a thorough investigation undertaken in connection with the next census of the Commonwealth." The present report contains the results of such an investigation, based upon the census of 1915, and upon statistics obtained from various organizations and institutions which have to do with the care or pensioning of aged persons. Five appendices are added to the report, which relate to the following subjects: Bills relative to old age pensions introduced in the Massachusetts legislature in 1916; specimen forms of letters and schedules used in the inquiry; bibliography of old age pensions, 1912-1916; expectation of life after 65 years of age; descriptive account of national old age pension systems.

*Also in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE T. W. CROTHERS, K.C.

DEPUTY MINISTER AND EDITOR OF 'THE LABOUR GAZETTE'—F. A. ACLAND.

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Volume 17

JUNE, 1917.

Number 6

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Nearly all lines of industry, with the exception of mining, which was adversely affected, both in the metal and coal branches, by labour disputes in the

**In this
Issue**

Crow's Nest Pass district, continued active during May. In some manufacturing industries the demand for labour continued; the situation in regard to farm labour, however, was fairly well met. The trend of wages and prices continued upward. The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose from 228.7 in April to 240.0 in May. The number of new strikes was double the number in April, there being 24 new strikes reported, 15 of which were terminated; three of the 10 strikes carried over from the previous month were ended, leaving 16 strikes on the record as unsettled at the end of the month. The usual monthly summaries are given in the general review and special articles deal with reports of investigations into anthracite coal and sugar under the cost of living regulations and with the settlement of labour difficulties at Rossland and Trail, B.C. A review is given of Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1916, and the text of the new United States Act, which provides national aid to vocational education is reproduced.

During May the Department received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation—those appointed to deal with disputes affecting civic employees at Vancouver and wireless operators in the employ of the Pacific Coast

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

Steamship service. In both instances the Board's report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the points in dispute. The findings were accepted by the employees concerned in both cases, but the position of the employers had not been definitely stated at the close of the month. The Royal Commission which was appointed by Order-in-Council in lieu of Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to enquire into the unrest amongst miners employed by the Dominion Coal Company completed its investigation and made a report. The Commission was able to arrange all differences in question, and in two cases secured a working agreement between the employing company and its employees. During the month four applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and Boards established in three cases; in the remaining case it appeared that certain concessions by the company would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute, and proceedings were accordingly stayed to this end. In the case of the Winnipeg Electric

Railway and certain of its employees, the Board which had been established in the previous month was completed by the appointment of a chairman.

* * *

During May an Act passed the Legislature of British Columbia establishing a Department of Labour in that province. The new Act is largely adapted from Chapter 13 of the Ontario Statutes of 1916, which created a Trades and

Labour Branch in Ontario. The duties imposed upon the new Department of Labour include the administration of laws affecting labour, the dissemination of information on all matters connected with the industrial occupations of the people, the publication of data relating to the industries of the province and rates of wages, and the establishment of employment bureaus. The Department is also required to report on industrial conditions, the establishment of new industries, and the operation of labour laws in other countries. It is required to consider any petition suggesting a change in the labour laws, or any matter affecting the industrial classes presented by any Trades and Labour Council or other organization, and to perform any other duties prescribed from time to time by the Provincial Legislature. The Minister of Labour and his officers are given adequate powers to obtain the information required under the Act. The Honourable J. W. deB. Farris, a member of the Legislature for the city of Vancouver, has been appointed Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.

* * *

After effecting the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in Ontario in 1914, in Nova Scotia, in 1915, and in British Columbia and Manitoba in 1916, the movement for modern workmen's compensation legislation in Canada has reached New Brunswick.

**New Brunswick
Investigation
of Workmen's
Compensation**

A few months ago a commission was appointed by the New Brunswick Government to investigate the question. The members of the commission are: F. J. G. Knowlton, insurance agent; J. B. Cudlip, manager of Cornwall and York Cotton Mills; Lewis W. Simms, president of the T. S. Simms Company, Limited; James L. Sugrue, president of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour; and Fred. W. Daley, president of the 'Longshoremen's Association. The Act now in force in New Brunswick, Chapter 11 of the Statutes of 1903, is really an employers' liability Act in which the defence of the assumption of the risk rule is greatly restricted in its application and the defence of the fellow servant rule is also restricted, though not in the same degree.

* * *

In the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada for the fiscal year 1915-16, an account is given of the provision made for sick and distressed mariners at the various ports of the Dominion. Under the Canada Shipping Act, dues of 1½ cent per ton, registered tonnage, are levied on every vessel entering any port of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and the money thus collected forms the sick mariners' fund. Vessels of 100 tons and less pay duty once in each year, and larger ones three times each year. Officers and seamen of fishing vessels not registered in Canada do not pay sick mariners' dues, nor participate in the benefits accruing therefrom, but such vessels registered in Canada may pay dues and participate in the benefits. Special arrangements are made for the care of sick mariners in hospitals in all the principal ports, and where no hospital is maintained the collectors of customs are authorized to care for sick mariners entitled to the benefits of the fund. In the year 1915-16, the receipts on account of sick and distressed seamen amounted to \$72,663.80, and the expenditure to \$64,

950.36. The number of seamen treated was 3,261, compared with 3,030 in the preceding year. The number of vessels paying sick mariners' dues was 3,068, and the number of men employed on these vessels 63,552.

* * *

The Federal Employees' Union of Washington is a union of the employees

**The Federal
Employees
Union, Wash-
ington, D.C.**

of the Federal Government of the United States and the District of Columbia. The organization is affiliated with the American Fed-

eration of Labour. Its chief objects are to provide for the common welfare of Government employees and to promote efficiency in the transaction of public business. Among the specific aims which it seeks to accomplish are the following: Saturday half holidays throughout the year, a satisfactory retirement plan, a minimum wage law and pay for overtime, and extension of the merit system of civil service classification to all positions in the Government service. The methods of accomplishing these objects are by petitions to Congress for desired legislation, by creating favourable public sentiment, and by co-operation with the proper officials through representatives of the union who are employees of the various offices and departments concerned. The constitution of the union provides that no Federal statute shall be violated and under no condition shall the business of the United States be interfered with. It is further provided "that under no circumstances shall this union engage in, or support strikes against the United States Government." Instances are cited of similar civil service organizations having improved their conditions materially by these means, the latest improvements being the extension of the 30-day leave privilege to all employees of the navy yards and arsenals, and the enactment of the Kern-McGillucuddy Compensation Law, providing accident and death benefits for all Government employees injured in the performance of duty. The Federal Em-

ployees' Union was organized in March, 1916, and a year later had more than 7,000 members; similar organizations have been formed in 35 other cities. An organizer is maintained by the American Federation of Labour to visit the larger cities and form unions of Government employees.

* * *

The British Columbia Legislature passed a Civil Service Act before the adjournment in May.

**Civil Service
Law for British
Columbia
Government
Employees**

The Act establishes a Civil Service Commission of one member.

The Commission is required to test and pass upon the qualifications

of candidates for admission to, or promotion in the civil service, to investigate the operation of the Act, and upon request of a Minister to investigate any matter relative to his department, to report upon the organization of the departments and on any proposed change in such organization. The civil service is divided into classes as follows: (a) deputy ministers; (b) technical officers, consisting of such classes of persons possessing professional or other special technical knowledge and experience as may be specified by Order in Council; (c) first class, consisting of the principal administrative and executive officers not specifically provided as technical officers; (d) second class, consisting of other clerks having administrative, executive, or technical duties which are of the same nature as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first class; (e) third class, consisting of other clerks performing duties of minor importance and of a routine character, also including stenographers and typists; (f) fourth class, consisting of constables, gaol guards, game wardens, fire wardens, messengers, janitors, and others whose duties are not clerical. The first and second classes are divided into two and the third class into three grades. In addition to these classes there is a special grade of skilled employees, such as foremen, inspectors, clerks of works,

junior draftsmen, photographers, electricians and machinists.

The salaries of deputy ministers and technical officers may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and such officers are eligible for annual increases not exceeding \$10 per month until the limit per annum fixed for the office is reached. In the other four classes the minimum and maximum annual salaries are as follows: First class, Grade A, \$2,400 to \$3,000; Grade B, \$2,100 to \$2,400. In each grade of the first class the annual increase is \$120. Second class, Grade A, \$1,800 to \$2,100; Grade B, \$1,000 to \$1,800. In each grade of the second class the annual increase is \$100. Third class, Grade A, \$1,080 to \$1,500; Grade B, \$720 to \$1,080; Grade C, \$540 to \$720. In Grade A of the third class the annual increase is \$72. In Grades B and C the annual increase is \$60. In the fourth class the maximum annual salary is \$1,200.

The organization of the civil service is to be determined by Order in Council which shall specify the offices and sections of the service to be included in each department, the nature of the more important branches and the number of clerkships of the various grades in each Department. This organization cannot be altered except by Order in Council and after the alteration has been reported upon by the Commission. Members of the civil service appointed before the commencement of the Act who are retained in discharge of the same duties under the new organization are to be graded irrespective of age or of the salary received at the time of the passing of the Act. It is expressly stated, however, that the Act shall in no way prejudicially affect the pension rights of any such person accrued to the date of re-grading. Similarly any salary granted and fixed by any Act in force at the commencement of the new law is also safeguarded. Subject to any contrary provisions in the Act and except in the case of deputy ministers appointments are to be made by competitive examination. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint technical officers without compe-

titive examinations upon the recommendation of the minister based on the report in writing of the deputy minister if the person to be appointed obtains from the Commission certificates that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits. Vacancies in Grade A of the Second Class and vacancies in any of the higher classes are to be filled as far as is consistent with the public interest by promotion from the Second or Third Class.

Annual leave may be granted for a period not exceeding twenty-one working days in each year. In case of illness, upon production of the certificate of a physician approved by the Commission, the Commission may grant the necessary leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. The retirement age is placed at sixty-five although the term of office may be extended for a period not exceeding twelve months.

* * *

The announcement of the fourteenth annual contest for prizes offered by the Chicago firm of Hart Schaffner & Marx, for essays on economic subjects, has just been issued. The following topics are suggested:

1. The Economic and Social Effects of the Civil War.
2. Commercial Treaties and the American Tariff.
3. Methods of Changing Tariffs in Other Leading Nations.
4. Recent Tendencies toward Tax Reforms appearing in State Tax Commissions.
5. The Meaning and Application of "Fair Valuation" as used by Utility Commissions.
6. The Working of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law.

In addition to the above, a long list of subjects including topics proposed in past years is added, and from which the

contestants may choose, subject to the approval of the committee. A first prize of one thousand dollars and a second prize of five hundred dollars are offered to contestants in class A, which included all Americans without restriction, other than those eligible for class B. In class B. a first prize of three hundred dollars

and a second prize of two hundred dollars are offered. This class is open only to those who at the time the papers are sent in are undergraduates of any American college. Papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1918, to J. Laurence Laughlin, Esq., The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Employment conditions in the manufacturing and mechanical industries were little changed from

The Labour Market

those of the previous month, activity continuing in all the more important groups. Employment for railway workers also continued very good. Lake shipping absorbed a number of hands with the freer movement of vessels from the upper lakes, but employment for longshoremen at lower St. Lawrence ports was not as good as for the same month of last year. Metal mining in the Cobalt district continued active, but in British Columbia was quieter owing to a shortage of coke due to the continued suspension of operations in the large coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass district as the result of labour difficulties. Coal outputs in Nova Scotia fields showed some increases over those of the previous month. Building tradesmen were fairly well employed in the Maritime Provinces and in parts of Quebec and Ontario, but generally the trade was quiet. Lumbering was active in nearly all districts, and agricultural operations busier owing to better weather conditions and a more adequate supply of farm labour. There was some improvement in fishing, but activity was not marked. Civic employment continued quiet.

According to reports from employment bureaus the number of vacancies notified

to all offices in April showed a daily average of 1,298.3, as compared with 997.5 in March, and 769.5 in April, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified gave a daily average of 215.2, as compared with 208.6 in March, and the number placed, a daily average of 86.0, as compared with 83.8 in the previous month. Each of the four principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver—showed an increase in the demand for workers as compared with March, while each of these centres reported increased demands over April, 1916.

During May there were 34 strikes, involving 134 firms and 10,951 employees

on record as existing during the month.

Strikes Twenty-four of these strikes, involving 79 firms and 3,827 employees, commenced during the month, while 10 strikes, involving 55 firms, 7,124 employees, were carried over from April. Eighteen strikes terminated during the month, two being strikes commencing prior to May, leaving 16 strikes on record as existing at the end of the month. The industries and trades affected by strikes during May were metals, engineering and shipbuilding, 11 strikes; transportation and communication, 8 strikes; building and construction, 3 strikes, and there was one strike each in the clothing and miscel-

laneous trades and one in unskilled labour.

Prices were still more steeply upward, grain and flour showing the greatest increases, but meats and materials were also

Prices

higher in many lines, and the usual seasonal decreases in dairy products were very slight. In retail prices of food the cost of a weekly family budget, including some 30 staple foods, rose from \$10.77 to \$11.82. Of this increase of \$1.05, one-third occurred in meats, one-third in bread and flour, and one-quarter in potatoes. Rice, beans and sugar also showed some increases. Cheese was a little higher, but milk and butter declined slightly, whereas the decrease at this season is usually substantial. In May, 1916, the same budget cost \$8.37; in 1915, \$7.84, and in May, 1914, \$7.42. Coal and wood were slightly higher than a year ago. Rents also showed some increases. In wholesale prices the Department's index number based upon the average prices of 272 commodities for the decade 1890-1899, stood at 240.0 for May as compared with 228.7 for April and 183.3 for May, 1916. The chief increases were in grains, meats, flour, rice, sugar, vegetables, metals, building materials, house furnishings and drugs. There were slight decreases in fish, coke and raw furs, but increases in all the other groups.

The trend of wages during the month of May continued upward as indicated

Changes in Wages and Hours

by 54 changes in wages and hours reported to the Department. Of these changes 52 were increases, while in two cases a reduction in hours accompanied the increase. Approximately 25,776 workpeople were affected, of whom half were in the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group. With the exception of 1,900 workpeople employed by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C., the workers affected in this group were miners employed by the Dominion Steel Company, Lim-

ited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Sydney, N.S. The increase granted by these two companies ranged from five to twelve and one-half per cent, while the employees of the smelter at Trail, B.C., received an advance of 15 cents per day for the next four months. These two companies also appear in the metals, machinery and conveyances section of the manufacturing and mechanical group, increases averaging about 10 per cent being granted to the steel workers of both concerns. In this section also were increases to machinists at Calgary, and to moulders at Hamilton, Toronto, Peterborough and Brockville. In the water, light and power section of the same group, increases were reported for employees of the Hydro Electric Commission of Ottawa and for power workers at Winnipeg. In transportation there were several increases in wages of steam railway employees, the most noteworthy being the change affecting about 2,000 employees of the mechanical department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg and truckers of the same railway at St. John, N.B., freight handlers of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad at Hamilton and of the Grand Trunk Railway at Guelph. For the electric railways, increases were reported for motormen and conductors at Guelph, and for linemen of the Winnipeg Electric Railway.

In the navigation section the most important change was an increase in wages and a reduction in hours for longshoremen at St. John, N.B., which went into effect on May 1, in accordance with the provisions of an agreement made January 18, 1916. In building and construction, increases were reported from Ottawa for carpenters, stonecutters, plumbers, stonemasons, bricklayers, builders' labourers and labourers; from Toronto, for carpenters, plasterers, painters and decorators, electrical workers, structural iron workers and sheet metal workers. London reported higher wages for stonecutters, lathers and plumbers, and increases for carpenters were also reported from Niagara Falls, Kingston,

St. John, N.B., and Regina. In public employment increases were granted to members of the police departments in Quebec, London and Brantford, to employees of the fire departments in Quebec, Brantford and Chatham, and to civic labourers at Moncton and Guelph. Employees of the Manitoba Government Telephone System received a general increase.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for April, 1917, amounted to \$86,807,809, compared with \$102,335,886 in March, 1917, and \$50,147,830 in April, 1916, an increase of \$36,659,979. Domestic exports of

merchandise for April, 1917, amounted to \$65,145,449, compared with \$122,415,313 in March, 1917, and \$55,092,035 in April, 1916. For the four months ended April 30, 1917, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$329,497,338, as compared with \$214,008,068 in 1916, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$354,891,404, as compared with \$285,168,625 in 1916. Increases were shown in the products of the mine, the forest, animals and their products, manufacturers and miscellaneous merchandise, while there were decreases noted in the fisheries and in agriculture. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS.

	January	February	March	April	Total (4 months)
Dutiable Goods, 1917.....	\$39,855,400	\$38,490,288	\$54,571,450	\$44,786,638	\$175,703,776
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	27,504,149	29,097,441	34,780,853	28,929,084	120,311,527
Free Goods, 1917.....	32,467,674	31,540,181	47,764,436	42,021,171	153,793,462
Free Goods, 1916.....	22,666,516	22,557,527	27,253,752	21,218,746	93,696,541
Total imports, 1917.....	\$72,323,074	\$69,930,469	\$102,335,886	\$86,807,809	\$329,497,233
Total imports, 1916.....	\$50,170,665	\$51,554,968	\$62,034,505	\$50,147,830	\$214,008,068

EXPORTS.

	January	February	March	April	Total (4 months)
Mines, 1917.....	\$6,836,464	\$5,074,172	\$9,980,711	\$3,889,510	\$25,780,857
Mines, 1916.....	4,654,815	4,896,026	8,004,843	3,690,744	21,246,428
The Fisheries, 1917.....	2,784,824	1,655,615	2,373,258	646,336	7,460,033
The Fisheries, 1916.....	2,437,715	1,732,071	2,054,493	829,515	7,103,794
The Forest, 1917.....	3,695,352	2,459,024	3,614,335	2,461,312	12,230,073
The Forest, 1916.....	3,243,360	2,595,420	3,247,691	2,514,691	11,574,410
Animals and their products, 1917.....	11,475,761	7,652,860	13,399,941	5,514,691	39,723,253
Animals and their products, 1916.....	10,203,827	5,402,339	8,626,631	5,112,105	29,434,952
Agriculture, 1917.....	22,550,924	11,449,080	17,982,426	21,305,977	67,405,417
Agriculture, 1916.....	15,402,976	13,898,856	17,852,426	21,305,977	68,460,235
Manufactures, 1917.....	50,814,082	39,504,694	47,013,766	21,573,078	144,208,807
Manufactures, 1916.....	47,015,283	28,606,680	47,013,766	21,573,078	137,208,807
Miscellaneous, 1917.....	678,852	428,938	1,614,338	328,793	3,339,999
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	773,208	659,776	1,614,338	292,677	3,339,999
Total exports, 1917.....	\$93,195,259	\$63,224,333	\$122,415,313	\$65,145,449	\$354,891,404
Total exports, 1916.....	\$83,731,184	\$57,931,188	\$88,414,238	\$55,092,035	\$285,168,625
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1917.....	+\$26,783,185	+\$169,914	+\$20,079,427	-\$1,662,360	+\$25,394,166
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+\$3,560,519	+\$6,276,200	+\$26,379,633	+\$4,944,295	+\$71,160,557

Bank clearings as indicated from returns from 15 cities showed an increase in May, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$1,072,244,671 in April to \$1,171,181,728 in May, an increase of \$98,937,057, or

9.22 per cent. Comparing the returns by provinces, all showed increases with the exception of New Brunswick as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$276,-

375,860, or 30.88 per cent, the total for May, 1916, being \$894,805,868. As compared with May of last year there were gains in all of the provinces. Of the

larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable increases as compared with the same period of last year.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED MAY 31, 1917.

Cities.	April, 1917	May, 1917	May, 1916	May, 1917, compared with April, 1917		May, 1917, compared with May, 1916	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$11,642,071	\$13,931,665	\$10,365,347	+	\$2,289,594	+	\$3,566,318
Halifax.....	11,642,071	13,931,665	10,365,347	+	2,289,594	+	3,566,318
New Brunswick	9,980,441	9,444,776	8,273,187	-	535,665	-	1,171,589
St. John.....	9,980,441	9,444,776	8,273,187	-	535,665	-	1,171,589
Quebec	361,588,434	411,608,125	350,598,009	+	50,017,691	+	61,020,116
Montreal.....	344,245,448	391,895,064	333,428,627	+	47,649,616	+	58,466,437
Quebec.....	17,342,986	19,711,061	17,157,382	+	2,368,075	+	2,553,679
Ontario	316,296,814	342,621,133	278,811,195	+	26,324,319	+	63,809,938
Hamilton.....	19,700,732	22,195,355	16,819,597	+	2,494,623	+	5,375,758
London.....	9,842,802	9,968,629	9,139,424	+	125,827	+	829,205
Ottawa.....	23,528,121	26,152,598	22,384,431	+	2,624,477	+	3,768,167
Toronto.....	263,225,159	284,304,551	230,467,743	+	21,079,392	+	53,836,808
Manitoba	271,543,933	286,596,748	169,187,263	+	15,052,815	+	117,409,485
Winnipeg.....	271,543,933	286,596,748	169,187,263	+	15,052,815	+	117,409,485
Saskatchewan	24,097,723	25,249,467	16,986,977	+	1,151,744	+	8,262,490
Moose Jaw.....	4,864,113	4,759,882	3,730,978	-	104,231	-	1,028,904
Regina.....	11,822,927	12,905,464	8,413,335	+	1,082,537	+	4,492,129
Saskatoon.....	7,061,202	7,584,121	4,842,664	+	522,919	+	3,141,457
Alberta	39,830,528	41,552,755	27,860,107	+	1,722,227	+	13,692,648
Calgary.....	28,954,474	29,986,696	18,535,568	+	1,032,222	+	11,401,128
Edmonton.....	10,876,054	11,566,059	9,274,539	+	690,005	+	2,291,520
British Columbia	37,264,727	40,179,059	32,735,783	+	2,914,332	+	7,443,276
Vancouver.....	30,333,013	33,163,457	26,080,473	+	2,830,444	+	7,082,984
Victoria.....	6,931,714	7,015,602	6,655,310	+	83,888	+	360,292
Total (16 cities)....	\$1,072,244,671	\$1,171,181,728	\$894,805,868	+	\$289,937,057	+	\$276,375,860

The bank statement for April, 1917, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$111,627,095, as compared with \$111,612,855 for the month of March, 1917. Deposits payable on demand for April, 1917, amounted to \$471,312,285, as compared with \$448,151,528. Notes in circulation for April, 1917, amounted to \$145,550,619, as compared with \$148,265,140. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, school districts, etc., amounted to \$35,

931,996, as compared with \$29,877,900 during March, 1917.

Canadian revenue for the two months ending May 31, 1917, amounted to \$22,849,499.42, as compared with \$18,497,707.49 for the corresponding period of 1916. The expenditure on capital account for the same period was \$11,877,997.86, and comprised \$11,064,206.96 for war purposes and \$813,790.90 for public works, including railways and canals.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—The production of the Sydney Steel works in pig iron was the same as that of the previous month: blooms, billets and slabs were 30,000 tons compared with 26,000 in April; merchant bars 4,500, rails 13,000, wire rods 8,000, wire and products of wire 7,200 tons, compared with

Manufacturing

3,200 merchant-bars, 1,633 rails, 6,000 wire rods and 3,000 tons of wire and products of wire produced during the previous month. Four blast furnaces were in operation and another was being repaired and enlarged. The Sydney Mines steel works produced 7,200 tons of iron and 12,500 tons of steel; work on the new blast furnace was nearing completion. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces were active and one company was enlarging its plant. Stove and furnace foundries at Halifax were only fairly well employed but machine shops and shipyards were active with a shortage of ship carpenters; skilled and unskilled labour was needed at the rolling mills of the Starr Manufacturing Company. At Westville steel plants operated full time part of the month but the output of one or two plants was later considerably decreased. Amherst reported foundries fairly busy, the Canada Car company turning out several box cars a day though the work was interrupted at times on account of a shortage of men and material. Rolling mills at St. John and foundries at Sackville were active. Fredericton reported foundries and machine shops very busy and agricultural implement factories well employed. Quebec and Sherbrooke reported the metals group busy; and at Three Rivers the Canada Iron Corporation was enlarging its plant though short of hands in the foundry and machine shops. At Sorel shipyards were active

except at the Government yards which were quiet owing to a strike of employees. In other Quebec localities the metals group was reported active. Toronto factories continued busy except in some branches where operations were curtailed owing to a shortage of steel, brass and copper. A few plants engaged in special lines, laid off hands owing to the completion of contracts. At Hamilton manufacturers of structural steel, locomotive cars and parts were active and engine and boiler shops busy but somewhat short of material; the large agricultural implement plants were busy with moulders, fitters and erectors in demand. Niagara Falls and St. Catharines reported iron working establishments active, and at Brockville plants working on hardware, stoves and furnaces were well employed; the carriage works were advertising for woman employees. The locomotive works and the shipbuilding and smelting companies at Kingston required additional labour. Peterborough reported a shortage of skilled and unskilled labour in the metals group, the Canadian General Electric Company working overtime. All branches of the metals group were active at Galt, and at Kitchener, Guelph, Stratford and Woodstock skilled mechanics and labourers were in demand for foundries and iron-working establishments. London and St. Thomas reported active conditions in iron foundries, one plant at St. Thomas being short of men suitable for heavy work. At Windsor the bridge works were active and automobile factories very busy. Owen Sound and Orillia reported some branches of the metals group working overtime. The Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie was employing 3,400 men and running day and night with an average daily output of 1,000 tons of steel. Winnipeg reported the metals and machinery group well employed and at Medicine Hat

foundries and machine shops were active, though one foundry was closed for a short time. Iron working establishments at Calgary and Edmonton were busy with a demand for skilled mechanics in the latter city. Ship-building at Vancouver and Victoria was active, additional men being required at Vancouver.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—The foods group was reported busy from nearly all centres in the Maritime Provinces. The large sugar refineries at Halifax and St. John were active, with a demand for labour in the former city. Biscuit and confectionery establishments at Halifax, St. John and Moncton continued busy and in some instances increased staffs. Aerated water plants and breweries were quiet in most localities reporting. Charlottetown reported canning factories meet packing houses and tobacco factories working at capacity. At Quebec normal conditions prevailed in meat-packing houses, but aerated water establishments and breweries had a quiet month. Three Rivers reported tobacco and cigar factories busy, but breweries and soft drink establishments quiet. Hull reported the Matthews-Blackwell meat-packing company very active. Other centres in Quebec reported the foods group normal. Abattoirs and meat-packing houses at Toronto were active, and baking, confectionery and other provision establishments were steadily employed. Hamilton reported all branches of the foods group active except breweries and distilleries which were fair. Manufacturers of cereal foods at Niagara Falls, Peterborough, London and Windsor were active. London also reported the large biscuit and confectionery companies well employed. Practically all cities reported the foods group active except in the case of breweries, which were generally quiet, and aerated waters, which were active in some centres, but only fair in others. Manufacturers of tobacco products in Ontario centres were on the whole but fairly well engaged except at Windsor where all cigar factories were running

to capacity with a demand for woman labour. Winnipeg reported the food, tobacco and liquor group fairly active except in the case of tobacco products where there was a slight falling off in business, but comparatively little change in the number of employees; tobacco factories at Brandon also were dull. Flour mills and abattoirs were reported active at Regina, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, with an increase in the number of employees reported at the two latter points. Other branches of the food group at points in the Prairie Provinces reported active or fair conditions, though breweries and soft drink establishments in a number of instances were quiet. British Columbia cities reported the food group busy with quietness in the case of some breweries. Operations at the sugar refinery at Vancouver were restricted owing to a strike of the employees.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—The cotton mills and rope works at Halifax were reported active with a shortage of experienced labour; woollen mills at Amherst were steadily employed and cotton mills at St. John were running overtime. At Moncton, woollen mills were active. At Fredericton the cotton mill was working full time with openings for more help. The large cotton factories in the province of Quebec had orders on hand sufficient to keep the mills in full operation for several months and all branches were very actively employed, with a demand for labour reported from Three Rivers. Toronto reported hosiery, and manufacturers of bags, carpets, underwear and knitting factories busy and manufacturers of carpets, bags, tents and awnings had a good month. At Hamilton also manufacturers of cotton, woollen, and knitted goods were busy, and at Kingston cotton mills were short of help. Galt, Guelph and Kitchener reported the woollen and knitting mills busy, with help in demand. Stratford also reported a demand for woman help in woollen and knitting factories. At Winnipeg there was an active demand for experienced woman help in hosiery

and knitting factories, also in the manufacture of bags and of tents and awnings.

Clothing and laundering.—Points in the Maritime Provinces reported active conditions in ready-made clothing factories and in steam laundries, also in hats and caps. Quebec cities reported fairly active conditions in clothing lines, and there was a demand for labour in the Cluett-Peabody's factory at St. John's, Que. Manufacturers of overalls, shirts and gloves at Toronto reported a lack of experienced operators and apprentices, and factories working on whitewear and fancy goods found difficulty in securing materials and experienced help. Large manufacturers of clothing at Hamilton also were in need of machine operators. Niagara reported the clothing group busy except in the case of laundries which were quieter owing to dull tourist traffic. Manufacturers of hat and caps at Brockville, Niagara Falls and London were busy, and at Kitchener, shirt, collar button and whitewear factories were short of operators. Winnipeg reported the clothing group well employed and laundries in western cities were active. At Vancouver employment in the garment making trades was good. Victoria reported shirt and over-all factories operating steadily and steam laundries busy.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—Pulp mills at St. John were running day and night and at Newcastle were very busy. At Three Rivers the St. Maurice Company's pulp and paper mills were running steadily and the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was operating full time with a demand for several hundred employees. Other pulp and paper manufacturing centres in Quebec reported very active conditions and in nearly all instances were running day and night. St. Catharines and Ottawa reported pulp and paper manufacturers active and pulp mills at Iroquois Falls were well employed. The Spanish River pulp and paper mills at Sault Ste. Marie, employing 600 men, were running day

and night and in addition to the regular output of pulp and paper were commencing the manufacture of wrapping paper. Pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast were running at capacity with large orders ahead.

Printing, publishing, paper.—The printing and publishing group was reported active in all centres of the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec cities. At Toronto publishing houses and binderies were fairly active with a demand for bindery girls and compositors. Other points throughout Ontario reported newspaper offices busy, but in some instances job printing establishments were quiet. At Windsor one paper was discontinued. At Winnipeg all branches of the printing and publishing group were well employed and there was an active demand in binderies for woman help. At Regina, newspaper and job printing houses were very busy. Medicine Hat reported newspaper and job printing fairly active, but book-binding was somewhat quiet. At Calgary and Edmonton newspaper establishments were active, with overtime in some instances; job printing was fairly busy. Victoria reported job printing quiet, but work on newspapers fairly active; at Vancouver the printing and publishing group was well employed.

Woodworking and furniture.—Sash, door and planing mills at all points in the Maritime Provinces were reported active, many of them working overtime and at St. John some mills were advertising for machine hands. Normal conditions obtained in Quebec cities and in most Ontario localities planing mills and box factories were active with a shortage of help reported in a few instances. Piano and organ factories at various points were steadily employed, those at Woodstock reporting a demand for mechanics. Furniture factories were active in all the large centres, with a demand for employees at Woodstock and Kitchener. In the Western provinces sash and door factories were steadily engaged and various points in British

Columbia also reported planing mills busy chiefly owing to the demand from the Prairie Provinces.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Tanneries and shoe factories in the Maritime Provinces continued active and at Fredericton boot and shoe factories reported a shortage of help. At Montreal shoe factories were fairly busy on women's goods and the cheaper lines, and at Quebec tanneries and shoe factories were well employed. Smaller factories and tanneries in various parts of the province were active. At Toronto boot and shoe workers were busy, but trunk makers were somewhat quiet. All branches of the leather group at Hamilton were steadily employed. Rubber factories at St. Catharines and Kitchener were active and at the latter place required additional help. Shoe factories at Galt also were in need of additional hands. Tanneries at Woodstock reported labour scarce and at London the tannery and shoe companies were well employed. Winnipeg and Brandon reported establishments in the leather group fairly active and at Calgary similar establishments were busy.

Clay, glass and stone.—Activity in this group was not marked, though in a few localities brick yards were reported commencing the season's operations. The demand for building material, however, was comparatively quiet. Stone quarries in some localities were fairly active and at Montreal it was reported that sales of the Canada Cement Company were in excess of those for the same period in the previous year owing to an increased demand from the rural districts. Hamilton reported the various branches of the clay, glass and stone group busy, but in practically all other localities in Ontario brickyards and stone quarries were comparatively quiet. Medicine Hat reported clay products and stoneware somewhat improved. Nanaimo reported brickyards practically idle.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Halifax reported the demand for paints and varnishes brisk and the Brandram-Henderson plant was working to cap-

acity. Paint mills at St. Malo near Three Rivers were active. The United Drug Company at Toronto had a slack month and laid off some of its employees, but soap factories were active. Hamilton reported manufacturers of acids and chemicals busy and at Brantford starch and varnish works were active and a glue factory was short of unskilled labour. Linseed oil mills at Medicine Hat were very brisk.

Water, light and power.—Practically normal conditions existed in water, light and power plants and very little in the way of special extensions or development was reported. Orillia reported work on the new power plant at Swift Rapids continuing steadily and at Sault Ste. Marie 500 men were employed enlarging the canal of the Great Lakes Power Company. Regina engineers at the local power plant were working seven days a week through inability to secure shift engineers and firemen.

Railway transportation continued active, with a noticeable improvement in the handling of freight, a number of points where shipments had been congested reporting a return to normal conditions. Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for April amounted to \$12,355,519, as compared with \$10,881,306 in April, 1916, an increase of \$1,474,213. The same figures for the Grand Trunk Railway were \$3,778,421 and \$3,584,828, an increase of \$193,593. Halifax reported activity in freight traffic and a demand for men for street and electric railways. At Sydney, railways were very busy with congested freight conditions. At St. John, railways were busy, but handicapped by a shortage of cars. Fredericton reported improvement in railway transportation, though deliveries in many instances were still delayed; repair shops were busy. At Quebec, railways were putting on additional

trains and it was expected that early in June the old time-table standards would be again in force. Montreal reported activity, and at other points in Quebec railways continued very active in freight traffic. At Toronto and Hamilton, railways were very active, and at the latter city Grand Trunk outward freight shipments showed an increase of several thousand tons over those of the previous month. At Stratford traffic employees on the Grand Trunk Railway had a good month, and the repair shops had day and night gangs employed. St. Thomas reported railway men busy, and several extra men were taken on in the yards of the Michigan Central. Car shops at London were busy on repairs. In the Western Provinces freight traffic continued heavy, with a shortage of cars reported at some points. At Fernie, owing to the suspension of coal mining, all branches of transportation were quiet; other British Columbia cities, however, reported activity in railway traffic.

Employment in water transportation was fairly well maintained, though owing to the opening of the St. Lawrence route conditions at the winter ports at Halifax and St. John were somewhat affected. Halifax reported a slight falling off in work along the waterfront, though employment for longshoremen and coal handlers was well maintained. At Sydney longshore work was active, with more men employed than in the previous month. St. John reported work along the docks quieter, and at Newcastle men on vessels and docks were only fairly well employed. Fredericton, however, reported a demand for firemen and deck hands with the opening of river navigation. At Montreal, the number of vessels arriving was not as great as during the same period of last year; arrivals from lake ports, as shown by the Lachine canal returns were also greatly reduced. Quebec also reported a smaller number of vessels arriving than in the previous year. Toronto reported navigation quiet on account of ice in the upper lakes. At Hamilton, however, activity was reported in freight shipments between Montreal and Tor-

onto. At Owen Sound, navigation lines reported good passenger traffic and heavy freight shipments, and at Sault Ste. Marie work along the waterfront was active, with a large tonnage passing through the canals. Port Arthur also reported an increased number of men engaged in freight handling and longshore work. Vancouver and Victoria reported water traffic active.

Chrome iron, copper and asbestos mines in the Sherbrooke district were busy and still reported a

Mining

scarcity of labour. Cobalt reported an increase in ore shipments, which were 30 cars containing approximately 2,283,871 pounds, compared with 25 cars containing 1,877,649 pounds in April. Bullion consignments were approximately 900,253.04 fine ounces valued at \$689,601.95 as against 874,608.86 ounces, with a value of \$661,159.68 during April. Silver continued to average over 70 cents per ounce and the usual bonuses were paid to miners. Prospecting throughout the district was brisk, despite unfavourable weather. Sault Ste. Marie reported the Helen and Magpie iron mines short of men and the usual daily output of 1,000 tons fell to about 750 tons; in the Port Arthur district several hundred men were steadily employed. Nelson reported activity in the smaller mines, but some of the larger properties and the smelters had a lower output on account of shortage of coke. At the Rossland mines, which had been closed down owing to a shortage in the supply of coke and where there was a dispute between the company and its employees, an arrangement was arrived at between the parties whereby the company agreed to resume development on a limited scale for at least a month in the hope that by that time there would be an improvement in the coke situation. Similar arrangements were expected to be made with other companies affected. Nanaimo reported quartz mines in the district working steadily and the smelter at Ladysmith very busy.

Activity continued in coal mines in the Sydney district, the Dominion Coal Company increasing its output about 20,000 tons. Coke ovens at the Sydney plant produced 49,000 tons and the coke output at Sydney Mines was 8,700 tons. A large number of new coke ovens were being built at the Sydney Steel plant and work on the 40 ovens under construction at Sydney Mines was progressing satisfactorily. Westville reported that the Intercolonial Coal Company operated full time during the first three weeks of the month, but discontinued operations in one slope for a few days owing to an accident to machinery; the Acadia Coal Company's mines worked full time, except No. 2 slope at the Albion colliery, where operations were discontinued owing to fire in the workings. Fredericton reported that the Minto coal mines were being worked more actively, but were short of labour. Coal mining in Western fields continued very quiet, all large mines and coke ovens being practically idle owing to the continuation of labour difficulties. Coal mines on Vancouver Island were active, with a shortage of men in some mines; the Canadian collieries at Cumberland were erecting 120 coke ovens and expected to increase the number.

Building was active at nearly all points in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in the erection of dwell-

Building and Construction ing houses and in repairs, with a fair amount of commercial building

in some localities. Montreal reported activity in the construction of dwellings and extensions to industrial plants; dwelling construction also was active at Quebec and at Sherbrooke. Three Rivers reported building fair, but at St. John operations were very quiet. Toronto reported the building trades active, there being an increased demand for small houses. At Hamilton, many apartment houses, public buildings and factory extensions were being erected. At Peterborough, 200 men were employed in connection with the construction of a new plant for the Quaker Oats Company to

replace the building destroyed by fire. Windsor reported building very busy in the construction of small dwellings. Other points in Ontario reported building comparatively quiet. At Winnipeg building showed improvement, and at Brandon the building trades were actively employed. Regina and Moose Jaw reported building quiet, though in the rural districts fairly active conditions obtained. At Medicine Hat several commercial buildings were under construction and skilled building tradesmen were reported scarce. Lethbridge and Calgary reported city building somewhat quiet, though there was a fair amount of activity in rural districts. Building in Pacific Coast cities was quiet. Railway and public construction continued quiet and was confined in most localities to maintenance work.

St. John reported lumbering active, saw and shingle mills giving employment to a large number of men. At Newcastle, sawmills had commenced

the season's work, but owing to a shortage of unskilled labour some mills were running below capacity. Fredericton also reported a large volume of employment in sawmills and on the booms. At Quebec, river driving was active, but the work was proceeding under difficulties owing to lack of the usual spring floods. Hull reported active conditions on the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers and in the sawmills. At Peterborough, lumbering was quieter, owing to a shortage of help, and at Owen Sound delays in the arrival of logs kept the mills idle. In the Sault Ste. Marie district, the drives were finished and mills were running, but were short of labour. Prince Albert reported sawmills running day and night shifts and employing all the labour available. In the Fernie district, timber, railway ties and post and pole camps were very active and sawmills and shingle mills busy. Nelson also reported sawmills active, with a shortage of experienced men. Vancouver reported the demand for men in lumber camps exceeded the supply, skilled loggers being

particularly required; saw and shingle mills were busy and some new shingle mills were being opened. Logging camps in the Nanaimo district were very busy and short of labour; sawmills and shingle mills were working steadily.

Farm operations were carried on more actively than in the previous month,

owing to improved weather conditions and a better supply of help,

Agriculture

though in many districts there was still a shortage of experienced labour. Hamilton reported spring seeding completed, with farmers using school boys as farm hands. In the Chatham district farmers were delayed by continued rain; an advance of \$3 per ton for sugar beets was given by the local sugar company to induce farmers to grow a larger crop. Manitoba districts reported a large acreage seeded and the season promising. At Moose Jaw, however, while crop conditions for the first part of the month were reported favourable, frost towards the close of the month did considerable damage. Prince Albert reported help somewhat scarce. Medicine Hat also reported farm help scarce in a number of localities. At Lethbridge, seeding was nearly finished, greater use having been

made of tractors than in other seasons. Edmonton reported a demand for agricultural help, wages of \$45 and \$50 per month for experienced men being offered. Conditions in British Columbia fruit-growing districts gave promise of a good crop and there was an active demand for fruit pickers; quite a number of women and girls were registered in Vancouver and Victoria for this work.

Halifax reported that some fair catches of mackerel were taken outside the harbour the latter part of the month, and in the Sydney district

Fishing

lobster and cod fishermen reported fair catches, with herring plentiful at some points. Lobster fishermen in the Gabaious and Louisburg districts sustained heavy loss of traps by a storm in the early part of the month. Charlottetown reported fishing active, the lobster catch being exceptionally good. St. John reported fishing fair, and at Newcastle cold weather delayed operations; much damage to lobster fishermen's gear was reported owing to storms. Sault Ste. Marie reported lake fishing quiet on account of ice in Lake Superior. At Vancouver, good catches of halibut were brought into port.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported a shortage of labour in the rolling mills of the Starr Manufacturing Company; machine and boiler shops were busy and employment in shipyards was good, with a shortage of ship carpenters reported. Stove and furnace foundries were only fairly well employed. The Acadia Sugar Refinery Company was busy but short of labour; biscuit and confectionery establishments continued active, but aerated waters were quiet. Cotton mills and rope works were active, with the former short of experienced help. The printing and publishing group reported briskness, and sash, door and planing mills worked

overtime. The shoe factory was busy and manufacturers of paints and varnishes were working to capacity. Activity was marked in railway freight departments. While there was a slight falling off in work along the waterfront the early part of the month, employment for longshoremen and coal handlers was well maintained. Building was active, chiefly in the erection of dwelling houses and in repairs. Some fair catches of mackerel were taken outside the harbour towards the end of the month.

Sydney reported the production of the Sydney Steel Works as follows: pig iron, 31,000 tons; ingots, 36,000; blooms, billets and slabs, 30,000 tons; merchant

bars, 4,500; rails, 13,000; wire rods, 8,000; wire and products of wire, 7,200 tons. The number of blast furnaces in operation was four. Sydney Mines steel works produced 7,200 tons of iron and 12,500 tons of steel. Work on the new blast furnace was nearing completion, and the furnace was expected to be ready to go in blast early in June. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces were as active as last month, and the A. C. Thompson Company at North Sydney was enlarging its plant. Sheet metal works were busy with very little change from last month. Abattoirs were busy, but aerated water and soft drink establishments were quiet. Railway repair shops were very busy. Street and electric railways were active, with extra hands employed in ballasting and repairs. Navigation and 'longshore work was active, with more men employed than last month. Coke ovens at the Sydney plant, 548 in operation, produced 49,000 tons; the coke output at Sydney Mines was 8,700 tons. A large number of new coke ovens were being built at the Sydney Steel plant and work on the 40 coke ovens under construction at Sydney Mines was progressing. The Dominion Coal Company raised 325,000 tons, 20,000 tons more than last month. The company began to pay its miners weekly on May 1, and the pay-Monday output, which was usually small under the semi-monthly pay plan, has been larger since the weekly pay plan was inaugurated. The output of coal at Sydney Mines was 50,000 tons. There were prospects for a fairly bright building season if stock and material could be secured. Lobsters and cod fishermen reported fair catches and herring were plentiful in some districts. Bait was scarce. Fishermen in the Gabarus and Louisburg district reported some loss of gear on account of storms.

At Westville steel-working plants operated full time during the first half of the month, but later the output of one or two plants fell off considerably. Woodworking plants worked overtime to fill the local demand for building material. The Interecolonial Coal Company

worked full time during the first three weeks of the month, but owing to an accident to machinery discontinued operations in one slope for a few days; the Acadia Coal Company's mines were in full operation except at No. 2 slope of the Albion Colliery, where work was discontinued owing to fire.

Amherst reported foundries fairly busy, the Canada Car Company turning out several box cars daily. The work was somewhat hampered on account of a shortage of men and material. Woollen mills were steadily employed. Farm labour was in demand and wages of \$35 to \$40 per month were offered.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported canning factories, meat packing houses and tobacco factories working at normal capacity, and 'longshoremen actively employed. Adverse weather with a shortage of help seriously retarded farm work, though the situation in regard to labour was improving. Fishing was active, the lobster catch being exceptionally good.

New Brunswick

Rolling mills at St. John were running steadily. Flour mills and sugar refineries were active, and other branches of the food group except breweries were busy. Cotton mills were running overtime and advertising for hands. The pulp mill continued running day and night, and the printing trade and paper box factories were well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were working overtime; the Christie Woodworking Company and the Wilson Box Factory were advertising for machine hands. Tanneries and shoe factories continued active. Steam railways were busy, but handicapped by a shortage of cars; the street railway opened a new line and took on additional conductors and motor-men. 'Longshore work was quieter owing to the opening of the St. Lawrence route. Building was fair and lumbering active, saw and shingle mills absorbing a large number of 'longshoremen.

Moncton reported railway shops and foundries active. Biscuit manufacturers and aerated water companies increased their staffs. Woollen and underwear companies were steadily employed, and hat and cap companies active. Sash, door and planing mills were busy and building operations brisk. Civic labourers were well employed on sewer extensions.

Newcastle reported pulp and paper companies very busy and sash and door factories active. Workmen on vessels and docks were only fairly well employed, but railway employees were busy. Sawmills on the Miramichi had commenced the season's work, but owing to a shortage of unskilled labour some mills were running at less than capacity. Farmers were putting in a much larger acreage of wheat and potatoes than last year. Continued cold weather delayed fishing operations and much damage was done to lobster fishermen's gear by storms.

Fredericton reported foundries and machine shops very busy, the Smith foundry running day and night. Agricultural implement factories were well employed. Metal roofers and sheet metal workers were in demand, and machinists found ready employment. Meat packing houses were quiet, but bakers and confectioners were busy, and also creameries and dairies. The soft drink establishments were well into their summer rush. The cotton mill was working full time and could use more help. Steam laundries and dyeing establishments were well employed. Newspapers, job printers and bookbinders were busy. In woodwork and furniture, employees had a good month. Boot and shoe workers had steady employment, and reported a shortage of help. Brickmaking plants were preparing for the season. Railway repair shops were busy. The building trades were more active than during the previous month, and were well employed. The Minto coal mines were being worked at high speed, but there was some shortage of labour. All sawmills were running and a large number of hands were employed. While the season has

been backward for planting, farmers have been endeavouring to plant a larger acreage than usual, and nearly every vacant lot in the city and suburbs was being planted by amateur gardeners.

Quebec

Montreal reported the local iron market quiet, with a scarcity of supplies and increased prices. The demand for steel for special purposes made it difficult for mills to attend to regular business, particularly the demand for rails. Tobacco factories were active, though a strike in one factory lessened the output to some extent. Cotton factories had all the work they could handle with the labour available, and the large companies had orders on hand sufficient to keep the mills in full operation for several months. Shoe manufacturers reported a fair business in women's goods and the cheaper lines. The Canada Cement Company reported that sales of cement were about 16 per cent ahead of those in 1916, the demand being chiefly from the rural districts. Manufacturers of paints and oils were active. Navigation commenced on May 1, and a number of vessels arrived during the month, but not so many as during the same period of last year; lake navigation as shown by the Lachine Canal returns was also greatly reduced; traffic on railways, however, continued active. Quite a number of dwellings were being erected and there were extensions to industrial plants and some bridge construction.

Quebec reported machine shops busy and auto repair and fitting garages well employed. Metal roofing and sheet metal workers had a quiet month. Aerated water establishments and breweries were quiet. Cotton mills were running to full capacity and sailmaking was active. Tanneries and the boot and shoe factories were busy. The railways added several trains, and it was expected that by June 3 the old-time table standards would be again in force. Some few ocean-going steamers arrived and ship labourers and longshoremen were again employed, but the number was small as

compared with other years. Stone quarries were working actively and several dwellings were being put up. On the South Shore, work at the new graving dock was going forward. In lumbering, river driving was in progress under adverse conditions as the usual spring floods did not materialize. Municipal work on pavements and permanent sidewalks had not started, and was expected to be considerably curtailed. Work was started upon several sections of the highways being constructed or subsidized by the Provincial Government.

Sherbrooke reported the metals group active and cotton mills busy. Pulp and paper factories were steadily employed and planing mills and chair factories active. Chrome iron, copper and asbestos mines were active, with a scarcity of employees. Employment in building was good and sawmills and shingle mills were busy.

At St. Hyacinthe, metal manufacturing plants and machine shops were rather quiet, but repair shops and farm implement plants busy. A new co-operative bakery started operations. Cigar and tobacco factories and the distillery were busy. Woollen, knitting, hosiery and underwear factories reported a good month, the Penman Company working day and night. Clothing firms were well employed, with labour in demand. Sash, door factories and planing mills worked overtime every week during the month, and chair and organ factories were busy. Tanpers and saddlers were active, and quarries, lime kilns and brickyards reported improvement. Large gangs of men were engaged in building new filters for the civic water department. All building tradesmen were well employed. Farm hands were scarce, though wages offered were from \$5 to \$10 higher than in previous years.

At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Corporation was enlarging its plant, though short-handed in the foundry and machine shop. Tobacco and cigar factories were busy, but breweries and soft drink establishments reported quietness. Cotton and whitewear factories were running full time, the former having a de-

mand for labour. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was busy and had openings for several hundred employees; the St. Maurice Company's pulp and paper mills also were running steadily. Paint mills at St. Malo were well employed. Transportation by rail and water was steady and building was fair.

Hull reported the Matthews-Blackwell Company very active, and the Smart-Woods Company was adding to staff. The E. B. Eddy & Company's mills were running day and night.

At St. Johns, all iron workers, machinists and moulders were well employed. There was a demand for employees at the Cluett-Peabody Company's plant, but manufacturers of men's clothing were quieter. Building operations were very quiet. Railway men were well employed, and navigation on the Chambly canal was active. Seeding operations were delayed on account of adverse weather conditions.

Sorel reported shipyards active, except at the Government shipyards, which were quiet owing to a strike of the employees. Shoe factories and tanneries were busy and building was active. Farmers reported a shortage of help.

Ontario

At Toronto the metals and machinery group showed continued activity except in branches where operations were curtailed owing to a shortage of steel, brass and copper. Some plants engaged in special lines were quieter owing to the completion of special contracts and a number of men and women were laid off. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were active. Baking, confectionery firms and other provision trades were steadily employed, and there was a demand for chocolate dippers. The United Drug Company had a slack month and laid off some employees temporarily; soap factories were active. The textile trades were active. Hosiery, underwear and knitting companies were busy, and manufacturers of bags, tents and awnings were well employed. The Toronto

Carpet Company reported a busy month and reduced working hours from 56 to 50 hours a week in an effort to obtain necessary help. R. G. Long and Company, manufacturers of overalls, shirts and gloves reported a lack of experienced operators and apprentices in five departments. Tower Canadian Limited also required woman operators. White-wear firms and fancy goods manufacturers reported difficulty in securing materials and experienced help. Boot and shoe workers had an active month, but trunk makers were somewhat quiet; the paint and varnish industries were busy. Railway traffic was active, but navigation quiet on account of ice in the upper lakes. There was an increase in the demand for small houses, and building tradesmen were well employed. The demand for farm labour was met to some extent by the War Production Club of the Toronto Board of Trade, which placed over 1,000 men on farms and arranged to supply an additional number during the harvest season.

Hamilton reported manufacturers of structural steel, locomotive cars and parts active, and stationary and portable engine and boiler shops busy, but somewhat short of material. Manufacturers of agricultural implements, steam and motor tractors were busy, with a demand for moulders, fitters and erectors. All branches of the foods group were reported well employed, except breweries and distilleries, which were fairly busy. Manufacturers of cottons, woollens and knitted goods had a good month, and the Sanford Company and the Copley-Noyes Company, manufacturers of clothing, were in need of machine operators; other branches of the clothing group also reported activity. The printing and allied trades and all branches of the woodworking group were busy and manufacturers of boots and shoes, trunks, harness and horse goods steadily engaged. All branches of the clay, glass and stone group, and manufacturers of acids, chemicals, etc., were well employed. Grand Trunk outward freight shipments for May showed an increase of 4,000 tons over last month. The Inland

Steamship lines were very active, making large freight shipments to Montreal, Port Arthur and Toronto. Building was active, many apartment houses, public buildings and factory extensions being in course of erection.

Niagara Falls reported all iron working, machinery and silver plating plants busy and advertising for both skilled and unskilled labour. The shredded wheat factory and the bakeries and dairies were active. Hat, neckwear, suspender and corset factories were well employed. The largest summer hotel will not open this season and laundry workers will be among the classes of labour affected. The corrugated paper factory was busy. Many dwellings and commercial buildings were being erected. Agriculture was active in all branches, and the largest acreage that labour conditions would permit was being planted. Fruit prospects were good.

At Welland preparations were being made for iron shipbuilding on a large scale. Existing plant will be extended and new slips constructed. Building operations were active and the large iron-working plants were very busy.

At St. Catharines metal working and machinery plants were active, with labour in demand. The various branches of the food group were well employed, and the textile trade was busy. Pulp and paper manufacturers were very busy, printing establishments active, and rubber factories steadily employed. Building was fair.

Ottawa reported that the Eugene Munsell Mica Company, owing to a scarcity of woman labour, was moving its factory to Victoriaville, Que. There was an active demand for farm labour, and the Provincial Employment Bureau's Ottawa branch filled a number of positions at wages of from \$45 to \$50 per month.

Brockville reported manufacturers of portable boilers and motor boats fairly busy. The Canadian Briscoe Motor Car Company and the Canada Carriage Company were active, the latter advertising for woman employees. The James Smart

Manufacturing Company was unusually active in the manufacture of hardware and busy on stoves and furnaces. Various branches of the food and tobacco group except cigarmaking and brewing were busy, and manufacturers of hats and gloves were steadily employed. Sash, door and planing mills and various branches of the leather group were fairly active. Steam railways and repair shops were busy, but water transportation was quiet.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Company and the Kingston Shipbuilding Company busy and advertising for more men; the Kingston Smelting Company was in need of furnace men and labourers. The Montreal Transportation Company was active, with a demand for carpenters. Textile mills reported a shortage of help. Employment in sash, door and planing mills was good, and the piano factory required additional hands. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories were well employed. Fairly active conditions prevailed along the water front.

Belleville reported the rolling mills working day and night and lock works very busy. Various branches of the food group were active, and shirt factories well employed. Sash, door and planing mills had a good month. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy and building fairly active.

Peterborough reported a shortage of skilled and unskilled labour in the metals group, the Canadian General Electric Company working overtime. Cereal mills and meat packing houses were busy and woollen mills and carpet factories active. A shortage of help was reported in planing mills and box factories. Railway transportation was busy, but lumbering was quieter owing to a shortage of help. Building showed improvement; 200 men were employed in the commencement of building operations for the creation of a new plant for the Quaker Oats Company to replace the old plant destroyed by fire. Farmers reported a shortage of farm hands; some factory employees were planting

land ploughed for them by their employers.

At Galt, rolling mills, engines and boiler shops, car and coach plants and stove foundries were active. The food and textile groups were busy, the silk mill advertising for help. Shoe factories also were in need of additional hands. All branches of transportation were busy and building showed improvement.

Brantford reported manufacturers of engines very busy and agricultural implement establishments and stove companies active. Flour mills and baking and confectionery establishments reported activity and all branches of the textiles group were well employed, with a shortage of woman help and unskilled labour. The shoe factory and starch and varnish works were busy. Railways reported a very busy month. Building was quiet and little civic work was being carried on.

At Kitchener, manufacturers of portable engines, threshers and gasoline engines were busy. Flour mills, meat-packing houses and biscuit and candy factories worked full time, and other branches of the food group, including cigar factories and breweries, were actively employed. Knitting, felt and rope and twine factories were busy, and in the clothing group, shirt, collar and button factories and whitewear factories were short of operators. Furniture factories were working full time, with a demand for skilled mechanics. The piano and organ factory was steadily employed and other branches of the woodworking group were busy. Tanneries were working full time and were in need of labour. Employment in boot and shoe factories and trunks and bag factories was good, and the large rubber factories required additional help. Steam railways were very busy in freight departments. Building was only fairly active.

Guelph reported all metal and machine plants very active; skilled mechanics were in demand at the Taylor-Forbes Company and MacKenzie Machinery Company, and the Guelph Stove Company required labourers. All branches

of the foods group except breweries were active, and textile factories were steadily employed, with a demand for woman help in some establishments. Woodworkers in sash, door and planing mills were busy, and piano factories had a good month. The building trades were well employed.

At Stratford there was a demand for skilled labour in metal industries and for woman help in woollen and knitting factories. Furniture and chair factories were active and tanneries were working steadily. Traffic employees on the Grand Trunk Railway had a good month and the repair shops had day and night gangs employed.

Woodstock reported a demand in wagon factories for both skilled and unskilled labour. Stoves and furnace foundries required moulders, stove-mounters and polishers. Woman labour was in demand by baking and confectionery establishments and by manufacturers of knitted goods. Job printers were in demand. Furniture and chair factories and piano and organ factories reported both skilled and unskilled labour in demand. Tanneries also reported labour scarce. Building tradesmen were fully employed.

At London the McClary Company was busy in the stove works, and the George White & Sons Company was shipping a large number of threshing machines and engines. The Corn Flake Company was working to capacity; the McCormick and Perrin companies were busy in both candy and biscuit departments. The Peerless Hosiery and Holeproof Hosiery plants were well employed, and the Helena Costume Company was taking on more hands. The Greene-Swift Company, manufacturers of ready-made clothing, reported business in the between-seasons quiet. The Parisian Steam Laundry was very busy. Job printing was a little slack through the month, but lithographers were well employed. Planing mills were busy and wooden box factories were very active. The Hyman tannery continued exceptionally busy. Employment in shoe factories was good. In transportation, the street railway took

on more motormen and conductors on summer runs, and the Grand Trunk Railway car shops were busy on repair work. Very little new work in the building line was expected this year, but building tradesmen were busy on repair work. Civic employment was also very good.

St. Thomas reported iron working establishments busy, one foundry being short of men for heavy work. Railway men were well employed, and several extra men were given employment in the yards of the Michigan Central. Building was quiet. Experienced farm workers were in demand.

Chatham reported foundries and machine shops in need of skilled mechanics; motor companies were active, and farm implement and carriage factories very busy. Flour mills were fairly well engaged and a large number of men were employed at the Dominion Sugar Company getting the plant ready for the season's operations. Sash, door and planing mills were active, but short of skilled mechanics. Building was brisk.

Windsor reported the bridge works very busy, and automobile factories were very active, with mechanics in demand. All cigar factories were running to full capacity, with a demand for female labour. Felt and tarred paper products were busy, with help in demand. Newspapers and job printers reported business good except in one large printing concern; owing to the discontinuance of the Ford Times until after the war, some printers and bindery girls were laid off. Sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were running to capacity, and were somewhat short of men. In building, a number of small residences were being erected, but larger buildings were held back owing to the high prices. The Chalmers automobile plant was being rushed to completion.

At Owen Sound the various branches of the metals and machinery group were reported active, some establishments working overtime. The food group was well employed, and woodworking establishments very busy and in some instances short of help. Local navigation

lines reported good passenger traffic and heavy freight shipments, and railways were active in all departments. Building was quiet, and sawmills were idle owing to delays in the arrival of logs.

Agricultural implement and stove factories at Orillia were busy, some departments working overtime. Planing mills were active on small orders, and tanneries were adding to staff. Work on the new power plant at Swift Rapids was continued steadily.

Ore shipments from Cobalt were 30 cars, containing approximately 2,283,871 pounds, and the bullion consignments 771 bars, containing approximately 900,253.04 fine ounces, valued at \$689,-601.95. The usual bonuses were paid in the camp, as silver averaged well over 70 cents per ounce for the month. A labour shortage was reported in the Porcupine camp. Prospecting was brisk, despite unfavourable weather. Pulp mills at Iroquois Falls were busy.

At Sault Ste. Marie the Algoma Steel Corporation, employing 3,400 men, was running day and night with an average daily output of about 1,000 tons of steel. The Northern foundry, employing 150 men, was busy supplying parts for machinery and on special work. The Spanish River Pulp and Paper mills, employing 600 men, were running day and night, turning out about 200 tons of paper per day, 60 tons of sulphide pulp and 120 tons of ground wood pulp; the company was also commencing the manufacture of wrapping paper. Planing mills were active and tile yards were busy supplying a large demand from farmers. Chemical plants were running day and night. The Great Lakes Power Company was employing 500 men enlarging its water power canal. Work along the waterfront was active, the tonnage passing through the canal during the month being about 1,800,000 tons. The Helen and Magpie iron mines were short of men and the usual daily output of 1,000 tons fell to about 750 tons. Lumber camps were closed and the drives completed; mills were running, but were short of labour. Building was dull and

fishing operations were quiet on account of ice in Lake Superior.

At Port Arthur, owing to the opening of navigation, a greater number of men were employed on the docks as freight handlers and longshoremen. Mining gave steady employment to several hundred men, but building, outside of some activity on elevators, was quiet. Fire which destroyed a foundry at Fort William threw from 100 to 150 men and boys out of employment, but these workers were soon absorbed in other lines.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported employment good in the metals and machinery group. Food and liquor establishments were fairly active, but in tobacco products there was a slight falling off in business, though comparatively little change in the number of employees. There was an active demand for girls in canning factories, also for experienced help in hosiery and knitting factories; manufacturers of bags and of tents and awnings were also seeking help, and all branches of the printing and publishing group were active, with a demand in binderies for woman help. Leather factories were fairly busy. Steam railways and other branches of the transportation group reported active conditions, and there was an improvement in some lines of building.

Brandon reported the foods group active, except in the case of tobacco products, which were dull. Tanneries were busy and manufacturers of trunks and harness goods fair. Building was active. A large grain acreage was seeded and the season was promising for farmers.

Saskatchewan

At Regina, flour mills and abattoirs were reported active, and employment in newspaper and job printing houses was very good. Sash, door and planing mills were running full time and the Imperial Oil Company was steadily employed and making additions to plant; the soap works reported quietness. Engineers at the power plant were working seven

days a week through inability to secure shift engineers and firemen. Railways were busy, but reported a shortage of cars. Building was quiet.

Moose Jaw reported little building in the city, but some activity in the country districts, with a shortage of building mechanics. Crop conditions at the commencement of May were favourable, but frosts towards the close of the month did considerable damage.

At Prince Albert, flour mills continued steadily employed and other branches of the food group were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were active and normal conditions obtained on the railways. Building was steady and railroad construction active in connection with the yards and approaches to the Grand Trunk station. Sawmills were running day and night shifts and employing all the labour available. Farmers were active, with help somewhat scarce.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat the Alberta Foundry and Machine Company was very active in the machine shop, but the foundry was closed down for a short time. Rolling mills and other metal working industries reported business very active. Flour mills were working night and day. Dairies reported business good, but they were unable to secure sufficient butter and cream to meet the demand. Business improved with soft drink establishments, and the brewery was more active. Laundries reported business about the same as in the previous month, but dyers and cleaners were very busy. Newspaper and job printing was fairly active, but bookbinding was rather quiet. Planing mills were well employed. Clay products and stoneware industries reported business somewhat improved, and the linseed oil mills were very active. Several commercial buildings were under construction and building tradesmen were in demand. Weather conditions were unfavourable for farmers and farm help was rather hard to secure.

Lethbridge reported agents in automobiles and tractors very busy and giving employment to a number of men on repair work. The flour mills, the brewery and creameries were active. The brickyard was again in operation, with a fair demand. The new filtration system was progressing, though there was some delay owing to the iron work not being on hand. Coal mines, with the exception of one small mine, were idle owing to labour troubles. In building, there was very little work on new buildings, but tradesmen were well employed on repairs. Farmers were very busy and seeding was about finished.

Calgary reported iron works and locomotive shops busy. Flour mills were running double shifts and abattoirs and meat packing houses were increasing staffs. Other branches of the food group were quiet. Newspaper and job printing offices were fully employed and leather factories were active. Railway lines and repair shops were working steadily. Building was active in country districts and there was still a demand for men for lumber camps and mills.

At Edmonton the iron works reported business brisk and a demand for skilled machinists. The Swift Canadian meat packing company was fairly busy and prepared to take on a few more hands. Newspaper establishments were very active, with considerable overtime; job printing was fair. There was an increase in the number of men employed in the civic works and telephone departments. There was still a demand for agricultural help at wages of \$45 and \$50 for experienced men.

British Columbia

Fernie reported various branches of the food group quiet or fairly so, but sash, door and planing mills active. All branches of transportation were quiet, and at coal mines and coke ovens operations were entirely suspended on account of labour difficulties. Timber, railway ties and post and pole camps

were very active and sawmills and shingle mills busy.

Nelson reported activity in the smaller mines, but some of the larger properties and the smelter at Trail had a lower output on account of shortage of coke. Sawmills were active and short of experienced men, such as saw setters and edger men. According to reports from the fruit-growing districts there was promise of a good crop.

Vancouver reported steel and wooden shipbuilding very active, with a demand for workmen, and metal working establishments were busy. Food, tobacco and liquor establishments were well employed, and at the sugar refinery some work was going on, though operations were hampered by a strike of the employees. In the textile trade the demand for woman workers remained slightly in advance of the supply. Employment in the garment-making trades was good. Pulp and paper mills on the coast were running at capacity, with large orders ahead, and the printing and publishing group showed improvement. Sash and door factories were busy, chiefly owing to demand from the Prairie Provinces. Active conditions prevailed on the railways and on the docks. Building was quiet, but some improvement was noted. In lumbering the demand for men exceeded the supply, skilled loggers being required particularly. Saw and shingle mills were busy and some new shingle mills were being opened. Good catches of halibut were being brought into port. Saleswomen in de-

partment stores were fully employed, but the demand for stenographers was not very great; the telephone company was advertising for operators.

Nanaimo reported sash and door mills running steadily, but brick yards practically idle. Boat traffic with the mainland was commenced, but was not as extensive as usual. Quartz mines in the district were steadily engaged; coal mines were working to capacity and reported a shortage of men. The smelter at Ladysmith had much work ahead. The Canadian Collieries at Cumberland were erecting 120 coke ovens and expected to increase the number later. The building trades were quiet. Logging camps were very busy and short of labour; sawmills and shingle mills were working steadily.

Victoria reported iron shipyards fairly busy and wooden shipyards active. Shirt and overall factories were operating steadily and steam laundries were well employed. Job printing was quiet and work on newspapers was only fair. Brick, tile, sewer pipe and pottery plants continued active, but the cement plants on Cod Inlet were only fairly well employed. Transportation by rail and water was active, and the Patricia Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway was opened for traffic. All branches of the lumber industry were busy, stimulated by the demand from shipbuilding companies. There was an active demand for fruit pickers and a local committee registered about 500 women and girls for the work.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING MAY, 1917

DURING the month of May reports were received in the Department from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with certain disputes. The Royal Commission which was appointed by Order in Council in lieu of Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into and report upon the unrest

existing among the miners employed by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in the Province of Nova Scotia, also completed its investigation. During the month four applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and in three cases Boards were constituted; in the remaining case it appeared that certain concessions by the company

would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute and proceedings were accordingly stayed to this end. Proceedings also took place in connection with the completion of a Board which had been established during the preceding month.

Applications Received

On May 3, 1917, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on behalf of certain employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, being station agents, operators, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The application stated that the dispute affected 1,400 employees and grew out of a demand from the latter for increased rates of pay and improved working conditions. A Board was established by the Minister on May 8. Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. On June 4 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, this appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the other Board members. Representatives of the workmen had explained that the engagements of some of their members would prevent the opening of the enquiry until after mid-June.

An application for a Board was also received on May 3 on behalf of similar classes of employees of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and others. The number of employees affected was given in the application as 148, and the cause of the dispute as the employees' demand for an agreement covering rates of pay and conditions of employment. In this case the majority of the employees were resident in the United States, where also the employing company has its headquarters. The De-

partment suggested that, as has been done in similar cases, the question of jurisdiction should be waived, also that in view of the close business relations between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Central Vermont Railway the two roads should name the same person. The matter was under discussion at the close of the month.

On May 12 an application for a Board was received from certain employees of the Transcona Shell Company, Limited, Transcona, Man., being toolmakers and other machinists employed by the hour, members of Lodge No. 484 of the International Association of Machinists. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and conditions of employment and affected 45 employees directly and 700 others indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister on May 16 and was constituted as follows: Rev. G. L. Waite, Transcona, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. J. F. Haffey, Transcona, company's nominee; and Mr. R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, employees' nominee. A number of the employees had gone on strike on May 1, but had returned to work on May 9 pending investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

On May 28 an application was received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to deal with a dispute affecting certain employees in the Manitoba District, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway Storemen. The application stated that the dispute related to the question of wages and affected 200 employees. A Board was established by the Minister on May 28, Mr. Wm. J. Christie, Winnipeg, being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the company. Mr. R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, was appointed by the Minister as for the employees, no recommendation having been received from the latter. On June 1 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members.

Other Proceedings under Act

In the May number of the *Labour Gazette*, reference has been made to the establishment on April 27 of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain employees, members of Division No. 99 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and to the appointment, on the employees' recommendation, of Mr. Richard A. Rigg, M.L.A., Winnipeg, as a member thereof. On May 2, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, was appointed on the company's recommendation, and on May 9 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of His Honour Judge Robert H. Myers, Winnipeg; this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members.

Regarding the dispute between the

Canadian Express Company and its employees west of North Bay, Ont., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, it will be remembered that the Board in this case presented a unanimous report, recommending that certain employees who had been discharged because they had joined the union should be reinstated and paid for lost time, the Board also recommending a working schedule as to wages, etc. The employing company had declined to name a member for appointment to this Board, and the Minister had, under the statute, appointed without recommendation. The employees accepted the findings of the Board, but at the close of the month of May the company's attitude was in doubt. Word has been subsequently received from the company consenting to, reinstate the employees who had been dismissed, with compensation for lost time, and the dispute is regarded as having ended satisfactorily.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and Certain Employees, being Teamsters, Labourers, etc.

ON May 14 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and about 400 employees, being teamsters, labourers, etc., members of Civic Employees' Union. The application was made on behalf of the employees concerned, and it was stated that the dispute related to wages, the appointment of foremen, and alleged discrimination against union members. The personnel of the Board established by the Minister on April 5 to deal with this dispute was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Chas. Reid, Vancouver, employer's nominee; and Mr. Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board is unanimous and contains recommendations for

the settlement of each point in dispute. The findings were accepted by the Civic Employees' Union, but the position of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver had not been stated at the close of the month.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the civic employees of the City of Vancouver and the Corporation of the City of Vancouver.

Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation constituted in this matter respectfully beg to report as follows:

Meetings of the Board were held on April 23, 24, 26, 27 and 30, and on May 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at the Court House, Vancouver, B.C.

Three matters of complaint were specified in the application for appointment of the Board, all of which were investigated.

1. The men demand a minimum rate of \$3 per day. In opening this branch of the case Mr. J. H. McVeity, representing the men, accepted as fair the first of the principles laid down in the report dated May 7, 1913, of a former Conciliation Board dealing with a similar dispute between the same parties, viz., "that every labourer must be paid a wage sufficient to enable him to maintain himself and his family in a reasonable degree of comfort." The present Board endorse this principle subject to the qualifications hereinafter set out and consider it decisive on this branch of the case in favour of the men's demand. The maximum earning power of a labourer in the city's employ under the city's time schedule at \$3.00 a day would be \$16.50 per week. This is subject to deductions for holidays, the men being paid only for time actually put in. The Board is convinced that under prevailing cost of living conditions in Vancouver (which conditions have now lasted for at least eight months and which are progressively becoming more onerous with every indication of becoming more accentuated in the immediate future) this sum of \$16.50 is the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the above cited principle. It is true that the city's financial obligations are heavy, and that it is common with everyone is feeling the strain of this period of storm and stress, but it is equally apparent that the labourers are not responsible for either condition. In the opinion of the Board, it is unfair to shift the burden occasioned by optimistic expenditures created largely by the action of the ratepayers themselves upon the shoulders of labouring men to such an extent as to depress their earnings below the amount necessary to maintain themselves and their families in a reasonable degree of comfort, and it is equally unfair to do this because world conditions are re-acting unfavourably on the financial status of the city and of the ratepayers individually. The labour is necessary to preserve the city's assets and to furnish the citizens with the protection and facilities they require, and it must in the Board's opinion be paid for on the above-cited principle as a minimum.

The question is, however, complicated by the fact that the city has in its employ a number of elderly men who are incapable of doing a fair day's work. The Board conceive that the above cited basic principle must be qualified by the addition that the labourer must be worthy of his hire. To burden the ratepayers with paying \$3 a day for labour worth, say, only \$2.50, is to distribute charity under the guise of wages. The question arises why not pay the rate the work is actually worth, and

it is one of great difficulty and one that has given the Board much concern. The task of differentiating between men, which the adoption of such a course would entail, would be most invidious, and in the opinion of the Board a source of continuous friction and trouble. The constant pressure on an employing body, owing its position to practically universal suffrage, both male and female, would, the Board believe, result in an undue extension in the number of such employees so that a fair return of the money expended would not be obtained, and thus an injustice done the ratepayers. This result would be accentuated, the Board believe, by the feeling of the men themselves, who finding themselves classed as not expected to do an ordinary day's work would set a low standard as to what a day's work, under the circumstances, should be. Any attempt to ameliorate this by utilizing foremen would probably mean greater expense than if efficient labour were employed as more foremen would probably be required and would almost certainly occasion continuous trouble. The knowledge that such a system was in operation would act as a magnet to draw a great number of elderly men of the province to Vancouver, already by far the largest city in British Columbia, and consequently having already amongst its citizens a large number of such elderly men. It would be impossible, no matter how generously such system was operated, to give employment to all or even any considerable part of the inefficient labour now in the city, so that the influx thereby brought about would serve to increase on the ratepayers the existing burden of supporting the unemployed inefficients by charity. The adoption of the Board's view by the city may occasion hardship in individual instances of present employees, but regrettable as this is the Board feel its duty to recommend such adoption. The ratepayers' position must also be considered in those strenuous times, and whilst it is a fact that the city has in the past preserved its unemployed from want, the Board believe a clear division between the city's charitable and its business activities the only practical course under the circumstances. As stated, only a small proportion of the total inefficient labour now in the city can, in the opinion of the Board, be employed by the city at any one time. If some few are chosen to work all the time a feeling of ranking injustice is engendered in the remainder. If a system of shifts is adopted all must have recourse to city charity, and waste and individual demoralization so far as labour return for money paid as wages by the city must, the Board believe, result. The Board is of opinion, however, that in the case of employees, who have faithfully served the city continuously for a period of ten years, other considerations arise. The city is not confronted in this connection by the problem of competition as is the private employer and the citizens, as a whole, the Board believe, should

show themselves model employers, even at some cost to themselves, by continuing to employ such men at the standard rate of wage so long as they are able to perform a reasonable amount of light work, of which the city fortunately has some considerable amount which must be done at all times. On this branch of the case, therefore, the Board recommends a minimum wage of \$3 a day to all employees, and that only efficient labour be employed, except in the case of men who have been in its employ continuously for a period of ten years. These the Board recommend should be continued in the city's employment at the standard rate of \$3 per day so long as they are physically able to continue at work.

The second request is for the appointment of foremen by a system of seniority and efficiency instead of the present system of patronage. The Board find that no system of patronage was proved to exist. They recommend that the city adopt the principle of promotion from the ranks wherever possible. Fitness for the position to be the primary consideration. In the event of two men equally capable, length of service to be given the preference. In the past, whilst there have been some promotions from the ranks, there has apparently been no recognized principle acted upon. The adoption of the one suggested and the bringing of it to the knowledge of the men would, the Board believe, be an incentive to the men to do good work and would relieve the city authorities from any suspicion of favoritism. In this connection the Board recommend that in the laying off of men, when rendered necessary by conditions, other things being equal, the city adopt the principle of last on first off. In making promotions the Board agree the city should deal with men according to the class of labour they are employed in and not be compelled to make promotions in any one department exclusively from the men working in such department.

The third point raised in the application is discrimination against members of the union. The Board find this not proven, though some changes were made which might reasonably lead the men to believe that there was such discrimination. A statement to the men affected, of the reasons why such changes were necessary would probably have prevented the complaint having been lodged, and the Board recommend that in future this course be pursued when changes are made that result in a man getting a lower rate of pay or a less desirable employment.

Whilst not formally set out in the application, two matters came up during the hearing which the Board deem it to be its duty to deal with. Evidence was given that a man, who had met with an accident whilst in the city's employ, encountered some difficulty and delay

in obtaining re-employment after his recovery. The Board conceive that the city should recognize the principle that every effort should be made to without delay reinstate any one so injured in his old position after his recovery if he is capable of filling it and, if not, to find him some other position which he is capable of filling as near in wage remuneration as may be to the one formerly held by him.

Again it was shown that men were sometimes penalized without being confronted with their accusers, resulting, in one instance, at any rate, in hardship to some of the individuals concerned. Investigation was made, it is true, and in the opinion of the Board conscientiously made, but no confronting of accused with accuser took place. The fault is attributable to the unfair system, not to its administration in the past. It is elementary justice that no man should be condemned without a fair trial, and it is clear to the Board that no fair trial can take place unless the accused party sees his accuser, hears his statement, has an opportunity to cross-examine him and to be heard on his own behalf. The Board recommend that this principle be adopted in future and its adoption be communicated to the men.

A trial postulates a tribunal. In the past, this tribunal has been Mr. Fellowes, the city engineer. He has had a most difficult task to fulfill in connection with labour in the past three years in the city. The men assert that no matter how upright an individual may be he may err in a given instance, and daily experience of life proves the correctness of their opinion. They ask that a Board of Arbitration, to be composed of a nominee by the men, a nominee by the City Council, and a third to be selected by the other two, be set up to deal with appeals to be taken by either party from decisions by the engineer. The city opposes this request. The Board do not feel they should go the length of recommending that it be granted. They do, however, feel that the suggestion is one that might well receive the further consideration of the City Council as affording, if coupled with the adoption of the recommendations herein contained, a complete solution of almost all the practical questions likely to arise between the civic authorities and the men in future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) DENIS MURPHY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) VICTOR R. MIDGLEY,
Representative of the Civic Employees.

(Sgd.) CHARLES REID,
Representative of the City of Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C., May 5, 1917.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain Employees, being Operators on the Pacific Coast Steamship Service.

ON May 23 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which was referred certain matters in dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and employees, being operators on the Pacific Coast steamship service. The application, which emanated from the employees, stated that the dispute arose from the latter's dissatisfaction with wages and working conditions. The number affected by the dispute was given as 23. A Board was established by the Minister on March 12, and was constituted as follows: Mr. R. R. Maitland, Vancouver, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Matthew J. Barr, Vancouver, company's nominee; and Mr. Jas. H. McVety, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board is unanimous and contains recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings were accepted on behalf of the employees concerned, but the position of the company had not been definitely stated at the close of the month.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, employer, and certain of its employees, being operators on Pacific Coast steamship service, employers.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter, and consisting of Mr. Robert R. Maitland, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Matthew J. Barr, the representative of the employer, and

Mr. J. H. McVety, the representative of the employees, begs to report as follows:

The chairman received his appointment, together with the other documents constituting the Board, on the thirty-first day of March, 1917. The two members were then notified by letter to attend a meeting of the Board to be held on Monday, April 16. This meeting was duly held, and each member having subscribed and taken the prescribed oath of office, the Board proceeded to discuss the matters in dispute with a view to arranging for conciliation and ascertaining what the possibilities were in regard to a settlement between the parties.

In furtherance of an effort at conciliation the Board met again on the seventeenth day of April, in the presence of all parties to the dispute.

The representatives for the employer before the Board were Messrs. S. De Winter and G. C. White. The representatives of the employees were Messrs. J. F. Campbell, A. L. Henri and A. M. Baird.

An informal discussion took place, during which the matters in dispute were fully considered and every effort made to arrive at an amicable settlement. Unfortunately the Board was unable to bring the parties to any agreement, their respective views being so divergent as to render the holding of an inquiry absolutely unavoidable.

Before proceeding to take evidence each party to the reference was requested to state in writing whether they would abide by the findings of the Board. Both parties declined to be bound, however, each expressing an inclination to await the Board's award. The representatives were also instructed to furnish proper credentials from their respective principals.

The Board met for the purpose of taking evidence, at the Court House, Vancouver, B.C., on the eighteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fourth days of April, 1917. An adjournment was then taken to the City of Victoria, where meetings were held in the Court House on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of April. The Board resumed its sittings at the Court House, Vancouver, on the thirtieth day of April, continuing on the first, second and third days of May, when the taking of evidence was concluded. Further sessions were held on the ninth and eleventh days of May, when the Board met to formulate its report.

The employees directly affected number 23, all of whom are operators on vessels out of Canadian Pacific ports, and the majority of whom are employed upon Canadian Pacific

Railway steamships engaged in the coastal service. The salaries being paid at the present time are as follows:

- 7 operators are receiving \$30.00 per month.
- 8 operators are receiving \$35.00 per month.
- 6 operators are receiving \$40.00 per month.
- 1 operator is receiving \$55.00 per month.
- 1 operator is receiving \$60.00 per month.

The Majority of the operators receiving \$40.00 per month, and both of those whose salaries are \$55.00 and \$60.00 respectively, are employed on the Trans-Pacific Service, where the employer has maintained a minimum salary of \$40.00 per month.

The evidence throughout was taken on oath. Eleven witnesses were examined, and a mass of documentary evidence was produced for the consideration of the Board.

The complaints of the employees were as follows:

- (1) Insufficient salary;
- (2) Lack of proper accommodation on coast-wise vessels;
- (3) Discontinuance of annual vacation;
- (4) Discontinuance of uniform allowance;
- (5) Unfair discrimination on the part of the employer's Pacific coast manager.

From the evidence adduced it appears that the minimum salary, formerly \$40.00 per month, was in 1913 reduced to \$30.00, which amount the Board considers to be wholly inadequate. Apparently no definite graduated scale of annual increases has been recognized by the employer. This also was a source of considerable dissatisfaction, and in the opinion of the Board should be remedied.

With one possible exception the employees' claims were fairly substantiated by the evidence. On the point of undue discrimination, however, the evidence was somewhat conflicting, and the Board would prefer to refrain from expressing an opinion as to the merits of the charge. There is no doubt that considerable friction has developed from time to time between certain of the employees and the local representatives of the employer. This may or may not have arisen from dissatisfaction with general conditions obtaining in the service.

The company's general manager, Mr. J. H. Lauer, of Montreal, appeared before the Board during the latter portion of the hearing, and presented the employer's case at some considerable length. It was freely admitted that the employees were justly entitled to an increase in salary, and Mr. Lauer suggested a minimum wage of \$40.00 per month, with annual increases up to \$60.00 per month. This he said was the maximum offer the company could afford to make in view of its present financial position. In support of his argument, detailed statements and annual reports were produced and filed with the Board, and the subject was exhaustively dealt with. After due consideration the Board is of opinion that the company's

revenue is satisfactory and its margin of profit a very fair one, and it is therefore unable to agree with this contention.

The Board does not deem it advisable to deal further with this aspect of the question, as it is felt that the financial position of the company should not be the controlling or deciding factor in arriving at what should be a fair wage scale as between the company and its employees.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the claim advanced by the employees for a minimum wage of \$60.00 per month, rising by annual increments to \$80.00 per month, is clearly excessive. The evidence adduced disclosed that a young man of ordinary fair education could, with reasonable application and diligence, qualify as an operator by attending a course at day or night school for a period of from six to eight months. The tuition fee, including books and other incidentals, does not exceed \$130.00. Upon qualifying, the candidate becomes eligible for a position at the company's minimum wage, which includes board and lodging, both of which are furnished by the steamship companies at no expense to the employer. For a young man commencing his career, as is the status of the majority of the operators upon graduation, this represents the equivalent of a very fair salary, and compares favourably with the remuneration paid beginners in other vocations.

After careful consideration of the evidence and arguments of both sides, and the exhibits filed by them, the Board is pleased to be able to present a unanimous report covering the various points at issue.

The Board recommends as follows:

(1) That operators be paid the following scale of wages, the same to come into force and be effective as of the first day of May, 1917:

- (a) Minimum wage \$45.00 per month.
- (b) After 1 year's service 50.00 per month.
- (c) After 2 years' service 55.00 per month.
- (d) After 3 years' service 60.00 per month.

The said scale to be retroactive in so far as length of service of the present employees is concerned.

(2) That the employer forthwith investigate accommodation furnished its employees on boats of the various steamship companies with which it is under contract, and see that the terms of its contracts are being strictly adhered to. Also that complaints of poor accommodation, made by employees to the employer's local office, receive prompt attention. If this is done it is felt that there will not be recurrence of conditions which, in the opinion of the Board, give ground for a good deal of dissatisfaction.

(3) That after one year's service each employee be granted two weeks' vacation in each year, with full salary, or, in lieu of vacation, two weeks' extra salary.

(4) That each employee be granted an allowance for uniform of \$30.00 annually, payable \$15.00 every six months.

(5) That there be no discrimination shown on the part of the employer against union or non-union employees. Also that an employee wishing to register a complaint with the employer be entitled to be represented by whomsoever he may choose to appoint.

The Board was materially aided in arriving at its decision by the evidence submitted at its session held at the city of Victoria, and desires to express its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Edward J.

Haughton, district superintendent of the Dominion Radio Service, and Mr. William Dee, district superintendent of Government Telegraphs of that city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) ROBERT R. MAITLAND,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAS. H. McVETTY,
For the Employees.

(Sgd.) MATT. J. BARR,
For the Employer.

Reports of Royal Commission in Disputes between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and Employes at Glace Bay and Springhill, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and Employees at Sydney Mines

IN the April and May numbers of the *Labour Gazette* references have been made to two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which were received from employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in the Glace Bay colliery district, the employees concerned being in one case members of the Provincial Workmen's Association. In both cases the disputes related to wages but in the former case the recognition of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia was also involved. One of the officers of the Department visited the locality and succeeded in arranging a number of the differences between the parties concerned. In view of the division between the employees with respect to trades unionism, some being in one union, and some in the other, it was thought this situation could be best dealt with by the appointment of a Royal Commission. A Royal Commission was accordingly appointed by Order in Council dated April 19, 1917, to make such recommendations as in the opinion of the commissioners may serve to promote amicable relations between said company and its employees, and may be calculated to remove or lessen the existing friction. The Royal Commission was composed of His Honour Judge Joseph A. Chisholm, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Rev.

John Forrest, D.D., Halifax, N.S.; and Mr. John T. Joy, President of the Halifax Longshoremen's Association, Halifax, N.S.

While the dispute at Glace Bay was under inquiry the Minister received word of difficulties between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees at Springhill, and the Commission was authorized to extend its inquiry to the point named. Later, the Minister learned that differences existed also as between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and its employees at Sydney Mines, and the powers of the Commission were extended to permit inquiry also in this dispute. The inquiry at Sydney Mines was taken immediately after the close of the investigation at Glace Bay and the inquiry at Springhill followed a few days later. It is satisfactory to state that the Royal Commission was able in each case to arrange the differences in question and in two cases to secure a working agreement between the employing Company and its workmen.

The terms of the Commission required that the inquiry be conducted so far as possible on the lines of an inquiry under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. It is thought desirable, therefore, to include in the present article the text of the Orders in Council relative to the Royal Commission and of the findings in the case of each inquiry, treating

the inquiries in this respect also as if they had taken place before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Text of Orders in Council.

P. C. 1102.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1917.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th April, 1917, from the Minister of Labour, representing that, whereas there is considerable unrest in the mining industry carried on by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and there is reason to believe that such unrest may result in serious injury to public interests;

Therefore, with a view to the establishment of more harmonious and satisfactory relations between the said company and its employees in question, it is advisable that an inquiry be made into and concerning such unrest and the nature and causes thereof.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that it be referred to a Commission under the provisions of Part I of Chapter 104, Revised Statutes of 1906, commonly called the Inquiries Act, composed of His Honour Judge Joseph A. Chisholm, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Rev. John Forrest, D.D., Halifax, N.S.; and John T. Joy, President Halifax Longshoremen's Association, Halifax, to hold and conduct such inquiry, with all the powers conferred by the foregoing statute upon the commissioners.

The Minister further recommends that the commissioners have the right to determine the manner of conducting the proceedings in respect of such inquiry and to make inquiries and investigation concerning the relations between said company and its employees in the said industry, with a view to making such recommendations as in their opinion may serve to promote amicable relations between said company and its employees and may be calculated to remove or lessen the friction now existing.

The Minister further recommends that the said Judge Chisholm be appointed Chairman of the said Commission, and that the report of the commissioners be presented to the Minister of Labour.

The Minister further recommends that all fees and expenses payable to the commissioners, or to witnesses or other persons who may under their authority be concerned in the proceedings of the Commission, shall be governed by the provisions as to such matters of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as if the Commission had been a

Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under that statute.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 1278.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th May, 1917.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th May, 1917, from the Minister of Labour, stating—with reference to P.C. 1102,—that whereas information received shows unrest in the coal mining industry in the Province of Nova Scotia to concern other collieries than those controlled by the Dominion Coal Company and there is reason to believe that such unrest may result in serious injury to the public interest, it is desirable that the Commission appointed under P.C. 1102 be authorized to extend its enquiries and recommendations to such other points in the Province of Nova Scotia as may be determined by the Minister of Labour and it is recommended that the powers and authorities of the Commission be extended accordingly.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Report of Inquiry at Glace Bay

To the Honourable
T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The undersigned, members of the Royal Commission appointed to make an investigation into the unrest in the mining industry carried on by the Dominion Coal Company Limited, in the Province of Nova Scotia and the nature and cause thereof, have the honour to report as follows:

We began our investigation at Glace Bay in the morning of Wednesday, the second day of May, 1917, and spent Wednesday and Thursday in conference with the representatives of the Provincial Workmen's Association and of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, hearing oral statements of their contentions, first with one body and then with the other, and finally with both bodies jointly. On Friday, May 4th, we had a series of conferences with the representatives of the

two labour organizations and the officials of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and late on Friday night we made an adjudication, which was accepted by the representatives of all the parties represented.

We found causes of the unrest in the collieries of the Glace Bay district to be principally two.

First, a feeling of discord resulting from the presence in the same field of two rival labour organizations. This feeling interfered in many ways with the successful prosecution of the industry in the different collieries, and produced widespread friction and irritation. The Commission was able to persuade the leaders of the two organizations to agree to the establishment of a new organization, which is intended to absorb the membership of the two existing ones and we believe that in due course this scheme will be carried into effect to the advantage of both employers and employees as well as of the community. The Commission gave its unqualified approval to the proposition.

The other cause of unrest was the matter of wages. After hearing all the parties at considerable length, the Commission determined to recommend that the following increases should be made subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

1.—That ten cents a day be added to the wages of all workmen who are at present receiving wages up to and including \$2.50 per day.

2.—That an increase of 12 per cent be given to all workmen including those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph No. 1.

3.—That the said increase date from the first day of May, 1917.

4.—That the scale of wages thus adjudged should continue in force until the 31st day of December, 1917, and from year to year thereafter until any of the parties give notice of its termination, two months prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

This recommendation or determination of the commission was accepted by the representatives of the various parties, subject, as already stated, to ratification by the bodies they represented, and a copy of the agreement accepting the same is attached to this Report.

There were a few questions of minor importance discussed at the said conferences; and it was agreed that they could be satisfactorily adjusted by the Company and the workmen without the intervention of the Commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. A. CHISHOLM,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN FORREST,

(Sgd.) JNO. T. JOY.

Sydney, Nova Scotia, May 5, 1917.

Memorandum of settlement arrived at of questions in dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and the representatives of the Provincial Workmen's Association and of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, the said settlement having been arrived at during the course of its reference to the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the said questions. It is agreed:

1. That 10 cents a day be added to the wages of all workmen who are at present receiving wages up to and including \$2.50 per day.

2. That an increase of 12½ per cent be given to all workmen, including those mentioned in paragraph (1) hereof.

3. That said increases date from the first day of May, 1917.

4. This agreement shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, 1917, and from year to year thereafter, unless any of the parties hereto give notice of its termination two months prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto subscribed their names.

For Dominion Coal Company, Limited:

(Sgd.) D. H. MACDOUGALL,
General Manager.

(Sgd.) S. B. McNEIL,
G.M., P.W.A.

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT,
Sec., P.W.A.

(Sgd.) SILBY BARRETT,
Pres., U.M.W. of N.S.

(Sgd.) J. B. McLACHLAN,
Sec., U.M.W. of N.S.

The above agreement is the finding of the commissioners on the matters therein dealt with.

(Sgd.) J. A. CHISHOLM,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN FORREST.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. JOY.

Glace Bay, N.S., May 4, 1917.

Report of Inquiry at Sydney Mines

To the Honourable

Thomas W. Crothers, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The commissioners appointed to enquire into the unrest in the mining industry carried on by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, at Sydney Mines in the Province of Nova Scotia beg to report as follows:

The commissioners held meetings at the Town Hall, Sydney Mines, on May 7, 9, 10 and 11, and heard the evidence of 23 witnesses for the miners and three witnesses for the company.

The dispute in this colliery district is entirely resolved by the following recommendations:

After carefully hearing all the evidence, oral and documentary, and the representations and arguments made by all the parties, and with a view of establishing more satisfactory relations between the said company and its miners at this colliery, we respectfully recommend as follows:

That after the present percentage bonus is changed to a regular rate, as we recommend, the following increases be made in the wages of the miners:

1. Ordinary labourers to receive \$2.10 a day;
2. Other classes of labour, now receiving \$2.50 or less a day, and the hoisting engine men, to receive an increase of 15 per cent;
3. All classes now receiving from \$2.51 to \$3.00 a day to receive an increase of 10 per cent;
4. All classes now receiving \$3.01 a day and upwards to receive an increase of five per cent;
5. All hand pick miners to receive an increase of seven and a half per cent;
6. All shooters and loaders to receive an increase of seven and a half per cent; and
7. Machine runners to receive an increase of five per cent.

We further recommend that this scale take effect from the seventh day of May, 1917, and continue from year to year thereafter unless and until either party, two months prior to the expiration of any calendar year, give the other notice of its intention to terminate the same at the expiration of such calendar year.

Dated this fourteenth day of May, 1917.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH A. CHISHOLM,
Chairman of Commissioners.

(Sgd.) JOHN FORREST,

(Sgd.) JNO. T. JOY,
Commissioners.

Report of Inquiry at Springhill

In the matter of the unrest at the collieries operated at Springhill, Nova Scotia, by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited.

To the Honourable

T. W. Crothers, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

We, the undersigned, members of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the unrest existing at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company at Springhill, Nova Scotia, have the honour to report that we visited Springhill on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1917, and had several conferences with the representatives of the company and of the coal workers. After a full investigation of the facts and hearing what was alleged by the

parties to the dispute, we respectfully make the following recommendations:

That the schedule agreed upon between the company and the workmen on the ninth day of April, 1917, be continued, subject to the following supplementary articles, namely:

1. That the company, where pillars are over 35 feet thick, give the workmen an increase of 2 cents a ton for shovelling down coal; and in cases where the pillars are 50 feet or upwards in thickness, the company, in addition to the 2 cents a ton, give \$2.00 a shift for such shovelling. Also that the company should split pillars which are sixty feet or upwards.

The above additions are not to apply where the angle is 35 degrees or more.

2. Where it can be avoided the putting of three or more men in a pillar shall be discontinued.

3. All wages shall be fixed by a flat rate.

4. The steady work bonus shall be continued, and two and a half per cent bonus shall be paid for 21 days' work in a period of four weeks.

5. This arrangement to date from the ninth day of April, 1917, and to continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, 1917, and from year to year thereafter, unless and until either of the parties, two months before the expiration of any calendar year, give the other notice of its intention to terminate the same at the expiration of such calendar year.

We beg further to report that after the members of the Commission agreed upon the above recommendations, the parties to the dispute accepted the same, subject to ratification by the bodies they represented; and that such acceptance was signified by a memorandum of agreement, a true copy of which is appended to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH A. CHISHOLM,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JNO. T. JOY,

(Sgd.) JOHN FORREST,
Commissioners.

Dated at Halifax, this eighteenth day of May, 1917.

A true copy.

(Sgd.) J. A. CHISHOLM,
Chairman of Commission.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this seventeenth day of May, 1917, between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of the one part, and the Citizens' Committee of Springhill, of the other part.

Witnesseth, that the schedule of wages dated the ninth day of April, 1917, be continued, and that the following articles be added to and made supplementary thereto and be deemed to form part of the agreement:

1. Where pillars are over 30 feet in thickness, the company will give an increase of 2 cents a ton for shovelling down coal; and, in addition to the said increase of 2 cents a ton, the company, in cases where the pillar is 50 feet or over, will give \$2.00 a shift for such shovelling. Pillars 60 feet or over will be split.

The above additions are not to apply where the angle is 35 degrees or over.

2. Where it can be avoided the putting of three or more men in a pillar will be discontinued.

3. All wages will be paid by a flat rate.

4. The steady work bonus will be continued, and two and a half per cent bonus will be paid for 21 days' work in a period of four weeks.

5. This agreement shall date from the ninth day of April, 1917, and continue to the thirty-first day of December, 1917; and from year to year thereafter unless and until either of the parties, two months before the expiration of any calendar year, gives the other party notice of its intention to terminate the same at the expiration of such calendar year.

In witness whereof the said parties by their representatives have executed this agreement the day and year first above written.

Signed in the presence of:

(Sgd.) J. C. NICHOLSON.

For the Dominion Coal Company, [L.S.]
Limited:

(Sgd.) ALFRED J. TONGE,
Mines Manager.

For the Citizens' Committee: [L.S.]

(Sgd.) KENT FOSTER,
Chairman, Citizens' Committee.

[NOTE.—There is a slight variation between the recommendation of the Commission and the memorandum of agreement in the increase under the terms of clause 2. Whereas the recommendation of the Commission is 12 per cent, the memorandum of agreement states 12½ per cent. It is thought desirable to indicate that the variation is intended and not accidental; the 12½ per cent increase prevails.—*Ed. L. G.*]

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1917

DURING May, according to the record of industrial disputes of the Department of Labour, there were thirty-four strikes in existence, involving 134 firms and 10,951 employees. Twenty-four of these strikes involving 79 firms and 3,827 employees commenced during May, while 10 strikes, involving 55 firms and 7,124 employees were carried over from April. The time losses resulting from the 23 strikes commencing in May amounted to 21,696 working-days, while those resulting from the ten strikes commencing prior to May amounted to 168,293 working days, or a total loss of time of 189,989 days. Eighteen strikes terminated during May, 15 of these being May strikes and three strikes beginning prior to May, leaving 16 strikes on record in existence at the end of the month.

NEW DISPUTES IN MAY, 1917.—The various industries and occupations affected by industrial disputes during May are indicated in the table below:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employers	No. of employees affected
Building and construction	2	41	350
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	11	16	2,187
Clothing.....	1	1	215
Transportation and communication.....	8	19	990
Miscellaneous trades ...	1	1	45
Unskilled labour.....	1	1	40
Total.....	24	79	3,827

Disputes beginning prior to May

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER-HANGERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On April 23 about 400 painters, decorators and paper-hangers in the employ of sixteen firms went on strike for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour. The majority of the firms conceded the increased rate and by May 5 all the painters, dec-

orators and paperhangers were working at the new rate of 45 cents per hour.

CIGARMAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On April 24, 240 cigarmakers, members of Local No. 27, Cigarmakers' International Union of America, and employees of five cigar manufacturing establishments, namely, the Andrew Wilson & Company, Limited, the Independent Cigar Company, the Canada Cigar Company, the Peerless Cigar Company and the Waldo Cigar Company, went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages of \$1 per thousand for hand work and 50 cents per thousand for mould work. A settlement was affected by which the firms involved granted the increased rate demanded.

CIGARMAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On April 25, 145 cigarmakers in the employ of the Andrew Wilson & Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., and members of Local No. 58, Cigarmakers International Union of America, went on strike demanding an increased scale for making cigars of \$1 per thousand for hand work and 50 cents per thousand for mould work. The Company granted the increased rate and work was resumed on May 11.

Disputes beginning during May

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER-HANGERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 1, 1917, painters, decorators and paperhangers, numbering about 290, in the employ of about forty firms, went on strike to enforce their demand for increased wages. The strike terminated during the month as the result of a majority of the firms conceding the increased rate of 50 cents per hour, 50 hours per week.

LABOURERS, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—On May 4, about 60 labourers, employed by Mr. J. F. Hewitson, contractor, in foundation construction at the plant of the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, went on strike for increased wages from 27½ to 32½ cents per hour. The strike

lasted five days at the end of which time, it was reported, the increased rate was granted, but the men who went on strike were refused work and others engaged at the increased rate of 32½ cents per hour.

MACHINISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 1, 42 machinists in the employ of four firms, the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Limited, the Stewart Sheaf-Loader Company, Limited, and the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company, Limited, went on strike for increased wages from 45 to 55 cents per hour. An amicable settlement of the dispute at the establishment of the Stewart Sheaf-Loader Company, involving an increase in wages to certain employees, was effected and work resumed May 8. The strike in so far as the other three establishments were concerned was reported unsettled at the end of May.

MACHINISTS, TRANSCONA, MAN.—On May 1, 35 machinists in the employ of the Transcona Shell Company, Transcona, Man., and members of Local 484, International Association of Machinists, went on strike for increased wages, the machinists in tool department demanding an increase from 55 to 65 cents per hour and machine repair men an increase from 48 to 58 cents per hour. The strike terminated and work was resumed on May 9, the employees making application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B. C.—On May 2, the shipyard employees, comprising the following classes of mechanics, machinists, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, shipwrights, joiners and boat builders, steam and operating engines, blacksmiths' helpers and apprentices, marine fitters, plumbers and helpers, painters and boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers, in the employ of three shipbuilding firms—the Vancouver Ship Yard, Limited, the Wallace Shipyards, Limited, and the British

Columbia Marine Limited—ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages and an eight-hour day. The strike terminated with a resumption of work on May 7, the three firms granting the increased rates and the eight-hour day.

MACHINISTS AND MOULDERS, GALT, ONT.—On May 9, 100 machinists, members of Local No. 120, International Association of Machinists and 18 moulders members of Local No. 447, International Moulders' Union, and employees of the Canada Machinery Corporation, went on strike owing to the refusal of their employers to grant a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour and a nine-hour day, 50 hours per week. The strike was still in progress at the end of May.

MOULDERS, GALT, ONT.—On May 17, ten moulders in the employ of the R. McDougall Company and members of Local No. 447, International Moulders' Union, went on strike for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, a nine-hour day and 50 hours per week. The strike remained unsettled at the end of May.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—On May 18, about 362 employees of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Port Arthur, Ont., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. The strike was amicably settled through the intervention of the Department of Labour and the employees returned to work on May 26 at an increase of five cents per hour for a ten-hour day.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES, SOREL, QUE.—On May 21, 200 employees of the Dominion Government shipyard at Sorel were reported to have gone on strike for increased wages, causing a suspension of work affecting some 500 other employees. Their demand for an increase in rates of wages varying from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per 10-hour day. The employees returned to work on May 31, an increase of approximately 25 per cent having been granted them for a ten-hour day.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B. C.—On May 21, about 200 employees of the J. J. Coughlan & Sons' shipbuilding yards went on strike for increased wages and an eight-hour day. The strike was unsettled at the end of May.

MUNITION WORKERS, VICTORIA, B. C.—On May 21, 110 employees of the Victoria Machinery Depot, Victoria, B. C., went on strike in protest against the alleged unfair dismissal of one of their fellow employees for his activity in connection with the formation of a labour union. The assistance of an official of the Department of Labour was invoked and his efforts resulted in an amicable settlement being reached, whereby the Company agreed to reinstate the discharged employee and to take back those who had gone on strike.

MOULDERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—On May 21, about 300 moulders in the employ of six firms, namely, Goold, Shapley and Muir, Limited, the Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, the Verity Plow Company, Limited, the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, and the Pratt and Letchworth Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., and members of Local No. 29, International Moulders' Union of America, went on strike for a nine-hour day at the same rate of wages as was paid for a ten-hour day. The strike was still unsettled at the end of May.

MUNITION WORKERS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—On May 28, 60 munition workers in the employ of the Eastern Steel Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N. S., ceased work as a protest against a reduction in piece-work rates. The men returned to work May 29, pending an investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour, who effected a compromise arrangement in the nature of a modified reduction from that contemplated by the company.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, GALT, ONT.—On May 29, 215 employees of the boot and shoe manufacturing firm, Getty and

Scott, Galt, Ont., ceased work owing to their demand for increased wages being refused. The strike was unsettled at the end of May.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

—On May 1, 93 electrical workers in the employ of the Light and Power Department of the City of Winnipeg and 13 others in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and members of Local No. 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike to enforce their demand for increased wages. The men returned to work on May 10, following negotiations resulting in a new agreement embodying an increase in wages of approximately 12½ per cent.

FREIGHT HANDLERS, GUELPH, ONT.—

On May 7, 14 freight truckers and checkers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway at Guelph, Ont., went on strike owing to the company refusing to grant their demand for an increase in wages. The employees demanded an increase from 22½ to 25 cents per hour for checkers and from 22 to 23 cents per hour for truckers. The dispute was amicably adjusted, the company granting the increased rate to the employees, who returned to work on May 12.

FREIGHT HANDLERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

—On May 15, 40 freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver, B.C., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. The employees returned to work on May 21, pending the award of a Board of Arbitration agreed upon by the company and their representatives. The Board awarded the employees an increase of 4½ cents per hour, truckers to be paid 30 cents per hour

instead of 25½, and pilers 31 cents instead of 26½, and overtime to be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour instead of 33 for truckers, and 41 cents per hour instead of 34 for pilers.

TEAMSTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On May 16, about 350 teamsters in the employ of four cartage and forwarding firms, namely, the Dominion Transport Company, Limited, the Shedden Forwarding Company, Limited, the J. H. Hendrie & Company, Limited, and the Canadian Northern Transfer Company, went on strike for increased wages from \$63 to \$70 per month. The men returned to work on May 28, agreeing to accept an increase of \$2 per month, making their rate of wages \$65 per month.

'LONGSHOREMEN, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.

E. I.—On May 17, about 200 'longshoremen in the employ of the Canadian Government Railways at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and members of the Labourers' Protective Union, ceased work owing to their demand for the removal of a checker being refused. The men returned to work on May 22, pending an investigation into the charges preferred against the checker by the 'longshoremen. The checker was suspended pending the investigation.

TRUCKMEN, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—

On May 18, about 70 truckmen in the employ of a number of firms at Charlottetown, P.E.I., ceased work in sympathy with the 'longshoremen who went on strike the previous day on account of their refusal to work owing to the employment of a certain checker. The truckmen returned to work on May 22 concurrently with the 'longshoremen, pending an investigation into the matter in dispute.

STOREMEN, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 28, about 100 employees of the stores department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Storemen, Local No. 18, at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike owing to the company refusing to grant an increase in wages of 6 cents per hour demanded by them. The strike was in existence at the end of May.

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ALBERTA.—On May 30, 110 employees of the Department of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Province of Alberta went on strike to enforce their demand for a new working agreement embodying a new wage schedule and other conditions.

The strike was in existence at the end of May.

RETAIL CLERKS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 26, about 45 clerks in the employ of F. W. Woolworth and Company, Limited, at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike owing to their demand for an increase of wages from \$6 to \$8 per week and recognition of their union being refused by the firm. The strike was unsettled at the end of May.

LABOURERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—About 40 labourers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, went on strike May 16 for increased wages. The company refused to accede to their demand and the men returned to work on May 31 at the former rate of pay.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING MAY, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO MAY, 1917								
MINING— Coal Miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal Fields.	New working agreement...	1	6,000	1917 April 2	.....	Unsettled	In favour of employees
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen.)	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	14	41	1916 June 1	.....	Unsettled.	
Painters, decorators & paperhangers	Toronto, Ont..	Increased wages.....	16	400	1917 April 23	May 5	Negotiations.	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B..	Increased wages.....	12	40	" 23	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.....	.....	.....	1916 June 12,	.....	Unsettled.	
CLOTHING— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis, and other changes.	3	20	1917 Mar. 12	.....	Unsettled.	
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Sugar refinery employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dismissal of fellow-employee	1	166	1917 April 23	.....	Unsettled.	In favour of employees
Cigarmakers.....	Toronto, Ont..	Increased wages.....	5	240	" 24	May 11	Negotiations.	
Cigarmakers.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	145	" 25	" 11	Negotiations.	
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION Electrical workers.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	2	72	" 27	.....	Unsettled.	

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING MAY, 1917.—(Continued.)

Occupation	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING MAY, 1917								
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—					1917			
Painters, decorators & paperhangers	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	40	290	May 1	May ..	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Labourers.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	60	" 4	" 9	Increase granted	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING—								
Machinists.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	4	42	" 1	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists.....	Transcona, Man.	Increased wages.....	1	35	" 1	" 9	Strikers returned to work pending report of Board of Conciliation	
Shipyard employees	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages & 8-hr. day	3	750	" 2	" 7	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Machinists and moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages & 9-hr. day	1	118	" 9	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages & 9-hr. day	1	10	" 17	" 18	Unsettled.	
Shipyard employees.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	362	" 18	" 26	Mediation...	In favour of employees
Shipyard employees.....	Sorel, Que.....	Increased wages.....	1	200	" 21	" 23	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Shipyard employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages & 8-hr. day	1	200	" 21	.....	Unsettled.	
Munition workers.....	Victoria, B.C.	Dismissal of fellow-employee	1	110	" 21	" 28	Mediation...	In favour of employees
Moulders	Brantford, Ont.	Demand for a 9-hour day..	1	300	" 21	.....	Unsettled.	
Munition workers.....	New Glasgow, N.S.	Reduction in piece-work rates	1	60	" 28	" 29	Mediation...	Compromise
CLOTHING—								
Boot and shoe workers.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages.....	1	215	" 29	.....	Unsettled.	
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION								
Electrical workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	2	106	" 1	" 10	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Freight handlers.....	Guelph, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	14	" 7	" 14	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Freight handlers.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages.....	1	40	" 15	" 21	Arbitration	In favour of employees
Teamsters	Toronto, Ont...	Increased wages.....	4	350	" 16	" 28	Negotiations.	Compromise
Longshoremen	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Objection to employment of a certain checker	1	200	" 17	" 22	Returned to work pending investigation	
Truckmen.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Sympathetic	8	70	" 18	" 22	" "	
Railway stores employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	1	100	" 28	.....	Unsettled.	
Telephone and electrical workers...	Alberta	Increased wages and other changes	1	110	" 30	.....	Unsettled.	
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—								
Retail clerks.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages, recognition of union and other conditions	1	45	" 26	.....	Unsettled.	
UNSKILLED LABOUR—								
Labourers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	40	" 16	" 31	Strikers returned to work under former conditions	

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS*

DURING April there was an increase of 24.1 per cent in the demand for labour as compared with March, as shown by reports from 96 bureaux—64 commercial, 13 public and 19 philanthropic. As compared with April of last year, there was an increase of 67.2 per cent in the demand for workers, estimated on the basis of reports for that month from practically identical bureaux. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in April was 32,065, a daily average of 1298.3, as compared with 997.5 in March and with 769.5 in April of last year. The number of persons placed was 18,392, a daily average of 734.3, as compared with 604.4 in March and 431.0 in April, 1916. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 57.4 per cent, as compared with 59.6 per cent in March and 56.0 per cent in April of a year ago. As to employment for woman and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 5,379, a daily average of 215.2, as compared with 208.6 in March. The number of such workers placed was 2,149, a daily average of 86.0, as compared with 83.8 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 60.8 per cent, and for women and girls 39.9 per cent, as compared with 65.9 per cent and 40.4 per cent respectively for March.

Each of the four principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver—showed an increased demand for workers, both as compared with the preceding month and with April, 1916. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa, Calgary, Fort William and Port Arthur and Regina showed noticeable increases in the demand in both cases.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Chris-

tian Association and other agencies was 2,007, a daily average of 82.5, as compared with 59.8 in March. The number of casual jobs secured was 5,196, a daily average of 197.2, as compared with 154.4 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED APRIL 30, 1917

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army...	256	12			268	1659	31			1,690
Halifax	2				2		2			2
St. John	42				42	42				42
Quebec	8				8	17				17
Montreal	84				84	509				509
Ottawa	17	2			19	88	2			90
Toronto	34				34	694				694
Hamilton	8	3			11	25	10			35
London	8				8	32				32
Calgary	20	4			24	91	16			107
Edmonton	15	3			18	49	3			52
Vancouver	18				18	110				110
Y. W. C. A.	121				121	246				246
Sherbrooke	4				4	13				13
London	8				8	8				8
Winnipeg	7				7	12				12
Brandon	3				3	10				10
Saskatoon	23				23	93				93
Calgary	44				44	54				54
Edmonton	9				9	9				9
New Westminster	1				1	3				3
Vancouver	7				7	7				7
Victoria	15				15	37				37
Miscellaneous										
Montreal Municipal	184				184	198				198
Montreal Cath. Soc.										
Guild	12	53			65	12	35			47
Toronto Municipal	46				46	137				137
Toronto Women's Patriotic League	129				129	450				450
Toronto Women's Welcome Hostel	6				6	20				20
Brantford Provincial	18	16	7	5	46	18	16	7	5	46
St. Thomas Provincial	2	2			4	12	6			18
Winnipeg Municipal	122	182			304	787	580			1,367
Saskatoon Provincial	6				6	6				6
New Westminster Municipal	8				8	11				11
Vancouver City Relief	201	150			351	224	235			459
Victoria Municipal	189	308			497	189	324			513
Hamilton Provincial	16				16	16				16
Dir. Female Immigration	1				1	1				1
Total	1045	950	7	6	2007	3243	1941	7	5	519 6
Daily average										
April					82.5					197.2
March					59.8					154.4

*Reports of commercial employment agencies at Winnipeg and Brandon not available.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED APRIL 30, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.								INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						Mar., 1917	April, 1917	April, 1916						Mar., 1917	April, 1917	April, 1916
Halifax—Commercial (2).....	36	74	9	45	164	5.48	6.56	4.51	8	31	2	...	41	1.56	1.64	1.86
St. John—Commercial (2).....	66	50	4	5	125	2.85	5.00	4.08	13	...	...	...	13	.41	.52	1.04
Quebec—Provincial.....	247	...	...	...	247	1.14	10.74	3.52	120	...	...	...	120	.85	5.22	2.61
Sherbrooke.....	257	13	...	47	317	3.48	12.68	5.75	61	4	38	...	103	3.15	4.16	4.00
Provincial.....	257	...	...	43	300	3.00	12.00	4.20	61	...	36	97	...	3.00	3.88	3.28
Y.W.C.A.....	...	13	...	4	17	.48	.68	1.55	...	4	2	...	6	.15	.28	.76
Montreal.....	6,581	263	51	8	6,903	218.74	280.21	126.04	3,630	57	14	1	3,702	135.24	149.64	50.76
Provincial.....	901	86	...	...	987	22.74	42.91	31.22	386	31	...	...	417	13.48	18.13	14.39
Municipal.....	351	17	...	...	368	17.19	14.70	2.61	316	3	...	...	319	17.48	13.87	.78
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	5	43	6	6	60	1.58	2.50	2.54	2	9	2	1	14	.65	.59	.54
Directorate of Female Immigration.....	2	112	...	...	114	3.19	4.96	4.84	10	...	...	...	10	.85	.43	1.00
Commercial (10).....	5,322	5	45	2	5,374	174.04	215.14	84.83	2,926	4	12	...	2,942	102.78	116.62	34.05
Ottawa.....	2,452	65	...	14	2,531	92.68	104.02	29.82	2,142	18	...	3	2,163	65.90	89.45	16.95
Provincial.....	1,713	5	...	...	1,718	45.11	71.58	.37	1,713	5	...	...	1,718	45.11	71.58	.37
Y.W. C. A.....	...	20	...	14	34	1.85	1.42	2.92	...	4	...	3	7	.44	.29	.52
Women's Hostel.....	...	40	...	...	40	1.58	1.33	2.13	...	9	...	...	9	.19	.30	.30
Commercial (5).....	739	...	...	...	739	44.04	29.69	24.40	429	...	...	...	429	20.16	17.28	15.76
Toronto.....	3,468	1210	165	659	5,502	217.36	218.63	105.96	2,298	564	125	356	3,354	126.87	128.52	46.08
Provincial.....	360	279	125	279	1,043	32.37	43.46	...	410	209	97	209	985	26.44	41.04	...
Municipal.....	1,155	...	35	...	1,190	45.37	49.58	25.21	919	...	25	...	944	32.52	31.00	18.41
Women's Patriotic League.....	2	109	...	100	211	12.24	9.60	11.53	...	22	...	20	...	2.73	.91	1.44
Women's Welcome Hostel.....	137	...	...	...	137	5.11	5.96	6.43	...	7	...	...	7	1.04	.30	.39
Y. W. C. A.....	100	...	64	164	6.12	7.13	1.16	...	5	...	4	9	...	1.14	.39	.88
Commercial (5).....	1,951	585	5	216	2,757	116.15	112.93	61.95	969	321	4	133	1,427	63.00	54.88	24.96
Hamilton.....	188	191	62	6	447	10.41	18.51	...	32	88	23	4	145	3.16	6.00	.04
Provincial.....	124	190	62	...	376	6.93	15.67	.21	10	86	23	...	119	2.45	4.96	.04
Salvation Army.....	4	1	...	...	5	.48	.20	...	2	...	...	...	2	.11	.08	...
Commercial (2).....	60	...	...	6	66	3.00	2.64	...	20	...	4	24	...	.60	.96	...
London.....	...	15	...	30	45	1.54	1.80	2.92	...	6	...	3	9	.15	.36	.17
Y. W. C. A.....	...	15	...	30	45	1.54	1.80	2.92	...	6	...	3	9	.15	.36	.17
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5).....	1,866	9	...	10	1,885	46.60	72.37	42.35	571	4	...	...	575	10.60	22.02	21.69
Winnipeg.....	105	501	11	141	758	27.11	31.20	57.42	73	119	9	26	227	9.78	9.41	24.48
Municipal.....	105	211	11	9	336	11.56	14.00	35.87	73	86	9	8	176	6.85	7.33	22.21
Girls' Home of Welcome.....	...	190	...	...	190	6.48	7.92	7.15	...	23	...	...	23	1.19	.96	1.07
Y. W. C. A.....	...	100	...	132	232	9.07	9.28	14.40	...	10	...	18	28	1.74	1.12	1.20
Commercial (0).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandon.....	...	3	...	22	25	.74	1.04	.83	...	3	...	...	3	.18	.12	.12
Y. W. C. A.....	...	3	...	22	25	.74	1.04	.83	...	3	...	...	3	.18	.12	.12
Commercial (0).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regina.....	757	97	...	...	854	15.18	34.16	16.68	306	52	...	...	358	8.37	14.32	14.16
Commercial (3).....	757	97	...	...	854	15.11	34.16	16.68	306	52	...	...	358	8.37	14.32	14.16
Saskatoon.....	1,394	139	...	100	1,633	43.81	65.32	29.33	872	64	...	13	949	25.08	37.95	22.95
Provincial.....	676	73	...	...	749	23.74	29.97	10.56	603	55	...	...	658	15.04	26.32	10.16
Y. W. C. A.....	...	56	...	100	156	5.46	6.24	5.38	...	7	...	13	20	.89	.80	.53
Commercial (2).....	718	10	...	...	728	14.61	29.12	13.39	269	2	...	...	271	9.15	10.84	12.27
Calgary.....	1,650	42	1	...	1,693	44.85	67.72	56.32	1,358	44	1	...	1,403	39.07	55.12	42.32
Salvation Army.....	...	...	1	...	1	.07	.04	...	...	1	...	...	1	.07	.04	...
Commercial (4).....	1,650	42	...	...	1,692	44.78	67.68	56.32	1,358	44	...	...	1,402	38.00	56.08	42.32
Edmonton.....	3,032	166	...	38	3,236	91.77	129.68	97.84	1,753	120	...	7	1,886	60.01	75.47	65.28
Y. W. C. A.....	...	30	...	38	68	2.40	2.96	1.04	...	3	...	7	10	.72	.43	.16
Commercial (10).....	3,032	136	...	...	3,168	89.37	126.72	96.80	1,759	117	...	...	1,876	59.29	75.04	65.12
New Westminster.....	38	10	...	5	53	1.49	2.11	3.05	14	6	...	1	21	.53	.84	2.57
Municipal.....	38	7	...	...	45	1.07	1.80	2.77	14	5	...	...	19	.41	.76	2.45
Y. W. C. A.....	...	3	...	5	8	.42	.31	.29	...	1	...	1	2	.12	.08	.12
Vancouver.....	3,955	487	35	511	4,988	157.74	199.89	148.17	2,782	231	18	119	3,150	108.48	125.70	87.71
Municipal.....	796	112	17	8	933	33.67	37.32	3.86	796	71	10	8	885	30.04	35.40	3.00
Y. W. C. A.....	...	100	...	105	205	5.81	8.54	4.69	...	10	...	15	25	.48	1.04	.61
Commercial (10).....	3,159	275	18	398	3,850	118.26	154.03	139.62	1,986	150	8	96	2,240	77.96	89.26	84.10
Victoria.....	256	252	...	151	659	14.55	26.59	34.64	11	104	...	55	170	5.96	6.84	26.19
Municipal.....	193	46	...	...	239	1.44	9.56	22.87	4	23	...	...	27	1.44	1.08	21.39
Y. W. C. A.....	...	73	...	...	73	2.11	3.04	.37	...	15	...	...	15	.15	.63	.37
Commercial (4).....	63	133	...	151	347	11.00	13.99	11.40	7	66	...	55	128	4.37	5.13	4.43
Total (19 cities).....	26348	3587	338	1792	32065	997.45	1298.26	769.45	16050	1513	193	636	18392	604.35	734.31	431.03

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

REPORTS received from 14 city corporations showing the volume of employment afforded civic employees temporarily employed during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month of May indicate a decrease of about six per cent in the number of workers employed, and an increase of about two per cent in the amount of wages paid such employees, as compared with the same pay-roll period in the month of April. In April the number of workers employed was 9,529, and the amount of wages paid \$230,533.66. In May the figures were 8,981 workers and \$235,494.22 wages paid. Comparing the first fortnight in May with the same period in April, Montreal and Winnipeg reported declines in both the number of employees and the amount paid in wages, but Halifax, Hamilton, London, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria showed increases both as regards the number of employees and the amount of the pay-roll. At Toronto and at Brandon increased pay-rolls were reported, with slightly smaller numbers of men employed, but the reports from Ottawa and Vancouver indicated that while the amount of wages had declined larger numbers of persons were given work.

Reports from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. As was pointed out last month, these reports show a steady decline in civic employment from July to December of 1916, both as regards the number of employees and the amount of the wages paid. Some recovery was apparent in January, 1917, and continued for the first three months of the year, when a decline occurred in April. May stands ninth in the 10 months with reference to the number of employees (December of 1916 being the only month showing a smaller number)

and tenth as regards the amount of pay-roll.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, APRIL AND MAY, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	April	May	April	May
Halifax...	219	312	\$4,554.17	\$ 7,417.31
Montreal...	*3,837	2,929	*80,107.75	*59,555.55
Ottawa...	589	771	15,300.24	11,308.45
Toronto...	*1,091	1,071	*31,665.09	40,580.41
Hamilton...	363	497	10,904.99	16,433.64
London...	239	*304	6,268.05	*9,457.95
Winnipeg...	1,023	806	14,544.42	13,066.31
Brandon...	65	62	1,576.16	1,638.24
Regina...	286	309	10,286.62	11,380.30
Moosejaw...	114	130	3,662.00	4,592.30
Calgary...	408	438	11,643.83	16,360.20
Edmonton...	489	500	16,366.93	17,406.78
Vancouver...	*574	*593	*16,531.42	*16,324.00
Victoria...	232	259	7,121.99	9,369.78
Total.....	9,529	8,981	\$230,533.66	\$235,494.22

*Contract work not included.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—MAY, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight.
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September...	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November...	7,669	211,678.38
December....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076.31

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in May as compared with the previous month, the total value of building permits rising from \$3,211,009 in April to \$3,807,276 in May, an increase of \$596,267, or 18.6 per cent. Increases were shown in all the provinces except

British Columbia, the largest gains being reported in Manitoba, Alberta and Nova Scotia. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in May showed a decrease of \$962,492, or 20.2 per cent, the value for May, 1916, being \$4,769,768. As compared with April of last year, there were increases in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Sask-

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

City	April, 1917	May, 1917	May, 1916	May, 1917, compared with April, 1917		May, 1917, compared with May, 1916					
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)				
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent				
Nova Scotia.....	\$108,850	\$ 205,361	\$149,696	+	96,511	+	88.66	+	55,665	+	37.02
Halifax.....	70,935	174,311	144,141	+	103,378	+	145.72	+	30,170	+	20.93
Sydney.....	37,915	31,050	5,555	—	6,865	—	18.11	+	25,495	+	458.99
New Brunswick.....	44,145	69,285	192,695	+	25,140	+	56.95	—	123,410	—	64.04
Moncton.....	19,645	52,885	28,595	+	33,240	+	169.11	+	24,290	+	84.94
St. John.....	24,500	16,400	164,100	—	8,100	—	33.06	+	147,700	+	90.01
Quebec.....	878,503	900,662	1,635,721	+	22,159	+	2.52	—	735,059	—	44.93
Maisonneuve.....	8,400	213,100	101,775	+	204,700	+	2,436.90	+	111,325	+	109.38
Montreal.....	622,940	490,054	767,069	—	132,886	—	21.33	+	277,015	+	36.11
Quebec.....	219,798	123,297	574,532	—	96,501	—	43.90	—	451,235	—	78.54
Sherbrooke.....	18,700	5,800	13,300	—	12,900	—	68.98	—	7,500	—	56.39
Three Rivers.....	6,565	44,330	27,925	+	37,765	+	575.25	+	16,405	+	58.75
Westmount.....	2,100	24,081	151,120	+	21,981	+	1,046.71	—	127,039	—	84.06
Ontario.....	1,782,957	1,852,378	2,165,951	+	69,421	+	3.89	—	313,573	—	14.52
Brantford.....	13,430	9,795	39,032	+	3,635	+	27.07	—	29,237	—	74.91
Port William.....	114,475	218,890	11,875	+	104,415	+	91.21	+	207,015	+	1,743.21
Guelph.....	19,995	26,930	30,345	+	6,935	+	34.68	—	3,415	—	11.25
Hamilton.....	360,000	347,065	311,560	—	12,935	—	3.59	+	35,505	+	11.07
Kingston.....	32,443	18,264	44,742	—	14,179	—	43.70	—	26,478	—	59.48
Kitchener.....	75,897	17,255	8,836	—	58,642	—	77.27	+	8,419	+	95.28
London.....	84,290	95,590	111,840	+	11,300	+	13.41	—	16,250	—	14.53
Ottawa.....	141,150	185,650	193,625	+	44,500	+	31.53	—	7,975	—	4.12
Peterborough.....	18,910	21,018	5,750	+	2,108	+	11.15	+	15,268	+	264.66
Port Arthur.....	109,913	18,869	182,170	—	91,044	—	82.83	+	163,301	+	89.64
Stratford.....	32,250	34,665	36,614	+	2,415	+	7.46	—	1,949	—	5.32
St. Catharines.....	8,307	74,955	96,797	+	66,648	+	802.31	—	21,842	—	29.13
St. Thomas.....	8,505	11,050	15,075	+	2,545	+	29.92	—	4,025	—	26.70
Toronto.....	594,652	655,427	988,985	+	60,775	+	10.22	—	333,558	—	33.72
Windsor.....	168,740	116,955	88,705	—	51,785	—	30.69	+	28,250	+	31.85
Manitoba.....	160,065	480,280	409,400	+	320,215	+	200.05	+	70,880	+	17.31
Brandon.....	11,715	19,330	13,700	+	7,615	+	65.00	+	5,630	+	41.09
Winnipeg.....	148,350	460,950	395,700	+	312,600	+	210.72	+	65,250	+	16.49
Saskatchewan.....	96,845	112,760	100,105	+	15,915	+	16.43	+	12,655	+	12.64
Moose Jaw.....	53,270	28,425	26,085	—	24,845	—	46.64	+	2,340	+	8.97
Regina.....	36,000	46,025	39,900	+	10,025	+	27.85	+	6,125	+	15.35
Saskatoon.....	7,575	38,310	34,120	+	30,735	+	405.74	+	4,190	+	12.28
Alberta.....	42,050	124,350	50,100	+	82,300	+	195.72	+	74,250	+	148.20
Calgary.....	33,700	53,500	38,000	+	19,800	+	58.75	+	15,500	+	40.79
Edmonton.....	8,350	70,850	12,100	+	62,500	+	748.50	+	58,750	+	485.54
British Columbia.....	97,594	62,200	66,100	—	35,394	—	36.16	—	3,900	—	5.90
New Westminster.....	4,565	9,550	17,100	+	4,985	+	109.20	—	7,550	—	44.15
Vancouver.....	73,824	47,975	32,980	—	25,849	—	35.01	+	14,995	+	45.47
Victoria.....	19,205	4,675	16,020	—	14,530	—	60.04	+	11,345	—	70.82
Total (35 cities)....	3,211,009	3,807,276	4,769,768	+	596,267	+	18.57	—	962,492	—	20.18

atchewan and Alberta, and decreases in the remaining provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal reported a decrease both as compared with April and with May, 1916. Toronto showed an increase as compared with the previous month, and a decrease over the corresponding month of last year. Winnipeg reported in-

creases as compared with both months, while Vancouver recorded a decrease as compared with April and an increase as compared with May, 1916. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, Maisonneuve, Saskatoon and Edmonton reported substantial increases both over April and over May of last year.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	April, 1917	May, 1917	May, 1916	Cities and Towns.	April, 1917	May, 1917	May, 1916
Brockville.....	\$3,155	\$26,670		Oak Bay.....		3,500	11,000
Chatham.....	7,354	20,220	28,250	Oshawa.....	14,725	18,300	25,000
Cobalt.....	800		41,300	Outremont.....	\$47,000	\$11,500	\$63,200
Estevan.....	800		3,350	Owen Sound.....	18,000	3,300	3,000
Galt.....	24,375	24,820	40,991	Paris.....	3,950	15,000	11,000
Kamloops.....	8,200	175	500	Preston.....	1,800	20,350	10,000
Lachine.....	21,963	15,650	31,905	Point Grey.....	11,315	14,108	
Lethbridge.....		7,975	7,545	Red Deer.....		600	
Medicine Hat.....	37,300	19,995	24,570	South Vancouver.....	4,700	4,300	7,000
Nanaimo.....	435	3,450	2,025	Sudbury.....		7,625	10,900
Niagara Falls.....	12,000	35,900	44,006	Welland.....	53,469	37,846	69,072
North Vancouver.....		1,600	4,100	Woodstock.....	18,609	24,636	12,297

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 1,053 left the United States in April, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 1,043 in March, 1917. On the other hand, 9,884 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in April to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 6,204 persons in March, 1917, indicating for British North America an outward balance of

8,831 in April of this class of persons as compared with 5,161 in March, 1917.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During the month of April, 1917, there were 137 homestead entries in Manitoba; 274 in Saskatchewan; 455 in Alberta, and 21 in British Columbia, a total of 887, as compared with a total of 525 in March and 1,016 in April, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of April, 1917, the number of patents was 1,900 and the number of acres 300,555.28, compared with 1,964 patents and 318,284.48 acres in March, and 1,555 patents and 259,848.07 acres in April, 1916.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1917 AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

PRICES were again steeply upward, grain, flour, oatmeal, rice, sugar, meats and vegetables showing considerable increases. The lateness of the season was a factor in accentuating the short supplies of foods from the crop of last year and reports of the new crop prospects in several parts of the world were also unfavourable. In wheat, record prices were reached as the receipts at Winnipeg of stocks sold for May delivery contained a very small percentage of high grade grain, contract grades, while flour and other grains rose in sympathy with wheat. Meat rose to new high records, and butter, eggs and cheese declined very little on account of the lateness of the season and the strong demand.

In retail prices, the cost of a family budget of some 30 staple foods averaged \$11.82 in 60 cities as compared with \$10.77 in April and \$8.37 in May, 1916. The chief increases were in meats, bread and flour and in potatoes. Soft coal, wood and coal oil were also higher, and rent advanced in several localities.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 240.0 for May as compared with 228.7 for April and 183.3 for May, 1916. The chief increases were in grains, meats, flour, sugar, rice, vegetables, metals, building materials, but there were increases in nearly all the groups.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh

vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Beef sirloin steak was up 2c and 5c per lb. throughout the Dominion and other cuts were also higher. Mutton showed some increases and pork was con-

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	May, 1914	May, 1915	May, 1916	April, 1917	May, 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	48.2	47.6	50.2	58.0	61.2
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	32.4	32.8	34.0	39.6	43.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.1	17.1	16.4	21.7	22.5
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	20.8	21.4	23.3	26.9	28.2
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	19.9	18.9	21.8	27.3	29.3
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	37.0	35.2	36.8	47.6	55.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	25.7	24.9	28.4	34.5	37.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.2	35.2	39.0	56.4	60.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	25.8	23.7	26.2	37.1	40.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	25.1	22.6	24.4	32.9	34.5
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.8	52.8	52.9	52.6	53.4	54.6	51.0	60.6	60.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	55.2	64.8	64.2	85.2	85.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	32.7	37.3	36.8	47.9	47.7
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.4	22.9	25.1	33.0	34.1
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.8	23.3	23.8	30.8	31.7
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	64.5	73.5	70.5	93.0	111.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	32.0	44.0	37.0	59.0	77.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	21.5	26.5	23.5	28.0	30.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.6	11.8	13.0	13.8	14.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	12.0	14.2	19.2	26.8	29.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	12.9	11.6	14.3	14.6	15.3
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.2	13.1	12.9	14.3	14.8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	22.0	32.0	37.2	38.4	40.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	10.2	14.6	17.0	17.6	18.6
Tea, black, medium.....	2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.9	11.4
Tea, green, medium.....	2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.8	11.1
Coffee, medium.....	2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	42.5	31.0	60.5	99.0	129.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.98	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.42	\$7.84	\$8.37	\$10.76	\$11.82
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.5	53.9	64.7	64.8
Coal, bituminous.....	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	38.4	37.1	37.9	50.8	50.8
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	40.9	34.1	41.6	50.6	51.7
Wood, soft.....	"	22.8	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	31.7	31.0	30.0	36.9	37.6
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.4	23.6	23.0	24.5	25.3
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.87	\$1.78	\$1.86	\$2.27	\$2.30
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.76	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.88	\$4.17	\$4.03	\$4.26	\$4.34
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.19	\$13.83	\$14.30	\$17.34	\$18.50

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.28	\$7.80	\$8.48	\$10.64	\$11.50
Nova Scotia.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.90	6.58	7.51	9.09	9.88
Prince Edward Island.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.26	7.38	8.20	10.70	11.49
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	6.59	7.17	8.04	10.66	11.46
Quebec.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.28	7.60	8.37	11.14	12.16
Ontario.....	5.55	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.69	7.74	8.16	8.47	9.74	10.82
Manitoba.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.86	7.16	8.41	8.38	10.30	11.18
Saskatchewan.....	6.02	6.59	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	7.68	8.30	8.26	10.76	12.03
Alberta.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	8.89	9.06	8.95	11.14	12.21
British Columbia.....												

*December only.

siderably higher. Bacon showed advances of 5c per lb. in several cities. Fish was slightly easier in some cities in Ontario.

Eggs were higher in some cities, but lower in others, but the advance was fairly general. Milk was lower only in St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Sault Ste.

Marie, Ont., whereas in May a general reduction usually occurs. High prices for feed, cattle and labour were reported as the chief factors in the high prices. In butter there were decreases in many of the cities, but prices were still much higher than a year ago. In cheese there were some increases.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro*	Average*	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak . . . lb.	35	30	28	35	28	32	25	28-32	33	30	28	30.2	22-25	30	25	30	
2-Beef, round steak . . . "	30	30	28	32	25	30	25	24-26	28	25	25	25.7	22-25	30	25	30	
3-Beef, rib roast prime. "	30	25-28	20	28	22	26.4	25	28	30	20	20	24.5	22-24	30	25	23	
4-Beef, shoulder roast. "	25-28	23	18	24	18	22.9	24	22-24	20	16	18	19.2	18-19	23	18	20	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	15-20	15	20	15	18	16.9	.....	18-20	14	12	.....	15	20-25	15	20	25
6-Mutton, leg roast, b'q. "	25-30	18-20	20	25	.....	22.9	.....	.....	28	20	18	22	24-25	25	.....	30
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	30-32	30	25	27	25	28.2	25	30-32	26	25	22	26	28-30	28	28	28	
8-Pork, fresh, chops. "	32	25-30	25	27-30	25	28.2	25	30-32	28	25	25	27.2	28	28	28	28	
9-Pork, salt, mess. "	22	30	25	25	28	25.5	25	30	28	28	30	29	28-30	28	25	30	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not sli'd "	33	35	28	35	35	32.7	35	35	36	43	35	37.2	30-35	35	35	38	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. "	7	10-25	20	8-12	30	13.6	10	12	8-14	14	12	12.2	13	8-25	.....	12
12-Fish, salt, herrings. dos.	25	.....	40	40	40	35	48	50	48	50	50	49.5	50	36	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	20-30	20-25	22	20	25	22.4	25	25	24	22	25	24	30	12-30	25	15	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. "	20	32	28	30	30	30	30	32	30	30	30	30.5	25-27	28	32	30	
15-Eggs, new laid. " dos.	40	35	38	40	40	38.2	40	35	38	25	35	33.2	40	45	40	43	
16-Eggs, storage. " "	40	.....	38	38	.....	38.7	.....	30	.....	23	32	28.3	.....	40	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered. " qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.5	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	10	10	9	10	
18-Butter, dairy solids. lb.	42	45	45	43	45	43.7	38	42	45	40	40	41.7	38-40	43	42	40	
19-creamery prints " "	50	49	50	45-50	50	49.1	43	48	48	50	50	49	42-44	45	50	45	
20-Cheese, old. " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	32	30	30	.....	30.7	32-34	32	38	35
21-Cheese, new. " "	32	30	28	35	32	31.2	27	.....	30	28	30	29.3	28-30	30	.....	32
22-Bread, plain white. "	9.3	6	7.3	8	8	7.6	5.5	8	8	8	6.5	7.6	6	6	8	5	
23-Flour, family. " "	8	8	8	7.6	8	7.9	6	8.4	8	7.8	8.2	8.1	6.5	5.8	9	7.6	
24-Rolled oats, standard. "	7	6	6	7	7	6.5	6	7	6	7	7	6.7	5	5	7	6	
25-Rice, medium. " "	7	7	8	8	10	7.5	6	7	8	10	8	8.2	8	6	6	6	
26-Rice, Patna. " "	10	8	8	12	10	9.5	8	10	12	12	11	11.2	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	14	15	12	15	15	14	12	15	12	14	15	14	5	13	12.5	15	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.2	20	22	22	24	25	23.2	25	20	20	20	
29-Peas, canned 2's. " "	14	15	15	12	18	14	12	15	14	14	14	14.2	18	12.5	15	18	
30-Corn, canned 2 s. " "	18	18	18	15	18	17.2	15	18	17	18	18	17.8	18	15	18	15	
31-Beans, common. " lb.	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	18	14	17	17	16.5	15	15	17	15	
32-Apples, evaporated. "	15	15	14	15	15	14.7	12	15	15	15	15	15	13	12.5	17	15	
33-Prunes, medium. " "	12-20	15	14	18	13	14.5	12	15	14	16	15	15	12	15	15	15	
34-Sugar, granulated. " "	9.1	9.5	10	9.1	10	9.4	8.5	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	11.1	
35-Sugar, yellow. " "	10	9.1	9.1	8.3	10	9.1	8	9.1	9.1	7.7	9.1	8.8	8	9	9.1	11.7	
36-Tea, black, medium. " "	45-50	50	45	45	45	46.9	40	50	45	50	45	47.5	40	30	45	40	
37-Tea, green, medium. " "	.....	50	45	45	.....	46.6	60	.....	55	60	50	55	40	30	45	30
38-Coffee, medium. " "	40	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	45	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.60	\$4.00	2.25	3.15	\$2.00	\$3.60	\$4.80	\$3.75	\$2.50	3.66	\$4.00	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$3.90	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.	15	10	8	10	10	10.7	12	10	10	10	15	11.2	16-20	15	10	10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.	10	12	12	10	12	11	12	12	12-14	14	10	12.2	10-12	10	10	10	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	15.50	13.00	13.83	11.00	.....	13.00	14.00	14.00	13.67	11.00	10.00	8.75	12.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	3.60	5.25	6.75	8.00	7.25	5.90	8.00	7.75	8.00	9.00	7.50	8.06	11.00	12.00	13.00	12.00	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)....	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	6.50	6.12	6.00	6.00	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.37	8.00-9.00	12.00	10.00	9.50	
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)....	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.50	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	6.50-7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.	25	25	24	24	.....	24.5	22	24	22	24	25	23.7	20	25	25	24
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	18.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	20.00	17.25	10.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	14.50	22.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month.	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	10.50	8.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	10.75	25.00	8.00	14.00	6.00	

a. Millwood.

*Truro prices not included in the averages.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF MAY, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario																
St Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
25	25	32	28	27.3	35	28-35	30-32	30	30	35	32-35	32	32-35	30	34	30	34	32	1		
30	25	25-28	28	27.2	30	28	28-30	28	28	30	25-30	30	30-32	27	30	30	30	30	2		
15	18	22-25	23	22.6	30	26	25-28	25	22	28	25-27	25	25-26	25	27	28	28	24	3		
15	16	20	20	18.8	28	24	20-22	23	20	23-25	19-20	23	23	22	23	25	25	22	4		
15	18	15	18	18.6	25	18	15-18	25	25	25-27	22-27	25	22	26	25	25	23	24	5		
25	28	25	28	26.5	32	.....	23-25	30	30	25	35-37	30	27	30	30	30	27	.....	6
27	28	30	30	28.5	35	30	30	28	30	28	30	30	32	28	35	30	30	30-32	7		
27	28	32	30	28.6	35	30	30-32	28	30	30-32	35	32	25	32	35	30	34	30-32	8		
25	27	28	26	27.2	32	20-25	28-30	.....	22	.....	25-27	30	23	18	30	25	28	28	9
28	35	32	32	33.4	43	33-35	28-30	45	38	38	35-37	45	37	34	35	35	37	40	10		
6.15	12-15	10	15-20	13.3	15	15-25	16-25	15	15	15	16-25	18	20-21	18	23	25	20	.....	11	
.....	50	60	45	48.2	.....	.....	40	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	25	.....	.....	12
25	25-30	15	20	22.3	30	15-30	20-25	20	30	30	15	30	27	20	30	30	25	30	13		
30	30	30	29	29.4	53	30	25	30	32	30	30	33	30	30	30	28-30	30	32	14		
40	35	48	45	42	50	45	35-40	43	40	40	45	43	38-40	42	38	40	40	40	15		
.....	33	.....	38	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
8	9	11	8-10	9.5	9	8-9	9	10	9	9	12	10	10	10	9	9	8	9	17		
.....	42	40	44	41.4	45	45-48	.....	45	45	40	42-45	45	47	43	45	47	44	43	18	
45	45	45	48	45.8	50	48-50	45-50	46	46	44	47-48	52	47	46	48	49	47	45	19		
.....	35	38	30	34.4	32	32	35	34	35	30	35	35	30	35	35	35	35	35	20		
28	30	35	25	29.9	30	.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	35	30	32	32	26	32	.....	21
7	5	8.7	6	6.5	6	6.7	6	6	6.7	8	8	9.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	22		
8.4	7	8	5.8	7.3	8.2	8	7.6	7.2	8.4	7.4	7.7	10	8.6	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.8	8	23		
5	8	5	6	5.9	6	6.5	6	6	7	7	5	5.5	5	4.2	6	6	7	6	24		
6	7	7	5	6.4	6	7	6	7	10	8.3	7-10	7	7	6.2	6	8	7	7	25		
8	8	9	7	8.1	8	10	8	8	13	8.3	10-12	10	10.12	10	8	10	10	.....	26	
12	15	15	12.5	12.7	10	12.5	12.5	18	15	15	14	13	12.5	13	15	12.5	15	15	27		
20	20	20	17	20.2	20	17	20-25	20	23	20	20	23	20-25	20	25	20	20	20	28		
15	15	15	12.5	15.1	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	13	17	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	29		
15	15	12.5	15	15.4	15	15	15	15	18	15	17	17	15	15	15	18	15	12.5	30		
13	15	18	12.5	15.1	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	13	14	15	13	18	15	15	31		
12	15	18	15	14.7	12.5	15	15	.....	15	15	15	.....	16	13	13	.....	12	32	
13	15	15	12.5	14.1	15	15	15	15	15	13	15-18	17	15	15	15	18	15	15	33		
8.7	10	9	7.1	9.4	9.5	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	11.1	10	10	10	10	10	34		
8	9.1	8	8.3	8.9	9	9.1	8.7	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10	35		
40	40	40	45	40	60	50	40-45	50	60	40	50-60	40	50-55	47	50	40-60	50	45	36		
40	40	50	40	39.4	45	45	40-45	50	55	30	45	40	35-40	40	50	50	50	45	37		
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	35-40	30	45	30-50	40	30	38		
					4 35	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5.40	\$4.50	\$4.75	\$4.00	4.41	\$4.00	4.50	4.50	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$4.25	\$4.45	\$4.70	\$4.80	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$4.75	39		
10	10	15	15	12.8	12.5	10	10	10	12.5	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10	40		
10	10	11	10	10.2	10	10	10	10	12.5	12	10	10	10-12	8	13	10	13	12	41		
9.00	8.00	9.50	9.50	9.69	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.50	8.25	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.75	9.00	42		
7.00	.....	8.00	6.50	9.93	10.50	.....	8.50	7.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	8.25	9.00	9.00	12.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	43
8.00	8.00	10.00	\$7.50	9.31	8.50	.....	9.00	7.00	9.00	8.00	12.00	.....	.....	7.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	9.50	44
9.00	8.00	10.00	3.75a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	6.00	66.00	\$4.75	6.81	4.50	.....	7.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	9.25	.....	.....	6.00	9.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	45
20	20	25	17.5	22.1	30	22-25	18	20	25	15-20	20	20	22	20	18	25	23	24	46		
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	25.00	13.00	.....	20.00	13.00	.....	13.00	16.00	.....	
16.00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.50	24.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	27.00	18.00	16.00	22.00	18.00	16.00	15.00	20.00	47		
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....
14.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	48		

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. d. Cuttings calculated from the price per wagon.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba			
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	35	32	29-32	30	30	32	30	35	35	28-30	28-30	32.1	32	27	29.5	
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	30	27-30	28	28	28	25	30	32	23-25	23-25	28.6	28	25	26.5	
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	28	22	27-30	22-23	22	25	22-25	28	23-25	25	25	25.6	27	22	24.5	
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	22-25	23	22	22	15-17	30	22-23	20	20	22.6	20	17	18.5	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	25	23-25	22	23	26	25	25	25	28	28	24.2	18	18	18	
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	28	30	27-30	.....	25	28	25	28	.....	32	32	28.9	30	25	27.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	32	30-32	30	30	33	27	32	28-30	30	30	30.6	35	25	30.	
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	35	30	35	33-35	33	36	28	33	30-35	32	32	32.4	35	25	30.	
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	27	32-35	25	25	.....	25	25	.....	28	28	26.2	25	.....	25.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	40	34	38-40	38	40	40	38-40	38	35	38	40	37.8	38	35	36.5	
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	15-20	15	22	20	15-20	16-20	16	18	22	18	18	18.7	15	20	17.5	
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	40	.....	40	36	25	.....	.....	50	.....	50	50	40.1	50	.....	50.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	30	30	15-30	15-30	25.8	25	20	22.5	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	30	30	32	30	28	25	30	35	35	30.4	32	28	30.	
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	40	37	40	40	42	38	40	45	45	45	45	41.6	42	35	38.5	
16-Eggs, storage....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	37.5	25	25	25.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	8	9	9	9-10	12	8	14	11	12	12	9.8	10	10	10.	
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	c44	38	46	45	48	48	40	45	45	45	45	44.5	35	35	35.	
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	47	40	48	48	50	48	43	48	50	50	50	47.4	47	45	46.	
20-Cheese, old....."	35	32	35	38	34	35	.....	.....	35	30	30	33.8	35	32	33.5
21-Cheese, new....."	32	30	32	35	34	32	33	35	.....	30	30	31.5	32	.....	32.
22-Bread, plain white....."	8	8	8	8	6.7	8	6.7	10	7.3	8.7	8	7.4	6.4	7.2	6.8	
23-Flour, family....."	8	8	8.4	9	9	8	7.6	8	8.6	7	7.4	8.1	8.2	7	7.60	
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	6.2	5	7	6.2	6	5	5	7.7	6	6	6	5.9	8	5	6.5	
25-Rice, medium....."	10	7	8	8	8	8.3	7	6	8	6	8.3	7.4	6	6	6.	
26-Rice, Patna....."	13	10	10	10-12	10	13	10	8	10	10	8-12	10	10	10	10.	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	15	13	15	12.5	15	12	12.5	15	15	15	15	13.9	10	11	10.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	20	25	18	25	20	20	23	20	25	20	21.2	20	20	20.	
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	15	13	15	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	15	15	18	15	15	18	18	15	18	15	15	15.8	17	17.5	17.2	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	15	15	25	12.5	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15.2	12.5	10	11.2	
32-Apples, evaporated....."	15	.....	.....	15	.....	20	.....	15	15	20	20	15.4	15	17	16.
33-Prunes, medium....."	18	18	15	15	15	18	12.5	15	17	15	15	15.5	15	12	13.5	
34-Sugar, granulated....."	11.1	10	10	10	10	10	9.1	10	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.	
35-Sugar, yellow....."	10	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.3	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	12	10.8	
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	50	30	30-40	40-50	45	50	50	45	40-60	47.5	40	50	45.	
37-Tea, green, medium....."	40	45	40	30	30-40	40-50	45	50	40	45	40-60	43.5	35	40	37.5	
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	35	40	35-40	40	45	40	40	40	39.5	35	40	37.5	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$4.75	\$4.50	\$4.50	4.50	\$5.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$4.33	\$3.25	\$2.25	2.75	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	10	10	11	10.5	10	15	12.5	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	10	8	12	10	10	11	12	15	15	10.9	11	10	10.5	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	9.00	10.00	\$9.00	9.50	9.00	9.50	10.50	9.25	10.00	10.00	9.28	11.25	13.00	12.12	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.50	9.00	6.75	8.50	.....	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.54	9.00	10.00	9.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	.....	8.50	12.00	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	8.88	8.00	10.50	9.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00	7.00	.....	6.00	d5.25	6.75	.....	5.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.28	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	25	20	20	18	22	20	25	25	25	25	25	22.2	25	25	25	
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	17.50	15.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	22.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	17.57	25.00	20.00	22.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.30	20.00	15.00	14.75	

e. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF MAY, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia							Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average	Average (all cities)
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
32	30	30	32	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	25-28	30	30	27	32	29.3	30
25	25	25	30	26.2	25	25	25	25	25	25	22	25	25-30	25	28	25.4	27.4
25	25	25	30	26.2	25	25	25	26	25.2	26	16-20	25	25	24	25	23.8	24.9
18	23	20	28	22.2	18	20	22	22	20.5	18	17-20	20	20	20	22	21.4	21.5
25	23	20-25	30	25.1	30	20-22	25	25	25.2	25	18-30	32	22-25	25	28	26.2	22.5
32	30	30	30	30.5	30	28-30	35	30	31	32	25	32	32	34	32	31.2	28.2
25	25	30	28	27	30	30-35	35	28	31.4	35	20-25	27	28-30	27	28	28.1	29.3
30	30	30	28	29.5	30	32-35	30	30	30.9	28	18-22	27	30-38	28	32	28.2	30.3
18	23	25	25	22.7	20	30	30	.....	26.7	35	18-20	18	.....	27	20	23.8	27.8
45	40	30-40	40	40	40	45-50	40	38	41.4	45	30-40	40	42	37	40	39.8	37.3
25	12-25	20-25	15	20	20	20	20	18-25	20.4	20	22	20	15	10-15	10	16.6	16.9
60	.....	.....	50	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.2
30	25	20-30	25	26.2	15	15-25	30	.....	21.7	25	15	25	15	13	20	18.8	23.9
30	30	30-32	30	30.2	25	32	30	31.5	29.6	35	25	35	30	27	29	30.2	30.1
40	35	35-40	35	36.9	35	45	45	40	41.2	45	45	45	50	45	45	45.8	40.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	30	40	40	.....	.....	36.7	34.5
11	10	10	10	10.2	12.5	10	10	10	10.6	15	15	11.1	11.1	12.5	11	12.6	10
35	35	35-40	40	36.9	45	40-45	45	45	44.4	.....	40-45	50	40	48	40	44.1	42.8
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	55	49	50	50	50.7	47.7
40	.....	.....	35	37.5	35	35	35	35	35	.....	40	35	37	35	35	36.4	34.1
.....	35	35	.....	35	35	.....	35	35	35	32	40	.....	35	32	35	34.8	31.7
8.3	6.7	8	6.7	7.4	8.3	6.7	6.7	8.3	7.5	7.5	8.3	10.4	10.4	8.9	10	9.2	7.4
6.8	6.8	7.6	8	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.6	8.8	7.6	7	6	8	7.6	8	7.8	7.4	7.7
7	6	6	8	6.5	6	6	6.2	8	6.3	6	5	7.5	6	6	6	6.1	6.1
8	8.3	6	10	8.1	7.5	6.2	6.2	10	7.5	6	8.3	7	6	7	8	7	7.3
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	12.5	10	.....	10.8	.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	9.5	9.8
10	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	12.5	8.3	10	15	12.5	10	11.4	13.1
20	25	20-25	20	21.9	23	22.5	22	23	22.6	20	20	20	22	20	20	20.3	21.3
15	20	15	15	16.2	17	15	17.5	15	16.1	15	17.5	15	15	15	15	15.4	14.8
15	20	17.5	20	18.1	17	15	17.5	18	16.9	20	17.5	15	20	18	20	18.4	16.5
12.5	10	10	12.5	11.2	15	16	12.5	18	15.4	10	8.3	15	15	15	12	12.5	14.5
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	17.5	17.5	22	18	18.7	15	15	15	18	15	15	15.5	15.3
15	12.5	15	12.5	13.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	17.5	12.5	16	12	12.5	14.2	14.8
10	10.5	9.1	11.1	10.2	10	12.5	12.5	11	11.5	10	11.1	11.1	11.1	10	10	10.6	10
10	10	9.1	10	9.8	10	12.5	11.1	10	10.9	9	10	8.3	10	10	9.5	9.5	9.3
45-50	50	45-50	50	48.7	30	40-50	45	45-50	41.9	40	35-50	50	45	40	45	43.7	45.5
45-50	50	45-50	50	48.7	40	40-45	40	50	43.1	40	50	50	40	40	45	44.1	44.2
45-50	45	40-45	45	45	40	40-50	35-40	40-45	41.2	37.5	30-60	40	40	40	40	40.4	40.5
\$ 2.02	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.60	\$ 2.28	\$2.25	\$3.40	\$3.00	\$ 3.00	\$2.91	\$2.75	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.60	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$ 3.15	\$3.34	\$ 3.78
15	15	20	15	16.2	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	19.2	12.8
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	12.5	10	12	10	11	10.9	11.4
14.00	15.00	14.00	8.00	12.75	f	.....	6.75	.....	6.75	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.37
8.50	9.00	9.00	.....	8.50	f	4.00	6.75	5.00	5.25	4.75	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	5.00	6.77	8.13
10.00	7.00	8.00	.....	8.33	f	4.00	5.00	7.00	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.27
8.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.25	f	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.83	7.50	7.00	5.00	4.15	5.00	.....	5.73	6.01
30	25	30	35	30	40	30	35	30	33.7	40	50	30	35	30	30	35.8	25.3
25.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	21.25	17.50	22.00	35.00	15.00	21.12	20.00	20.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	20.00	15.75	17.37
6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....
10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.62	18.00	15.00	7.00	10.00	.....	15.00	12.70	11.96

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per cwt. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

In bread and flour there was a general advance, 8c per lb. being reached in many of the cities and 10c being reached in some. Flour was also up to 8c per lb. in many localities. Rolled oats advanced and rice showed some increases.

Canned vegetables and dry beans were fairly steady with, however, some advances. Prunes rose in several of the cities.

In sugar there was a general advance, 10c per lb. being reached in most of the cities, while some were up to 12.5c. Tea advanced.

Potatoes advanced considerably throughout the Dominion, being up to \$4.50 in nearly all the cities in Ontario and to \$2.25 and \$2.75 in the western provinces, and to \$3.00 and \$4.00 in the eastern provinces. In some localities prices were above \$5.00 per bag. The demand for seed was reported to have increased the demand.

In coal, prices for anthracite were little changed from those in April, but slight decreases occurred in some localities. \$9.00 and \$9.50 still prevailed in Ontario, and as high as \$13.00 and \$15.00 in some eastern and western cities. Wood and coal-oil averaged higher.

Rents were higher in Halifax, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Hull, Peterborough, Toronto, Galt, Kitchener, London.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Manitoba Northern wheat was up to \$2.55¾ per bushel at Winnipeg for grain at Port Arthur and Fort William on the first day of the month and rose to \$2.95¾ on May 3. Owing to the steep advances, to which there seemed no limit, the Grain Exchange authorities temporarily stopped trading in wheat for delivery in May. It then appeared that large quantities of wheat in country elevators, etc., had been sold for delivery at the lake in May, when navigation would be open, but that owing to unusually poor quality it was grading below contract grades, No. 1, 2 and 3, Northern, and in attempting to secure higher grade grain to fulfil the

contracts the dealers were bidding up the price, as there was very little high grade wheat to be had. It was therefore arranged to settle the contracts by delivering lower grades at their respective milling values. The price of No. 1, Northern, then settled to \$2.86, and by the latter part of the month was down to \$2.44. A very unfavourable report on the United States winter wheat crop was a factor in raising prices, together with unfavourable weather for spring seeding, but improvement in these conditions later in the month tended to lower prices. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$2.88-2.90 at Toronto to \$3.10-3.15, but by the last week was down to \$2.65-2.70. Other grains were higher in sympathy with wheat, but also eased off. Barley at Winnipeg rose to \$1.32, and at Toronto was off the market. Oats reached 78c at Toronto and 79c at Winnipeg. Corn rose to \$1.72 at Toronto and flax reached \$3.16¼ at Winnipeg. Rye rose to \$2.05 at Toronto. Hay was easier at Montreal, but firmer at Toronto. Straw rose from \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton, bran to \$40.00 and shorts to \$45.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle were firmer at Winnipeg at \$11.75 per cwt., and at Toronto rose to \$12.50. Beef, hindquarters, rose to \$22.00 per cwt., and plate beef to \$35.00 per barrel. Common veal was up to \$11.00. Hogs rose to \$16.25 per cwt., but eased off to \$15.75. Dressed hogs rose to \$23.00. Breakfast bacon rose to 33c and hams to 29c per lb. Pork rose to \$57.00 per barrel and lard to 27¼c per lb. Sheep rose to \$15.50-16.50 per cwt., but eased off to \$14.50-16.00. Lamb was steady at \$24.00-25.00 and mutton at \$16.00-18.00. Fowl was easier at 20c per lb. and turkey was steady at 33c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, declined from 42¾c per lb. to 40c, and dairy butter was firmer at 41c at Toronto, but eased off to 40c. Cheese was up to 27½c, but declined to 23c when a maximum price was set in England. Eggs rose to 44c at Montreal and to 46c at Toronto for the best. Milk

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1917, APRIL, 1917, AND MAY, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		*May 1917	*Apr. 1917	May, 1916	May, 1915	May, 1914	May, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	366.8	331.4	188.1	212.5	149.2	133.4
Grains, Western.....	4	323.8	289.0	168.2	198.7	131.3	122.5
Fodder.....	5	213.3	199.7	191.7	186.5	165.3	145.7
All.....	15	304.2	275.9	184.0	200.2	149.8	134.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	308.4	284.6	230.4	216.2	222.9	189.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	314.5	285.8	210.8	169.1	169.3	186.7
Sheep and mutton.....	3	296.6	252.5	223.9	189.6	162.2	177.5
Poultry.....	2	291.5	305.7	288.7	218.6	221.8	179.4
All.....	17	306.5	283.0	229.2	195.2	193.1	185.0
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	221.8	216.0	170.1	147.0	129.5	135.1
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	199.9	199.9	154.7	144.6	148.4	162.0
Fresh fish.....	3	197.6	254.3	183.2	153.5	153.1	156.7
All.....	9	199.2	218.0	166.1	148.2	150.3	159.9
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	257.4	257.4	183.8	147.1	210.8	124.1
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	109.3	119.7	104.3	87.3	95.6	111.0
Dried fruits.....	4	200.6	192.3	149.3	121.9	121.7	111.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	566.6	566.1	270.0	131.7	206.7	124.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	211.0	187.3	109.7	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	303.4	298.6	172.8	116.2	144.4	118.9
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	285.5	223.6	158.8	167.1	125.9	124.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	145.9	145.9	126.5	110.3	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	251.9	197.6	168.4	144.6	102.9	116.2
Condiments.....	5	168.2	160.8	147.5	120.3	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	221.7	192.3	153.7	143.3	113.2	115.9
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woolens.....	5	275.5	261.2	211.3	166.5	142.9	130.7
Cottons.....	4	203.2	201.2	158.0	128.3	145.0	139.0
Silks.....	3	118.9	115.0	112.0	79.7	93.2	86.3
Jutes.....	2	431.6	431.6	312.4	226.2	231.1	214.1
Flax products.....	4	286.9	286.9	211.8	168.7	114.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	147.1	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	242.6	238.0	188.1	145.5	135.2	128.2
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	345.7	291.0	295.2	192.1	208.3	177.3
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	200.5	173.5	151.4	152.2
Boots and shoes.....	3	221.1	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	273.7	254.2	229.5	176.1	173.3	162.3
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	246.7	223.3	146.3	104.2	102.2	105.4
Other metals.....	12	281.8	274.9	272.9	180.3	118.1	133.7
Implements.....	10	167.7	165.2	124.4	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	235.5	224.7	188.7	134.1	109.6	116.2
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	210.1	214.7	156.0	116.4	123.6	130.2
Lighting.....	4	109.9	105.8	88.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	170.0	171.1	129.0	105.8	111.0	115.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	204.3	198.8	182.4	176.7	183.6	180.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	202.5	146.7	153.8	113.2	112.7	112.7
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	258.4	252.4	196.8	155.9	140.6	143.0
All.....	48	219.4	213.6	174.7	144.2	141.5	141.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	188.0	177.5	143.6	145.9	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	226.8	209.0	195.5	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	132.2	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	176.6	176.6	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	190.2	179.5	152.3	134.9	129.0	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	255.3	248.7	263.5	165.2	111.6	112.7
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	396.6	412.4	307.8	133.8	241.3	330.8
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	175.5	167.2	143.6	134.7	138.4	131.4
Sundries.....	7	183.5	161.3	141.8	116.0	108.9	112.4
All.....	17	230.8	222.3	181.5	126.8	150.5	170.5
ALL COMMODITIES.....	†262	†240.0	228.7	183.3	147.4	136.3	135.4

*Preliminary figures †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, végétales, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Revised.

was down to spring prices in some cities, but at higher levels than previously.

FISH.—The catch on the banks on the Atlantic coast was reported to be light owing to unfavourable weather, but improvement was expected. Prices for dry fish were up to \$9.50 per quintal for cod and \$7.50 for haddocks. Inquiry from United States markets for the best quality of dry fish indicated a new demand. Other export markets were also strong. The supply of pickled fish was exhausted and salt for the new catch was reported to be scarce owing to the scarcity of ships. Fresh halibut declined 1c at the Atlantic coast to 14c. Fresh whitefish was down to 15-17c and salmon trout to 12-13c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Bananas were easier at \$2.75, and lemons and oranges were also easier. Prunes were higher at 12c. Beans advanced to \$7.75 per bushel, but onions declined to \$7.00 per bag for Texas supplies. Turnips advanced to \$1.00-1.25 per bag. Canned corn rose to \$1.95-2.35, canned peas to \$1.40-1.50, and canned tomatoes to \$2.40-2.50. Potatoes rose to \$4.75 per bag at Toronto, but at Montreal declined from \$4.00 to \$3.75-3.85.

MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES. — Bread rose to 7.3c per lb. at Toronto, and similar advances occurred in many other cities. Soda biscuits rose to 13c per lb. Flour rose over \$3.00 per barrel, spring wheat patents being up to \$14.50 per barrel in car-lots at Toronto. Later, as wheat eased off, prices fell. Oatmeal rose to \$5.20-5.75 per bag. Rice advanced to above 9c per lb. for Patna, and tapioca was up to 12½-13½c, freights being higher. Black tea, medium, was 2c higher at 40c. Sugar rose to \$8.49 per cwt., the destruction of some cane in Cuba during the political disturbances and a lower estimate of the crop tending to firm the market. Molasses rose 2c per gallon to 69c, and glucose rose nearly 1c per lb. in sympathy with the price of corn. Honey was higher at 14½c. Cream of tartar was up to 55c per lb. and pepper to 38c.

TEXTILES.—Wool, Ontario unwashed, was higher at 43-45c per lb. Raw cotton

was easier at 20.10c. Grey cottons, prints and coloured cottons were higher in the average. Raw silk, Italian, was higher at \$7.05 per lb., and Japan silk was firmer.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES. — No. 1 hides were up to 22c, and calfskins rose to 32c. Tallow rose to 13-14c. Leather and boots continued scarce in some lines.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron was up to \$40.00-45.00 per ton for foundry and \$55.00 for Bessemer. Steel billets were sold out for some months ahead. Iron bar, black sheets, tinplates and other lines were higher. Wrought iron scrap was up to \$21.00 per ton. Antimony was easier at 30-35c. Copper was easier at 37½-38c, and brass was down to 46c per lb. Spelter was also down from 14c per lb. to 13c. Tin was nearly 10c per lb. higher at 65-67c per lb., and solder rose to 41½c. Zinc sheets were up to 26c. Quicksilver was down to \$105.00-108.00. Silver was up to 747½c. Axes rose to \$10.00-12.00 per dozen, and horseshoes to \$5.50 per keg.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal rose to \$8.25 per ton. Bituminous coal was very scarce and high. Furnace coke was easier at \$7.25-7.50. Matches were higher again at \$6.60 per gross.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Lumber was \$2.00 per M. higher in British Columbia, and shingles were higher at \$3.50 per M. At St. John, N.B., shingles rose again, from \$3.70 to \$4.60 per M., there being a good demand in the United States and stocks being low. Iron pipe, lead pipe, nails, sash weights, sash cord, soil pipe, iron wire and wire cloth were higher. Copper wire, however, was easier. Turpentine eased off, but shellac, white lead, window glass and putty were higher.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Wooden furniture was about five per cent higher, owing to higher costs for labour, lumber and hardware. Glassware was also up and prices of crockery were 10 per cent higher. Celluloid-handled and bone-handled table knives were very scarce and dearer. Broom corn was scarce for

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	991	.....	.....	91
1911.....	7.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	983	.....	.....	90
1912.....	7.34	.....	1140	.....	.....	100	119	1017	100	.....	96
1913.....	7.34	.....	1106	.....	.....	.....	114	1037	108	.....	98
1914.....	7.73	.....	1155	.....	.....	.....	116	1098	114	.....	101
1915.....	7.98	.....	1428	.....	.....	.....	142	1201	115	.....	100
1916.....	8.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	135	.....	.....
Jan. 14.....	7.73	.....	1099	.....	.....	95.7	.....	.....	112	.....	101
April.....	7.42	.....	1162	.....	.....	96.2	113c	.....	111	.....	95
July.....	7.99	100	1164	100	100	94.3	.....	1070	113	100	100
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103	103
1915.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	113*	101
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	121*	97
July.....	7.80	132	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	124*	99
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	128*	103
1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504	.....	188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	130*	106
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	134*	107
July.....	8.45	161	1516	.....	217.6	124.6	170	1276	.....	142*	109
Aug.....	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	170	1284	.....	.....	112
Sept.....	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	173	1264	.....	.....	116
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454	.....	209.4	124.2	179	1289	.....	152*	119
Nov.....	9.81	178	1465	276.7	210.5	125.0	183	1313	.....	.....	124
Dec.....	10.11	184	1459	.....	.....	130.6	186	1340	.....	.....	125
1917.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	10.27	187	1453	271.7	.....	136.0	186	1359	.....	160	125d
Feb.....	10.46	189	1462	.....	.....	145.6	187	1346	.....	166	131d
March.....	10.70	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	1346	.....	.....	131d
April.....	10.77	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	11.82	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. January-March 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

d. Basis changed; calculated on old basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.			AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.
	271	44	45	255	96	200	225	Common- wealth
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252	.....	91.56a	43.4	.....
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0	.....
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3	.....
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562
1916.....	182.0	196.3	137	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873
Jan. 1914.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303
1915.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605
1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838
Aug.....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862
Sept.....	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.53	11.7853	152.018	78.4	1927
October.....	187.2	203.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920
Nov.....	198.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1	2016
Dec.....	204.8	223.0	154.3	208.04	13.6805	168.090	85.1	1981
1917.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049
Feb.....	217.3	230.5	164.0	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064
March.....	220.6	240.9	169.0	.....	14.1380	186.244	96.4	2061
April.....	228.7	244.5	172.2	274.45	14.5769	190.012	109.2	.....
May.....	240.0	.....	.....	283.16	15.1203	208.435	18.5	.....

a. July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1900. *Quarter beginning that month.

good quality. and some lines of brooms went off the market.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Opium was quoted as high as \$27.00 per lb., but bleaching powder was again lower, being down to 5c per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, raccoon was easier at \$3.00-3.50 per skin. Malt was up to \$1.70 per bushel. Binder twine was up to 15⁷/₈c per lb., as compared with 9⁷/₈c last year. Manilla rope was up to 33¹/₂¢ per lb. Raw rubber declined from 74c per lb. to 72-73c. Laundry soap was 50c per box higher at \$5.50.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices were 98 per cent higher on May 1 than in July, 1914, as compared with 94 per cent on April 1. The chief increases were in potatoes, margarine and tea, but butter declined slightly. In wholesale prices the index numbers of the *Economist* and the *Statist* were also

higher at the end of April, foods averaging slightly lower, but materials higher.

In the United States, prices were also higher as shown by index numbers, all groups showing increases, except Fruits, Coal and Coke, and Miscellaneous, in Bradstreet's index number.

In Denmark, retail food prices were 58.1 per cent higher in February, 1917, than in July, 1914, as shown by a report of the Danish Statistical Department, while clothing and other expenditures were 35.2 per cent higher, the average increase in expenditure being computed at 46.1 per cent. Fuel and lighting showed the greatest increase, 97 per cent.

In Switzerland, figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living showed the cost of food on December 1, 1916, 48 per cent higher than on June 1, 1914, and other necessities 44.1 per cent higher, the total increase in expenditure being 47.9 per cent.

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS INTO ANTHRACITE COAL AND SUGAR UNDER THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL OF NOVEMBER 10, 1916

DURING May two reports were submitted to the Minister of Labour by W. F. O'Connor, K.C., acting commissioner under Order-in-Council No. 2777 of November 10, 1916. (*Labour Gazette*, December, 1916, page 1848.) The Order-in-Council was designed to prevent undue enhancement of the cost of living by making it illegal to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying or dealing in the necessities of life or to enhance prices or to prevent or lessen competition in the production or distribution of such necessities. The reports submitted deal with anthracite coal and refined sugar, and reports on other commodities are to follow. The acting commissioner states that the Order-in-Council was necessarily limited in its application. It could not do anything to obviate any direct consequence of the war, prevent a reduc-

tion in crops, cheapen any ocean freight rate, or replace the lost productivity of many millions of men. Its aims were rather (1) the prevention of any undue and unnecessary accumulation and withholding from sale in face of a fair price obtainable; (2) the prevention of combining in restraint of competition or for the enhancement of prices. While the investigation shows that the manufacturing and trading classes with rare exceptions have resisted the temptation to exact unfair prices, some criticism is made of their business methods. It was found that "very many manufacturers and merchants have no precise idea as to what their products or wares cost and so they find it impossible to work out their precise profits." They often carry unprofitable lines, the losses on which have to be made up by higher prices for other goods. The consumer pays in the

end, and inefficient business methods have, therefore, much to do with the cost of living. As to recommendations it is doubted if it is advisable to continue the present investigating powers of municipalities into the cost of living. These powers were granted in the first place at the request of the municipalities. It appears that there was no case of a satisfactory municipal investigation, but the acting commissioner believes that with proper responsibilities imposed on municipal officers and with no opportunity afforded for evasion of that responsibility, satisfactory municipal investigations can be had. He therefore recommends that municipal investigations into the cost of living be instituted hereafter by mayors, wardens, reeves or other head officers of municipalities, and only upon prior application to the Minister of Labour and with his consent, and that once instituted the whole responsibility for such investigation shall rest with those who institute them. It is also suggested that the interest and co-operation of the various provincial authorities should be enlisted. The provisions of the Order-in-Council respecting the cost of living are criminal laws for enforcement of which under the constitution the provincial authorities are responsible, although the general public seems to regard the responsibility as upon the Dominion. With closer co-operation and clearer understanding as to the relative responsibility of the authorities much better progress could be made.

The work of investigation has lead the acting commissioner to agree with certain conclusions of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States concerning co-operation in export trade. In most European countries combinations of producers when operated under more or less complete state supervision are within the law and such combinations are common. They have therefore an advantage in foreign trade in competing with exporters in countries such as Canada and United States, where trade combinations are not favoured. These combinations sell abroad through a common

exchange and are thus enabled to secure advantages as to price and capacity to fill large orders which could not be secured by isolated competing enterprises. The danger of course is that they may seek to combine also with respect to home trade, but this danger is obviated by the constant presence of state supervision. The commissioner therefore recommends that an Industrial Board be established with jurisdiction over trade combinations and trade methods. Greater selling efficiency should produce lower prices. "As a result of war conditions Canada is now selling all she can produce, but we ought to organize so that we may sell with efficiency, as after the coming of peace the powers now clamouring at our counters may require to be coaxed or informed." Canada's industrial equipment is said to be of a capacity twice or three times more than its home trade requirements demand, and only by greater export trade or through the extension of the home market by an abnormal immigration can extensive scrapping of plants be avoided. Production is not enough; what is produced must be sold. Efficient selling will reduce the cost of selling, and not only the manufacturer but the consumer will gain. Labour also will benefit through the greater volume of employment afforded through the export orders which efficient selling organization will secure. A Board or Commission is therefore as much a necessity for the purposes of foreign trade as for inland trade.

ANTHRACITE COAL

The objects of the investigation into coal were to discover (1) whether the commodity was being unduly accumulated in the hands of dealers, thus producing an artificial scarcity and an enhanced price; (2) whether the commodity was being offered for sale and being sold by dealers at a fair price; and (3) whether any combines, local or other, existed among dealers, for the stifling of competition, by the fixing of a common price. The conclusions with regard to each phase of the investigation are (1) that there was no evidence

of undue accumulation at any time since the beginning of the war. Instead there was a general scarcity during the season of 1916-17, and at some places there prevailed at times almost a famine. (2) Generally the prices charged were fair. High prices have been imposed, but these were necessary on account of the high cost to the dealers. (3) There was no evidence of any general combine, but ample evidence of local combines, made up of nearly all the local dealers in practically every city in Canada. The report states, however, that although such combinations are illegal, their object has not been to enhance prices, but rather to avoid price-cutting wars and to stabilize prices.

For the purposes of the investigation the country was divided into five zones—the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Eastern Ontario, Western Ontario, Northern Ontario, and the region west of the Great Lakes. Information was received from 250 coal dealers and the costs of the business were considered under three heads: (1) costs at the mine, (2) freight, (3) receiving costs, overhead and fixed costs. As to the cost at the mine the figures are those quoted from time to time by the larger mining and sales companies of Pennsylvania and New York as the selling prices at the mines. These larger companies produce about 90 per cent of the entire output of the Pennsylvania anthracite region and the prices quoted by them are uniform. They drop annually on the first of April and scale upwards monthly 10 cents per ton until September. Besides these large operators there are the "independents" who handle a small percentage of the total output. To the price at the mines must be added the freight charges and such overhead and fixed charges as the cost of receiving, degradation, storing, handling, selling and general expenses. The figures given are yearly averages for the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the average for 1916 being exclusive of the month of December. Abnormal conditions developed in that month and continued throughout the winter, and

these abnormal months are treated separately.

I. Maritime Provinces

Anthracite coal for the Maritime Provinces is forwarded through Philadelphia and New York by rail and thence by water to destination. The increased prices in this zone were due to the increased cost of coal in New York and Philadelphia and the higher freights. Many of the dealers did not have sufficient supplies and had to fill at a loss orders contracted for at lower prices than they were able to buy for in any available market. Prices as high as \$11 and \$12 per ton were paid, f.o.b. shipping point, meaning \$9.82 to \$10.72 per net ton. Adding \$4 to \$4.50 per ton freight, the cost on boats at destination was \$13.82 to \$15.22, not including overhead and handling costs. The statement for the city of Halifax which follows can be taken as a basis for the rest of the province of Nova Scotia with the addition of rail freight and handling cost to interior points. The prices and costs at Halifax are also practically identical with those at St. John, New Brunswick.

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost f.o.b. shipping point.....	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.45	\$4.85
Freight.....	1.15	1.15	1.45	2.85
Receiving costs, overhead, and fixed costs.....	1.45	1.60	1.65	1.85
Total.....	\$7.10	\$7.25	\$7.55	\$9.55
Selling price.....	7.65	7.55	8.00	9.85
Profit.....	\$.55	\$.50	\$.45	\$.30

It will be noted that the increased cost in 1916 was mainly due to the abnormally high freight rates. During December and the remainder of the winter the freight congestion and embargoes in the United States, the inability of the mines to secure cars, which lead to curtailment of production, and the difficulty of securing shipping at New York and Philadelphia greatly enhanced prices. Dealers in the Maritime Provinces were largely at the mercy of the "independents" at New York and coin-

cident with the excessive prices were the abnormal freight rates; vessels charging up to \$4.25 a ton for coal to Halifax and St. John.

II. Quebec and Eastern Ontario

The anthracite for these sections is brought in partly by rail and partly by water. That brought in by water during the season of navigation goes mainly to Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river points, such as Belleville, Kingston and Brockville, and about 80 per cent of the supply imported by Quebec City is also brought in by water. As these cities secure and store their supplies before the winter, they were freed to a great extent from the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the winter at other points. In fact Kingston shipped some coal to other cities during the period of shortage. It will be noted from the following table that the lower freight costs at Kingston make the price to the consumer comparatively low.

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost f.o.b. shipping point.....	\$3.29	\$3.32	\$3.32	\$3.53
Freight.....	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.15
Receiving costs, overhead and fixed charges.....	1.40	1.45	1.52	1.70
Total.....	\$6.69	\$6.77	\$6.89	\$7.38
Selling cost.....	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.80
Profit.....	\$.61	\$.53	\$.51	\$.42

The Montreal supply comes in mainly by rail, there being very little difference between the rail and water rates. There was an increased cost in 1916 due to a slight advance at the mines and a five-cent-per-ton advance in freight. Overhead and fixed charges also were higher due to the increased cost of delivery. Some shipments were made by water to Montreal, but on account of the greater loss in degradation, shrinkage, screening, etc., and the extra cost of unloading and handling, the difference in freight cost as between coal shipped by rail was almost evened up. There was a grave shortage of coal in Montreal

during the winter. The report states that prices at Montreal for purchases in the ordinary way should not have averaged higher than in Ottawa where they held firm at \$9.00 per ton throughout the season, and in fact the freight rate to Ottawa is 28 cents per ton more than to Montreal, although the delivery charges at Montreal are higher. At most, the selling price should not have exceeded \$10.00 and some dealers kept within this limit. The table of costs at Montreal is as follows:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost, f.o.b. at mines.....	\$3.29	\$3.32	\$3.32	\$3.53
Freight.....	2.70	2.72	2.72	2.73
Receiving costs, overhead and fixed charges.....	1.50	1.65	1.70	1.95
Total.....	\$7.49	\$7.69	\$7.74	\$8.21
Selling price.....	\$8.00	8.25	8.25	8.55
Profit.....	\$.51	\$.56	\$.51	\$.34

III. Western Ontario

Toronto suffered to a greater extent during the past winter than the smaller cities of Ontario and a condition of actual famine was narrowly averted. Prices, however, rose but little above normal. In connection with the cost at Toronto it has to be noted that (under civic regulations) a large amount of the supply has to be bagged. The system of delivery in Toronto is better than in Montreal, motor delivery being much more in evidence. Pavements and roads are in much better condition and dealers in Toronto do not have to contend with the steep grades which are encountered in Montreal. The greater length and severity of the winter at Montreal also makes delivery higher than in Toronto. A considerable quantity is brought in by water from Oswego and other Lake Ontario ports, but the heavier cost of handling and greater loss in shrinkage by the water route makes the cost practically the same as by rail. In the following table of costs and prices at Toronto the freight rates given are based on the all-rail haul:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost, f.o.b. mines.....	\$3.29	\$3.32	\$3.32	\$3.53
Freight.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.35
Receiving costs, overhead and fixed charges.....	1.35	1.47	1.62	1.87
Total.....	\$6.94	\$7.09	\$7.24	\$7.75
Selling price.....	7.50	7.65	7.75	8.10
Profit.....	\$.56	\$.56	\$.51	\$.35

In Hamilton a minimum advance of 50 cents a ton was made in January by most dealers, the reason being that they were able to fill only about 60 per cent of their contracts at circular prices. They were forced to go into the open market for the balance and pay much higher prices. The following is the table for Hamilton:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost, f.o.b. mines.....	\$3.29	\$3.32	\$3.32	\$3.53
Freight.....	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.24
Receiving costs, overhead and fixed charges.....	1.30	1.35	1.50	1.64
Total.....	\$6.82	\$6.90	\$7.05	\$7.41
Selling price.....	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.80
Profit.....	\$.58	\$.60	\$.45	\$.39

IV. Northern Ontario

The greater percentage of coal used in Sault Ste. Marie is brought in by water from Buffalo. Prices in the winter of 1915-6 were low due to a price war among the dealers and the prices up to December, 1916, were very favourable. At North Bay and Sudbury prices did not rise abnormally. The following table shows costs and prices at Sudbury:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost, f.o.b. mines.....	\$3.29	\$3.32	\$3.32	\$3.53
Freight.....	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.31
Receiving costs, overhead and fixed charges.....	1.25	1.30	1.42	1.58
Total.....	\$8.83	\$8.91	\$9.03	\$9.42
Selling price.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.70
Profit.....	\$.42	\$.34	\$.22	\$.28

V. Region West of the Great Lakes

Anthracite for the region west of the Great Lakes is brought in during the season of navigation and stored at Port Arthur and Fort William. Some of the large dealers with headquarters in Winnipeg purchase their supplies f.o.b. steamer at Buffalo and store on the railroad docks at Port Arthur and Fort William. Some of the producing companies place large supplies in stock on their own account, which they dispose of to dealers and wholesalers at circular prices, f.o.b. cars, on somewhat the same basis as at the mines or Buffalo, adding extra freight and handling charges. A certain percentage is sold by the producers on what is known as "consignment basis" whereby the coal remains in the possession of the producing company until it is sold, the dealer really selling on a commission basis except that he has to assume the liability in connection with credit, but is relieved of all liability as to storage, degradation, etc. The fact that the supply is brought in during the season of navigation enables this section of the country to avoid any such crisis as was experienced in the east during the past winter both as to shortage and high prices. The following table is based on returns from the largest dealers at Port Arthur and Fort William:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost, f.o.b. mines.....	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$3.65
Freight.....	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Storage, screening, degradation and switching charges.....	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.10
Overhead, fixed and delivery charges.....	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
Total.....	\$7.65	\$7.75	\$7.85	\$8.25
Selling prices.....	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.65
Profit.....	\$.55	\$.45	\$.45	\$.40

On account of the freight haul from the docks at Port Arthur and Fort William to Winnipeg, the prices in the latter city average \$2 or more higher than at the head of the Lakes, as is indicated in the following table of costs and prices at Winnipeg:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cost, f.o.b. mines.....	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$3.65
Freight.....	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Re-shipping charges and loss through shrinkage and degradation Port Arthur and Fort William.....	.80	.80	.80	.85
Overhead, fixed and delivery charges.....	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.65
Total.....	\$9.90	\$10.00	\$10.10	\$10.55
Selling prices.....	10.75	10.75	10.25	11.15
Profit.....	\$.85	\$.75	\$.15	\$.60

West of Winnipeg anthracite is not used extensively, and as the price continues to advance it will be altogether superseded by western bituminous and lignite coals. Recent advances in cost and the long freight haul have already curtailed its use. At Regina only about 5 per cent of the consumption is anthracite, prices averaging about \$13.55 in 1916, while western bituminous sold at \$8.50, Souris lump at \$5.50, and Lethbridge nut at \$7.00. Practically all the coal used in Lethbridge with the exception of a small percentage of near-anthracite mined at Banff, Bankhead Mines, is confined to local bituminous and lignite. The following table is of interest as showing the cost and selling prices prevailing during the last four years at Calgary:

	Cost at Mine	Freight	Charge	Unload	Commission	Selling price
1913.....	\$3.85	\$1.80	\$.50	\$.15	\$.70	\$7.00
1914 to August.....	3.85	1.80	.50	.15	.70	7.00
1914 to December.....	3.85	1.40	.50	.15	.70	6.60
1915 to August.....	3.85	1.40	.50	.15	.70	6.60
1915 to December.....	3.25	1.40	.50	.15	.70	6.00
1916.....	3.25	1.40	.50	.15	.70	6.00

In British Columbia, also, practically all of the consumption is bituminous locally mined. It would cost about \$8 per ton to haul anthracite from the head of the Lakes. In the three principal cities, Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, prices have averaged about \$7.50 per ton for lump and \$6.50 for nut coal.

As to the abnormal conditions affecting the anthracite coal business during the winter of 1916-17, the following are given as the causes: (1) As a result of the long and extremely severe winter, more than the ordinary amount of coal was required. (2) The supply of mine labour in the anthracite region was not sufficient. During the spring of 1916 there appeared to be a tremendous surplus of stock for disposal during the summer and much publicity was given to the fact. It was feared that there would be an excess production and consumers were advised to stock up and take advantage of the summer discounts. Many United States consumers and some in Canada did lay in their supply in advance, and if the large consumers in this country had followed this plan a great deal of the shortage would have been avoided. (3) An unexpected shortage of bituminous coal also developed and manufacturers who were unable to procure bituminous were driven to use anthracite and a shortage in the supply of coke also brought some manufacturers who ordinarily used coke into the anthracite market. The new users of anthracite as a fuel for industrial purposes began to realize its greater value as a steam producer and they set up a very active demand. (4) Transportation had most to do with the conditions in so far as Quebec and Ontario were concerned. The partial failure of the railroads to meet the situation was probably the main cause of the shortage, as with transportation available coal could have been had.

In order to provide against a repetition of such a crisis the report points out that the coal dealers cannot be expected to purchase and store enough coal during the spring and summer months to solve the problem. Only a few very large concerns could lay in anything like a sufficient stock early in the season for delivery and sale from six to eight months later. Lack of capital and storing facilities would prevent it. The purchase of coal from producers is practically a cash business and the coal

dealers as a class cannot shoulder this responsibility. It must also be remembered that while the dealers are able to contract with large producers for their supply of coal for future delivery, no price or tonnage is guaranteed. The dealer is only sure of the cost price of such coal as is in his immediate possession or en route. For contract coal he has to pay the prevailing circular price in all cases. "On the other hand dealers are expected to enter and actually do enter into contracts with individuals, companies and municipal corporations for future delivery at the price in force on the date that the contract is entered into." It appears that this system of contract with consumers is a relic of the days when contracts for future deliveries at set prices could be entered into by dealers with producers. When the condition changed the dealers from various causes such as keen competition and fear of losing business failed to change their methods of dealing with the public. This system of selling under contract is the chief obstacle in the way of storing an adequate quantity in the summer months. The dealers carry such a financial risk for the benefit of contractees that they dare not assume the burden of the further financing necessary to the increase of their actual stocks. If they would refuse to enter into contracts for future deliveries except on the terms and at the prices in force at the time of such deliveries the large consumers who are in position to purchase would secure and store their stocks during the summer season when the low prices are in force. This would dispose of the larger percentage of the coal imported each year, and, many dealers admit, would solve the difficulty. It would also result that cheaper coal would be available for the small consumer.

The report devotes some space to economies in the use of coal, and it is pointed out that if heating of households could be started two weeks later and discontinued two weeks earlier than usual, a month would be subtracted from the period of consumption and a saving on

an average of about one and one-half tons per household effected. A large waste also occurs through careless handling of furnaces and stoves. A saving of, say, ten per cent would amount in a city like Ottawa with coal at \$9.00 per ton to \$126,000 per annum.

In conclusion the report states it will be extremely difficult to obtain a sufficient supply for the coming winter. Much depends on maximum production at the mines and improvement in transportation conditions. Unless an immediate and general improvement in transportation takes place it will operate against the possibility of our receiving and storing sufficient supplies for next winter. If there is no improvement in transportation it appears likely that the conditions of last winter will recur with accentuation. There is promise that plenty of coal will be available, but the acting commissioner believes that governmental action will be necessary to insure sufficient transportation.

SUGAR

In presenting the report on refined sugar the acting commissioner states: "I have to report that in my opinion the prevailing system of sale and distribution is technically illegal because based upon periodically fixed re-sale prices by way of common agreement." He considers, however, that the system is fair and beneficial to the public, and in view of this fact a plan for the amelioration of existing laws is included in the recommendations.

The sugar refining industry of Canada is of very respectable proportions. The tonnage refined in recent years is as follows: 1916, 345,089 tons; 1915, 303,233 tons; 1914, 332,512 tons; 1913, 319,752 tons.

There are six refining companies, which operate, in all, eight refineries. Acadia Sugar Refining Company, Limited, operates at Halifax, N.S., Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, at St. John, N.B., the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, at Montreal, P.Q.,

Dominion Sugar Company, Limited (three refineries) at Wallaceburg, Kitchener and Chatham, Ontario, and the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, Limited, at Vancouver, B.C.

All the companies except the Dominion Sugar Refining Company, Limited, refine imported raw cane sugar exclusively. At Kitchener and Chatham that company manufactures beet sugar, and at Wallaceburg it manufactures both beet and cane sugar. Beet sugar can be produced, ordinarily, at a cheaper rate than cane. The Dominion Sugar Company's main purpose has been the manufacture of the first mentioned product, but, during 1916, of its total production of 101,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, only 19,000,000 pounds were from beets. The balance was made out of imported raw cane sugar. Owing to continuously wet weather the beet crop of 1916 proved practically a failure.

The Dominion Company sells most of its product direct to manufacturers and retailers. As a rule its prices run lower than those of the other refineries by 10 or 15 cents per cwt. The beet sugar product enjoys the benefit of a maximum customs duty of about \$1.37 per hundred pounds imposed on raw cane sugar so that it can be and is sold at a substantial profit. However, as the company deals direct with some thousands of retailers it has at all times a very large capital investment and for the same reason its distribution system is of a more expensive character than that of other companies and the acting commissioner is therefore not prepared to pronounce its present profits on beet sugar unreasonable, while he is sure that its profits on cane sugar are not so. The refineries other than the Dominion Company deal mainly with wholesale grocers and manufacturers.

As to Canadian export of refined sugar, during the year 1916 the British Sugar Purchasing Commission contracted with three Canadian refineries for approximately 26,000 long tons of refined sugar. Up to May 10, 1917, further contracts were made by four

Canadian refineries with the same Commission for 35,000 long tons. This business which was booked at very satisfactory prices was secured in open competition with United States refineries. It yielded 5 per cent better than the prices prevailing in the Canadian market on the date of acceptance of the orders. The capacity of the Canadian refineries is such that they could turn out some 400,000,000 pounds of sugar annually in excess of their present production. The securing of these orders has been due largely to the curtailment of output in the United States caused by labour troubles coincident with a heavy local demand in that country. Under normal conditions the United States refineries have the advantage.

The Cuban crop of raw cane sugar controls the sugar situation in Canada. The figures of Cuban production in recent years in long tons are as follows: 1916-17, 2,600,000; 1915-16, 3,007,915; 1914-15, 2,592,667; 1913-14, 2,597,732.

It is not easy to arrive at refinery costs of production. None of the refineries keep any separate cost accounts covering individual classes of sugar, but they all average their general manufacturing, selling and delivery costs upon a 100-lb. basis. This makes it possible to obtain a relative idea as to particular costs. It is comparatively useless to attempt to estimate costs as of any particular time or covering any particular week or month, because many causes operate to compel the refiner, at times, for longer or shorter periods, to sell at a loss. One refinery operated last year at a very serious loss, and another barely earned the interest on its bonded indebtedness. This latter refinery had averaged a profit of about 4 cents per 100 lbs. on its products, or about $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 per cent on its turn-over. A test made this week, based upon replacement value of raw sugar, may show that the refineries are operating at a large per diem loss. A change in sugar values, followed by a test next week, may reverse the conditions and show seemingly undue profit. The only fair course in deal-

ing with an industry such as this is to consider the operations of a whole business year.

The refineries are absolutely dominated, as concerns prices, by the cost of raw cane sugar. Their prices go up and down with the cost of the raw product as quoted in New York. It is practically impossible to arrive at the true manufacturing cost of particular grades of refined sugar. The best that can be done is to approximate general costs for short periods and to reach an average. All the grades are different results of the same processes. Yellow sugar results at one stage of the processes necessary to produce granulated sugar. Fancy sugars result from carrying the processes of manufacture past those necessary to produce granulated. Some refineries produce over 90 per cent of granulated and over five per cent of yellow sugar. Fancy sugars are an almost negligible proportion. To apportion with exactitude the cost incident to the production of each class of sugar would involve such close consideration of labour hours, steam consumption, filtration cost, evaporation value, etc., for each grade that the value of the result attained would not justify the expense necessary to attain it. Besides, conditions produce remarkable fluctuations in the actual cost of specific products, while general refinery costs remain comparatively uniform.

There has been an undoubted increase in the factory costs of producing refined sugar since the beginning of the war. Prominent among these costs have been: (1) the unstable condition of the labour market; (2) the erratic supply of raw sugar and accessory material such as coal, chemicals, packages, etc., and (3) the general increase in the cost of raw sugar and accessory materials. Owing to the necessity for accepting at times less efficient labour than was formerly obtainable a given operation may take longer to complete. In twenty months coal such as is used by the refineries has more than doubled in price. If we go back to the ante-bellum period it has increased from \$3.25 per gross ton de-

livered at the boilers of the refinery in 1914 to \$8.50, an advance of over 250 per cent. Besides, the presently obtainable coal is of poorer quality for refinery purposes than that formerly obtainable. Sulphuric acid, the most economical for every purpose of a sugar refinery, cannot now be obtained, and hydrochloric acid is being used instead at an advance in cost of over 300 per cent. Bags and packages have advanced in cost in like proportion. These advances in manufacturing costs have been gradual. They have contributed their share to produce higher prices for sugar, but the most potent cause has been the advance in the cost of the raw product. That product has more than doubled in cost since the beginning of the war. It has advanced from \$2.25 to \$5.30 per 100 pounds or over 140 per cent. Nor must it be forgotten that in August, 1914, the duty on raw cane sugar was increased about 75 cents per 100 pounds or from 40¾ cents to \$1.03¾ for 96° preferential sugar, and from 57½ cents to \$1.37¾ for 96° non-preferential sugar. A large proportion of the raw sugar obtainable in 1916 was non-preferential. High freight rates, too, have contributed to enhanced sugar prices. Cuba freights before the war were 9 cents per 100 pounds—they are now 76 cents. War risk costs from one per cent to two per cent. New York freights run from 13 to 15 cents per 100 pounds.

A test of the cost of granulated sugar made by an Eastern refinery on February 8, 1917, showed the following cost per 100 pounds:

Cost of raw sugar, duty etc., paid.....	5.81
Overhead and other manufacturing charges.....	1.0323
Other charges.....	.4390
Total cost of refined sugar.....	7.2813
Refinery's average selling price not for refined sugar on the same day.....	6.81
Operations showing loss of.....	.4713 or
47 13-100 cents per 100 lbs. on raw.	

Another test made near the end of January by another refinery showed a cost of 7.59 for granulated and a net average selling price on the same date of 7.79. The cost mentioned was made up as follows:

Average cost of stock of raw sugar from which granulated was produced.....	6.1950
Loss converting 100 lbs. of raw into 100 lbs. of refined....	.4026
Cost of packages.....	.2770
Cost of refining, including all overhead charges, etc.....	.3200
Cost of delivery.....	.0250
Depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery.....	.0750
Total.....	7.5946

The main elements of costs are: (1) the cost of the raw product and freight thereon; (2) customs duties payable; (3) manufacturing and selling costs of the refined article. The cost of the raw product is variable and from the Canadian standpoint uncontrollable. Customs duties and manufacturing and selling costs are much less variable. The average cost of raw cane sugar, duty, freight and insurance paid, within Canada, for the year 1916, was about \$6.07. The manufacturing and selling costs of the various refineries, including the discounts allowed to wholesalers as their remuneration for distributing the product, average about \$1.40. During 1916 the average cost to the refiners of production, at the refinery, was for beet sugar $51\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and for cane sugar $6\frac{2}{3}$ c per pound. The average selling prices, net, were respectively $6\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound and 7c per pound. The average of the "list" prices, which are subject to 30 cents discount to wholesalers, was \$7.28 per 100 pounds. From this \$7.28 deduct 30 cents for wholesalers' discount and 10 cents for absorbed freight charges to the refineries' vendees, and the normal net realization of the refineries of cane sugar is found to have been \$6.88 per 100 pounds, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent per pound, or, say, $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent on the business done. The average cost of raw sugar during 1916 was \$6.07. Adding to this \$1.10 as cost of manufacturing and freight absorption the average cost of production on the raw sugar replacement cost basis would be \$7.17. The net average selling price was \$6.98. It follows that refineries sold at times otherwise than on the replacement cost basis giving the advantage to the consumer. In this computation only those refineries which paid dividends on their stock during 1916 were included. Two of Canada's six sugar companies did not earn dividends in that year.

The report then deals at length with the equalized freight rate system, which as applied within Canada to the distribution of sugar has been in operation for about 19 years. For the purpose of this article it is sufficient to say the system aims to equalize delivery costs as much as possible and to enable the wholesalers in the different centres to compete with each other at outside points within the natural geographical territory common to the wholesaler in either competing point. To make the arrangement practicable the refineries had to agree to deliver sugar, freight prepaid from a base point to the competing centres at less than the actual rates of freight paid and absorb the difference between themselves, adding it to the general cost of sugar.

Prior to 1898 it has been usual for a retail grocer of Barrie, for instance, to buy from his nearest competing point, which was Toronto. Taking the railway rates prior to 1898 for the purposes of illustration to be those of the present, the wholesale house in Toronto paid 16 cents per 100 pounds freight on carlots. Taking the cartage rates on the same basis the wholesalers paid $3\frac{1}{4}$ c per 100 pounds to his warehouse or storages and 4c cartage out from his warehouse when delivering at the railway on resale. The buyer at Barrie would thus have to pay the price of the sugar at the station of the place of the refinery, freight from the refinery to Toronto 16c, two cartages aggregating $7\frac{1}{4}$ c, freight from Toronto to Barrie on less than carlots 16c, or in all $39\frac{1}{4}$ c per 100 pounds for freight and cartage on sugar delivered in the railway yard at Barrie. Under the equalized rate system the Barrie purchase would work out in the following manner—the equalized rate to Barrie is 32c. The railway rate from Montreal for less than carlots is 31c, add $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for cartage at Montreal, and the cost at Barrie is $35\frac{1}{2}$ c buying direct from refinery, as against 32c of a cost at Barrie, under the equalized rate system.

The adoption of the system entailed the necessity of provision of a uniform code of rules for its application by the

salesmen of sugar. These were made up by the wholesale grocers' guilds and have been in operation since. They are followed by the trade generally, whether or not guild members. It was arranged between the guilds and the refiners in the beginning that whenever the refiners advanced or reduced their prices they should advise the guild officials who would in turn advise all the wholesale houses and follow the advice with a price-current list giving the refiners' prices. This course is followed. It usually results, but not always, that as one refinery reduces or advances its prices, the others follow suit. The same causes affect all at the same time. The plan of notifying the guild officers was adopted to obviate the necessity on the part of the refiners of wiring all their customers direct. The refiners and the wholesale trade do not claim that the system is perfect, but they do claim that in the last analysis under it sugar costs the retailer less, and that there are fewer big gaps as to cost laid down among retailers.

The equalized rates system, therefore, is simply one for arriving at a laid-down cost based upon the ruling prices of the refineries at the time of sale, with the refiners absorbing a considerable portion of the freight. Its object is the delivery to the retailer at as low a rate as at least, assuming that the refinery would sell to him, he could secure delivery direct from the refinery. The system secures its object. It is fair to all concerned, but it is in the acting commissioner's opinion illegal. As to discounts allowed by refineries and profits of wholesalers the refineries allow remuneration on a percentage basis to the wholesaler for handling the product until the advance in the price of sugar resulting from war conditions appeared, but deeming that this percentage basis imposed too great a charge on the consumer they insisted upon the acceptance by the wholesaler of the present system of rebate which is 25c per 100 pounds and a further 5c for payment of cash within 14 days. Some refineries allow 21 days. The high freight rates pre-

vent the entry of some of the refineries into some of the provinces, but in all provinces but British Columbia there is competition. Uniformity of prices between the several cane sugar refineries does not always rule and a table is given in proof of the statement.

As to price maintenance and arrangements the report states that it appears that the relations between the refineries and the wholesale grocery trade constitute re-sale price-fixing arrangements made by way of tacit agreement. Such agreements contravene the Order-in-Council concerning the cost of living, but the acting commissioner confesses "the gravest doubt as to the wisdom of the provisions of the Criminal Code and of the Order-in-Council mentioned in so far as these pronounce criminal all combinations in restraint of trade or of competition for the enhancement of prices," and the amelioration of such laws is suggested.

The report has a section dealing with the organization of the guilds or associations of wholesale grocers, and the contention that the refineries should be compelled to accept cash for sufficiently large orders upon the refineries' best terms is also considered. Some manufacturers deal with the wholesalers on such a quantity basis, but most of them apparently upon the basis that one who deals with the consumer direct is not a wholesaler. The sugar refineries refuse to grant their best terms to associations of retailers who form a wholesale purchasing agency and who buy in much larger quantities than many wholesalers, so-called. In the investigation, however, the attention of the refineries was called to the fact that they sold on their best terms to departmental stores which were in competition with the retailers. The acting commissioner does not appear satisfied with the replies received from the refineries on this point. They state that the exception in the case of the departmental stores was on account of their "heavy buying power," but it would appear that a consolidation of 500 retailers such as Merchants Consolidated would have "heavy buying

power." The report states: "Perhaps when the newer associations have proved themselves they, too, will be recognized. But, perhaps before that, some authoritative tribunal organized for the purpose of solving such questions may be erected and the precise problems involved be put before it."

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, Limited, of Vancouver, until early in the present year had been accustomed to receive from certain of its buyers as a preliminary to the payment of discount from list prices, the signature and return of a document certifying that they had not sold at lower prices than the current prices of the refinery as made known from day to day, nor on more liberal terms of credit than 30 days net. Also that during the period mentioned they had bought and dealt in sugar of the aforesaid company solely. The execution of such a document was, of course, clear evidence of the existence of an illegal arrangement. The company has now discontinued the requiring of the signature to such documents and has notified its customers that they are not bound to re-sell sugars purchased from the refinery at any particular prices. The company was notified that in the opinion of the Minister of Labour its selling system was illegal and permission was secured from the Attorney-Generals of Alberta and British Columbia to prosecute the firm. The company expressed its anxiety to conform to any requirements concerning its operations in future and informed the acting commissioner that it was discontinuing the illegal practices. The acting commissioner's recommendation on the point is: "My judgment and recommendation is that in view of the fact that the com-

pany's illegal system of selling has prevailed for so many years in so many lines of business, there being an entire absence of any evidence of overcharging, that the prosecution should not go on, but that an independent tribunal of the character and shape of the Railways Board should be constituted, before which all business practices seemingly in conflict with the law could be brought for adjudication, and that hereafter the principle should rule that only business practices in fact detrimental to the public should be considered criminal. As the law now stands the character of the combination and its good or evil results, probable or intended, are immaterial. Many of these combinations and arrangements were made in entire ignorance of their illegality. It seems to me unfair to proceed to a prosecution of this refinery unless all other refineries and as well the hundreds, doubtless, of other manufacturers who have been for many years doing business upon the fixed price basis, are also prosecuted. It has amended its practices. Many of the others have not. My idea would be to report for prosecution only such thereof as are more than technically guilty."

The acting commissioner points out that the United States has a Board such as he recommends in the Federal Trade Commission, and continues: "In the hope that some such body may be created for Canada I am holding over 20 or so matters concerning most of which the present law would in all probability pronounce criminal combinations, but which I am perfectly sure that public opinion would, after consideration, pronounce harmless, if not beneficial. I place the price-fixing arrangements of the sugar refineries in this class."

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, MAY, 1917

DURING May the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to three fair wage contracts. Of these contracts two were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, one containing a fair wage schedule and the other the usual fair wage clause, which was also embodied in the other contract awarded by the Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Repairs to the southerly end of the elevator mooring dock at Port Colborne, Ont., on the Welland Canal. Name of contractor, M. J. Hogan, Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, May 3, 1917. Amount, schedule rates.

The following fair wages schedule was inserted in the above contract:

Class of labour.	Rates of wages.
Dredge engineer	\$140.00 pr. mon., 12 h. pr. day
Dredge craneman	115.00 " 12 " and board.
Dredge fireman	65.00 " 12 "
Tug captain	100.00 " 12 "
Tug engineer	90.00 " 12 "
Tug fireman	40.00 " 12 "
Tug deckhand	40.00 " 12 "
Stationary engineer .....	.35 per hour, 10 h. pr. day
Stationary fireman .....	.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	.30 " 10 "
Steam drillers .....	.22½ " 10 "
Carpenters .....	.40 " 9 "
Labourers	(Time-and-one-half for over-time and double time for Sundays and holidays.) .22½ p. hour, 10 h. pr. day

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Supply and delivery of 250 metallic four cap drawer vertical filing detach-

able-end sections No. 14 C.V. and No. 22 C.V. for public buildings. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 4, 1917. Amount, \$10,600.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Manufacture and erection of the steel superstructures of the Fairview Subway Bridge and Chebucto Road Bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, Maritime Bridge Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, May 14, 1917. Amount, schedule prices.

The fair wages clause obtaining in such cases was inserted in the above contracts.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in April for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.	\$ 45.20
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	218.95
Supplying mail bags	4,245.64
Repairing mail bags	779.09
Supplying mail bag fittings	1,245.00
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms	12,428.06
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes	13.00
Supplying mail clerks new tin boxes	105.00

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1917

DURING May the Department of Labour recorded industrial fatalities to the number of 29, as compared with 71 in April and 60 in May, 1916, a decrease of 42 as compared with April

and 31 as compared with May a year ago

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and occupations:

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, OCCURRING DURING MAY, 1917.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer.....	Kincardine, Ont.....	May 17	1	Kicked by a horse.
FISHING AND HUNTING—				
Fisherman.....	Buctouche, N.-B.....	" 23	1	Drowned.
LUMBERING—				
River driver.....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 10	1	Drowned.
River driver.....	Rive Taché, Que.....	" 8	1	Drowned.
Sawmill Employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	1	Crushed by a log.
Sawmill Employee.....	Lake Sergeant, Que.....	" 10	1	Mangled by a circular saw.
MINING—				
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	" 14	1	Fall of rock.
Mill foreman.....	Black Lake, Que.....	" 11	1	Electrocuted.
Miner (Dome Mine).....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 18	1	By premature blast.
Miner.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 22	1	Fall of rock.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—				
Painter.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	" 25	1	Drowned—Rope holding scaffold used in painting bridge gave way.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES—				
Electrician (power station).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 7	1	Electrocuted.
Steel worker.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by a flying piece of steel.
Fireman.....	Wiston, Ont.....	" 31	1	Explosion of steam boiler.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Conductor.....	Stevensville, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell from and runover by train.
Conductor.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell from and runover by train.
Fireman.....	M.P. 81.5, Heron Bay, S. D., Ont.	" 9	1	Derailment.
Brakeman.....	Memramcook, N.B. ..	" 28	1	Fell from and runover by train.
Section foreman.....	Farm Point, Que.....	" 19	1	Hand car struck by a train.
Freight handler.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Crushed between a locomotive and a car.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	1	Crushed between two cars.
NAVIGATION—				
Marine fireman.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 23	1	Drowned, fell over board from lake steamer.
Deckhand.....	Point Grey, B.C.....	" 16	1	Drowned, struck by towline and knocked over board.
Dredge hand.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 17	1	Struck by falling derrick-boom.
Stream Commission employees	Ascot, Corner, Que...	" 3	2	Drowned.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—				
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Crushed by a wagon.
Driver.....	Môntreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Fell from a wagon.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

The plaintiff, while working for the defendant, was injured by an explosion of dynamite on June 17, 1914. On January 5, 1915, he presented a petition asking for leave to sue, which was granted on the 28th of the same month. The action was not served

Prescription interrupted by notice of intention to claim compensation

until October 8, 1915, plaintiff claiming \$2,000. He averred that he had been earning a salary of \$600 per year, and that he was suffering from permanent partial incapacity. The defendants answered that there was one year's prescription and also that from the \$600 earned by the plaintiff must be deducted 60 cents per day, which he was to pay them for board. In the Superior Court for the District of Pontiac, Mr. Justice Weir maintained the action, "considering that the service of the petition for leave to sue under the Workmen's Compensation Act sufficiently notified defendants of the petitioner's intention to claim the compensation provided by said Act, and the said petition was a necessary proceeding introductive of the demand, upon which a final judgment might, under certain circumstances have been rendered between the parties, giving rise to a right of appeal, and that the fact that the defendants did not appear thereon does not affect the nature thereof, and that the said service of said petition interrupted prescription of plaintiff's right of action". The plaintiff was granted \$229, with an annuity of \$225, leaving defendants the option of paying a capital of \$2,000 and the costs of the action. The case was carried to the Court of Review, which affirmed the decision of the trial justice; Mr. Justice Fortin, after examining the defendants' claim that the amount of the plaintiff's board

must be deducted from the amount of compensation, said "We cannot see on what principal the method of computing proposed by the defendants could be adopted. If the principle they invoke were to apply, it might happen that a workman, who would have to pay for lodgings and board a sum equal to the amount of his wages, would have nothing to claim from his employer in case of an accident. The law, moreover, speaks of the salary received by the labourer at the time of the accident, without considering the use he may subsequently make of it." (*Quebec—Squizzato v. Brennan et al.*)

A minor was engaged in cutting roads through lumber limits belonging to the defendant company, and in the course of his employment lost an eye through an accident. His father, as the minor's guardian, sued the company for damages, claiming \$2,000 as capital instead of an annuity for permanent partial incapacity. The company, in its answer to the action, claimed that the minor being employed to cut roads, the Workmen's Compensation Act did not apply to the accident of which he had been a victim. The Superior Court for the District of Ottawa, however, did not share this view and, holding "that the operations carried on by the defendant company constitute a commercial and industrial undertaking falling under the Workmen's Compensation Act", rendered judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. This judgment was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Review. (*Quebec—Larocque v. James McLaren Company, Limited.*)

Cutting roads in timber limits comes within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act

A workman, employed by a sub-contractor, was struck by a falling derrick boom and killed. His widow brought action against the principal contractor, under the Families Compensation Act of British Columbia, and judgment was

**Contractor
liable for
negligence
of sub-con-
tractor**

given in her favour. An appeal taken by the defendant was dismissed, the judgment of the lower court being sustained. The Court of Appeal declared that this appeal involved the determination as to whether upon the construction of section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (ch. 244, R.S.B.C. 1911) liability for negligence at common law is imposed upon the undertakers (that is, the principal contractors), where a sub-contract from the undertakers has been entered

into, and there has been personal negligence upon the part of the sub-contractor. It was held that it seems impossible of being gainsaid that liability at common law is imposed upon the undertakers for negligence where there is a sub-contract and the negligence is that of the sub-contractor. There was evidence that an accident which called attention to the defective condition of the derrick crane had taken place some nine months before, and the continuance of the use of the derrick crane in its defective condition constituted negligence on the part of the appellant; the accident being presumably due to this defective condition.

Although the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1916 repealed the previous Act, this case was to be determined upon the law as it existed before the new Act took effect. (*British Columbia—Morris v. Structural Steel Company, Limited.*)

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held at London May 24, 122 delegates representing various Ontario labour organizations being present. President Doughty presided and the delegates were welcomed by officials and members of the London Trades and Labour Council and by the Mayor of London.

The report of the Executive reviewed the activities of the Association during the year, and made a number of recommendations, of which the following may be mentioned: That the Executive Committee be increased from seven to nine, in order to give direct representation thereon to the mining districts and railroad organizations; that an advisory committee be appointed to consist of one member from each Trades and Labour Council in the province which is not represented on the Central Executive; that steps be taken by the incoming Executive to provide a complete directory of

the various central labour bodies and local trades unions in the province, to be issued every six months in printed form; that the agitation for abolition of property qualifications for the holding of municipal offices and the abolition of the deposit required of candidates in Federal election should be continued. It was also recommended that the incoming Executive should carry on the campaign in favour of union-made products, and that the Association should continue to oppose compulsory military training in the public schools. The Executive was in favour of the Provincial Hydro-Radial Railway scheme, and of the nationalization of all the railway systems of Canada; of more liberal pensions for returned soldiers and of Federal Government control of foodstuffs and other necessaries. The Executive suggested that any scheme of conscription which did not include wealth, food supplies, railroads, mines and other natural resources would not be acceptable to the workers of Canada.

The various subjects dealt with by the Executive report were discussed and a number of resolutions passed. The Convention disapproved of the granting of any franchise or privilege to any private corporation seeking to compete with any project initiated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. The Convention protested against the alleged practice of the Commission of engaging men at lower standards of wages than those obtaining in private corporations and demanded that in all undertakings of the Commission union conditions should apply. That part of the report of the Executive applying to the treatment of returned soldiers, the control of foodstuffs, the regulation of prices, and the nationalization of railways, was dealt with by the adoption of a resolution asking that the Dominion Government nationalize the cold storage plants; eliminate speculation in food by prohibiting gambling on the stock and grain exchanges, and appoint a food controller assisted by an advisory committee which should include representatives nominated by organized labour. Resolutions were passed asking that legislation be enacted to tax war profits more heavily, and that the banks and the industries necessary to the carrying on of the war

should be nationalized. It was held that questions regarding wages and working conditions should be decided only after conferences with accredited labour representatives. There was some debate in regard to the conscription of wealth as well as labour, and it was finally decided to refer the question to a conference of representatives of International unions to be held at Ottawa. It was also resolved that the Labour Educational Association give its support to the formation of branches of the Independent Labour Party throughout Ontario and that the secretary be instructed to call a convention of representatives from labour parties already organized, for the purpose of forming and putting into action a Provincial Independent Labour Party. St. Catharines was selected as the convention city for 1918, and the following officers were elected: President, George L. Myland, Peterborough; First Vice-President, John Lawton, London; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener; Third Vice-President, H. J. Everett, Cobalt; Fourth Vice-President, John Briggs, Hamilton; Fifth Vice-President, J. McAninch, Niagara Falls; Sixth Vice-President, C. Stimson, Ottawa; Seventh Vice-President, David McCormac, Guelph; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto.

SETTLEMENT OF WAGE DIFFERENCES AFFECTING SMELTER WORKERS AT TRAIL, AND MINERS AT ROSSLAND, B.C.

IN the August, 1916, issue of the *Labour Gazette* an account was given of the settlement of wages differences affecting smelter employees at Trail and mine employees at Rossland, B.C., through the efforts of the Department's Vancouver representative, without recourse to an investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Although the terms arranged under this settlement had still several years to run, difficulties arose during March and April, 1917, and the Department's representative at Vancouver was again successful in bringing about negotiations which resulted in an adjustment of the matters in dispute.

The dispute arose under the following circumstances: At the annual meeting of District No. 6 of the Mine, Mill and Smeltermen's Union (formerly the Western Federation of Miners), held at Nelson, March 6, 7 and 8, it was decided to make demands on all employers in the district for an advance in wages of 50 cents per day and the adoption of the "check-off" system for collecting union funds. The proposition was later affirmed by a referendum vote of the union members. On April 2, the proposals were submitted to the managing director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, who pointed out that

unexpired agreements existed between the company and the Rossland and Trail union, the former for a term of three years and the latter for the duration of the war. It was pointed out also that a further war bonus of 25 cents per day had been granted to all employees, effective from April 1, and to continue for the duration of the war, and that the manager would expect the local unions to carry out their obligations. These questions were referred back to the Trail and Rossland unions, and while the former held there was no agreement the latter acknowledged its obligation and agreed to observe the agreement for the term stated. At a later meeting between the management and the executive officers of the District Union the latter were informed that the management would not enter into negotiations with the District Union, and a notice was issued to all employees which stated that the company had been in the habit of treating with committees of employees at the different camps and that this policy would be adhered to. It was also suggested that advantage be taken of the presence of the Department of Labour's representative to bring about an amicable understanding.

It was finally decided by the Executive Committee, after consultation with the local union, to allow the latter to deal directly with the company, and on April 26 Mr. McNiven arranged a meeting between the district and international officers of the union, at which it was decided that instead of taking up the differences with the local union separately, they should be divided into three groups—the smelter men; the silver lead miners (comprising Kimberley, Sloean, Ainsworth and Nelson), and employees of the gold-bearing quartz mines.

Smelter Men

The unions representing these groups appointed delegates, and later a committee of the smeltermen met the management of the company. The management later confirmed the settlement reached in a letter to the union, the essential parts of which are here quoted.

“In view of the requirements of metals for munitions, and upon a special request of the representative of the Minister of Labour, we have decided to supplement the wage scale now paid under the existing contract with the men, and also the war bonus effective since March 31, by the additions to the present wage scale of 5 cents per day per man for every 1 cent advance in the Montreal price of lead over 8 cents per pound. This will mean that on and after the first of May and so long as the Montreal price is what it is (11.12 cents per pound) each employee will receive 15 cents per day in addition to both the wage scale and the war bonus of 25 cents per man per day.

“The amount for which an employee shall be entitled under this additional arrangement will be determined by the average price of lead during the next preceding month.

“In addition to this we are willing to guarantee that the minimum that an employee will receive under this further concession shall be 15 cents per man per day for the period of four months from May 1 next.

“You are aware that our position is that we have now an agreement with our employees for the duration of the war and that the concession of the war bonus and this further concession do not affect this position. It should be clearly understood between our employees and ourselves that the present contract is to continue during the war subject to the addition of the war bonus and the further allowance now made. Of course the war bonus of 25 cents per man per day will be paid for the month of April, the new arrangement becoming effective May 1.”

It was pointed out in a subsequent communication that the company could not concede the “check-off,” but would be glad to co-operate with the unions to control the cost of necessities by persuading merchants to accept reasonable prices, or by purchasing necessities and selling to employees at cost, or by purchasing and supplying to a co-operative store guaranteed by the union. The referendum vote which was taken on the wage proposals, the question of necessities being left for future consideration, favoured the acceptance of the company's proposal.

The Silver Lead Group

The different representatives of the silver lead miners, after discussion with officials of the company, reached the following basis of settlement, which was embodied in a letter from the management to the union:

"We have decided to increase the wage scale by paying you 5 cents per man per shift for each 1 cent that the Montreal price of lead exceeds 8 cents per pound. This is in addition to the 25 cents per man per shift given as a war bonus under the terms of the circular of March 12, 1917.

"Therefore, when the Montreal price of lead is 9 cents per pound but under 10 cents per pound, the increase per man per shift, including the war bonus, amounts to 30 cents; when the Montreal price is 10 cents per pound, but under 11 cents per pound, the increase per man per shift, including the war bonus, amounts to 35 cents; when the Montreal price is 11 cents per pound, but under 12 cents per pound, the increase per man per shift, including the war bonus, amounts to 40 cents, and so on, going up as stated another 5 cents per man per shift for each 1 cent advance over 12 cents in the Montreal price of lead.

"The war bonus dates from the thirty-first of March, 1917. The increases now granted date from the first of May, 1917. The present wage scale plus the additional increases shall continue for the duration of the war, except that we guarantee that the war bonus and the additional increases based on the Montreal price of lead shall amount to at least 40 cents per man per shift during the months of May, June, July and August, 1917.

"Further, we agree that during the period of this agreement we will not increase the present rates charged for boarding house accommodation, and that we will improve bunk house accommodation by providing proper sanitary conditions and re-arranging the sleeping quarters so that not more than four men shall sleep in a separate room of good size.

"Notwithstanding that this agreement is to last for the duration of the war, after the expiration of six months from May 1, 1917, either party may ask the Minister of Labour to investigate as to whether or not there has been a further abnormal increase in the cost of living or a substantial decrease in the present prevailing cost of living. If the representative of the Minister of Labour shall find a further abnormal increase or a substantial decrease, and that such further abnormal increase or substantial decrease is not taken care of by a corresponding increase or decrease in the Montreal price of lead, either you or we shall be at liberty to negotiate for an allowance to cover such abnormal increase or substantial decrease."

The Rossland Camp

A committee of the gold-bearing quartz miners met the company officials at Rossland on May 3, and it was decided to adjourn the meeting in order to secure the result of the vote taken by coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass District where the situation had a particu-

lar bearing on the position at Rossland. Owing to the scarcity of coke the Rossland mines ceased breaking ore for about six months prior to April 1, but up to that time maintained about half the normal force on development work. On April 1, the mines were closed and remained closed since.

The questions at issue were again taken up at a subsequent meeting and an agreement reached between the miners at Rossland in accordance with the following letter addressed by the company's manager to the secretary of the Rossland union:

"I write to confirm the arrangement we arrived at in Rossland in conference with the committee of the men. We explained to you that the reason the Rossland mines were closed was because of the failure of the supply of coke, and that inasmuch as the Crow's Nest miners voted against confirming the agreement under which they were to return to work and resume production of coke, there was really no justification for our opening the mines. However, upon the strong representation of the committee that if at all possible we should provide work for as many as possible of the men who are still remaining in Rossland, we agreed to resume developments upon a limited scale for at least a month, in the hope that by that time the coke situation would have become straightened out again, and we will do this just as soon as the repairs to the Centre Star shaft are completed.

"We discussed the matter of conceding the voluntary "check-off" and making a further allowance to the men over and above the war bonus made effective the first April on account of the high cost of the necessities of life. We stated that we could not concede the "check-off." As to making a further allowance on account of the high cost of living, we said that we could not see our way to doing this in addition to taking care of the deferred obligations as to maintaining minimum wage scales under the terms of the agreement of July last. We pointed out that this war bonus allowance of 25 cents per man per day was the amount Mr. Harrison, fair wage commissioner of the Department of Labour, found last February, to be sufficient to cover the increased cost of living for a family of five. However, we considered the matter of the obligation to maintain the minimum wage scales under the agreement of last July, and agreed to begin paying under the obligation at the rate of 15 cents per man per day from the time that an adequate supply of coke was available, and the Rossland mines were shipping a minimum of 4,500 tons per week.

"In detail, we agreed, as full compliance with the terms of the July agreement, to pay

for the number of months from the first of January, 1916, to the first of May, 1917, that the price of copper averaged in excess of 26 cents per pound 15 cents per man per day until the thirty-first-December, 1918, when the present agreement expires, and thereafter at the same rate per man per day until these payments at the rate of 15 cents per man per day amount to a sum equal to 25 cents per man per day for the number of months between the first of January, 1916, and first of May, 1917, that the price of copper has averaged over 26 cents per pound.

"It is understood that until an adequate supply of coke is assured and the Rossland mines are shipping on a basis of 4,500 tons per week, the wage scale shall be that prevailing during the month of March, 1917, plus the war bonus effective from first April, 1917.

"There must not be any misunderstanding, however, as to how long we will continue development work if the coke situation does not clear up. You know that for December, 1916, and January, February and March, 1917, we maintained advance development work for the purpose of keeping the men in work, and in the hope that a satisfactory solution of the coke supply would be found. You all know that doing development work in this limited way costs us considerably more than if done in the ordinary course of the normal operations of the mine."

The company also addressed a letter to the secretary of the union at Greenwood in regard to the Emma mine, which

is worked in connection with the Rossland mines, setting out the basis of the settlement reached. It was stated that while the strict business policy of the company would be to shut down the Emma mine pending the resumption of shipments from the Rossland mines, that as the committee had pointed out that the Granby mines were also shut down, making local employment perhaps impossible, and owing to the fact that there were a number of married men at the property, the company would continue to operate the Emma mine for the present in the hope that some solution of the coke difficulty would be found in a few weeks, but that the company could not during this waiting period pay any more than the present wage scale plus the war bonus of 25 cents per man per day, effective since the first of April. The company also agreed to pay an additional 15 cents per man per day to the Emma men from the time normal shipments from the Rossland mines were resumed, with a guarantee that this would continue at least four months, provided that the company were able to secure sufficient coke to maintain the normal Rossland shipments.

NATIONAL AID TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

THE Act passed by the United States in February last granting financial aid to the States for vocational education, has already been accepted by a number of the States. It will be remembered that a Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education was appointed by Act of Congress in January, 1914. In the Commission's report, which was submitted June 1, 1914, there was given a proposed bill,—“to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for co-operation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for co-operation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appro-

priate money and regulate its expenditure.” The Act is practically identical with the bill proposed by the Commission. It provides an initial annual subsidy for agricultural education of \$500,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, this to be advanced gradually until \$3,000,000 is reached for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, this amount remaining the annual appropriation for each year thereafter. The same subsidy is provided for education in industrial subjects, and on the same basis. Another subsidy of \$500,000 is provided for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, advancing gradually to \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for every year thereafter. This subsidy

is for the training of teachers in agricultural, industrial and home economic subjects. In the case of this subsidy the money is to be allotted to the States in the proportion their population bears to the total population of the United States. The grant for industrial education is allotted to the States in the proportion which their urban population bears to the total urban population, while the subsidy for agricultural education is allotted in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population.

Each State is required to create or designate a Board to co-operate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. This Federal Board consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labour, the United States Commissioner of Education, and three citizens of the United States to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Federal Vocational Education Board is directed to make investigations and reports with a view to aiding the States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in vocational subjects. The Act provides an appropriation of \$200,000 for the use of the Board in making such investigations. In order to secure the benefits of the appropriation provided under the Act the State Boards are required to prepare plans showing in detail the schemes under which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be expended. These plans are to be submitted to the Federal Board for approval and the State Board is also required to make an annual report to the Federal Board.

According to a canvass made by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, 29 States had accepted the Act up to May 14, and seven other States had bills pending at that time. The co-ordination of aid to agricultural instruction and of aid to instruction in industrial subjects under one authority appears an admirable feature of the United States plan.

The text of the Act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums provided in sections two, three, and four of this Act, to be paid to the respective States for the purpose of co-operating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of agricultural subjects, and teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, and in the preparation of teachers of agricultural, trade, industrial, and home economics subjects; and the sum provided for in section seven for the use of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the administration of this Act and for the purpose of making studies, investigations and reports to aid in the organization and conduct of vocational education, which sums shall be expended as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of co-operating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, there is hereby appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$1,250,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$2,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion on which their rural population bears to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter, and there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$48,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$34,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$24,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$18,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$14,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$11,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$9,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$34,000; and annually thereafter the sum of \$27,000.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of co-operating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, there is hereby appropriated for the use of the States, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred

and eighteen, the sum of \$500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$1,250,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$2,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, the sum of \$3,000,000; and annually thereafter the sum of \$3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their urban population bears to the total urban population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter, and there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$66,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$46,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$34,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$28,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$25,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$22,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$19,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$16,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$50,000.

That not more than twenty per centum of the money appropriated under this Act for the payment of salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, for any year, shall be expended for the salaries of teachers of home economics subjects.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of co-operating with the States in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trade and industrial and home economics subjects, there is hereby appropriated for the use of the States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$700,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$900,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$1,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter. And there is hereby appropriated the following sums,

or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$46,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$32,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$24,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$90,000.

SEC. 5. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations provided for in sections two, three and four of this Act, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this Act and designate or create a State Board, consisting of not less than three members, and having all necessary power to co-operate, as herein provided, with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this Act. The State board of education, or other board having charge of the administration of public education in the State, or any State board having charge of the administration of any kind of vocational education in the State may, if the State so elect, be designated as the State board, for the purposes of this Act.

In any State the legislature of which does not meet in nineteen hundred and seventeen, if the governor of that State, so far as he is authorized to do so, shall accept the provisions of this Act and designate or create a State board of not less than three members to act in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Federal board shall recognize such local board for the purposes of this Act until the legislature of such State meets in due course and has been in session sixty days.

Any State may accept the benefits of any one or more of the respective funds herein appropriated, and it may defer the acceptance of the benefits of any one or more of such funds, and shall be required to meet only the conditions relative to the fund or funds the benefits of which it has accepted: *Provided*, That after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, no State shall receive any appropriation for salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, until it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for the training of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, as provided for in this Act, and that after said date no State shall receive any appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects until it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for the training of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, as provided for in this Act.

SEC. 6. That a Federal Board for Vocational Education is hereby created, to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the United States Commissioner of Education, and three citizens of the United States to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of said three citizens shall be a representative of the manufacturing and commercial interests, one a representative of the agricultural interests, and one a representative of labor. The board shall elect annually one of its members as chairman. In the first instance, one of the citizen members shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter for three years each. The members of the board other than the members of the Cabinet and the United States Commissioner of Education shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

The board shall have power to co-operate with State boards in carrying out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to make, or cause to have made

studies, investigations and reports, with particular reference to their use in aiding the States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits, and home economics. Such studies, investigations and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries and apprenticeships, trade and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce and commercial pursuits and requirements upon commercial workers; home management, domestic science, and the study of related facts and principles; and problems of administration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects.

When the Board deems it advisable, such studies, investigations and reports concerning agriculture, for the purposes of agricultural education, may be made in co-operation with or through the Department of Agriculture; such studies, investigations and reports concerning trades and industries, for the purposes of trade and industrial education, may be made in co-operation with or through the Department of Labour; such studies, investigations and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits, for the purposes of commercial education, may be made in co-operation with or through the Department of Commerce; such studies, investigations and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects, may be made in co-operation with or through the Bureau of Education.

The Commissioner of Education may make such recommendations to the board relative to the administration of this Act as he may from time to time deem advisable. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board to carry out the rules, regulations and decisions which the board may adopt. The Federal Board for Vocational Education shall have power to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That there is hereby appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education the sum of \$200,000 annually, to be available from and after the passage of this Act, for the purpose of making or co-operating in making the studies, investigations and reports provided for in section six of this Act, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of the officers, the assistants and such office and other expenses as the board may deem necessary to the execution and administration of this Act.

SEC. 8. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriation for any purpose specified in this Act, the State board shall prepare plans, showing the kinds of vocational education for which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be used; the kinds of schools and equipment; courses of study; methods of instruction; qualifications of teachers; and, in the case of agricultural subjects, the qualifications of supervisors or directors; plans for the training of teachers; and, in the case of agricultural subjects, plans for the supervision of agricultural education, as provided for in section ten. Such plans shall be submitted by the State board to the Federal board for Vocational Education, and if the Federal board finds the same to be in conformity with the provisions and purposes of this Act, the same shall be approved. The State board shall make an annual report to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, on or before September first of each year, on the work done in the State and the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. That the appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade, home economics and

industrial subjects shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of salaries of such teachers, supervisors or directors having the minimum qualifications set up for the State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The cost of instruction supplementary to the instruction in agricultural and in trade, home economics and industrial subjects provided for in this Act, necessary to build a well-rounded course of training, shall be borne by the State and local communities, and no part of the cost thereof shall be borne out of the appropriations herein made. The moneys expended under the provisions of this Act, in co-operation with the States, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects, shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money expended for such salaries the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for such salaries; and that appropriations for the training of teachers of vocational subjects, as herein provided, shall be conditioned that such money be expended for maintenance of such training and that for each dollar of Federal money so expended for maintenance, the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for the maintenance of such training.

SEC. 10. That any State may use the appropriation for agricultural purposes, or any part thereof allotted to it, under the provisions of this Act, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, either for the salaries of teachers of such subjects in schools or classes or for the salaries of supervisors or directors of such subjects under a plan of supervision for the State to be set up by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. That in order to receive the benefits of such appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for agricultural education that such education shall be that which is under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and be designed to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or of the farm home; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as the minimum requirement for such education in schools and classes in the State; that the amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board, with the approval of the Federal board as the minimum for such schools or classes in the State; that such schools shall provide for directed or supervised practice in agriculture, either on a farm provided for by the school or other farm, for at least six months per year; that the teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects shall have at least the minimum qualifications determined for the State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

SEC. 11. That in order to receive the benefits of the appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects, the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for trade, home economics and industrial education that such education shall be given in schools or classes under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of

less than college grade and shall be designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have entered upon the work of a trade or industrial pursuit; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as the minimum requirement in such State for education for any given trade or industrial pursuit; that the total amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board, with the approval of the Federal board, as the minimum for such schools or classes in the State; that such schools, or classes giving instruction to persons who have not entered upon employment shall require that at least half of the time of such instruction be given to practical work on a useful or productive basis, such instruction to extend over not less than nine months per year and not less than thirty hours per week; that at least one-third of the sum appropriated to any State for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects shall, if expended, be applied to part-time schools or classes for workers over fourteen years of age who have entered upon employment, and such subjects in a part-time school or class may mean any subject given to enlarge the civic or vocational intelligence of such workers over fourteen and less than eighteen years of age; that such part-time schools or classes shall provide for not less than one hundred and forty-four hours of classroom instruction per year; that evening industrial schools shall fix the age of sixteen years as a minimum entrance requirement and shall confine instruction to that which is supplemental to the daily employment; that the teachers of any trade or industrial subject in any State shall have at least the minimum qualifications for teachers of such subject determined upon for such State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education: *Provided*, That for cities and towns of less than twenty-five thousand population, according to the last preceding United States census, the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, may modify the conditions as to the length of course and hours of instruction per week for schools and classes giving instruction to those who have not entered upon employment, in order to meet the particular needs of such cities and towns.

SEC. 12. That in order for any State to receive the benefits of the appropriation in this Act for the training of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or of teachers of trade, industrial or home economics subjects, the State board of such State shall provide in its plan for such training that the same shall be carried out under the supervision of the State board; that such training shall be given in schools or classes under public supervision or control; that such training shall be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience or contact in the line of work for which they are preparing themselves as teachers, supervisors or directors, or who are acquiring such experience or contact as a part of their training; and that the State board, with the approval of the Federal board, shall establish minimum requirements for such experience or contact for teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects and for teachers of trade, industrial and home economics subjects; that not more than sixty per centum nor less than twenty per centum of the money appropriated under this Act for the training of teachers of vocational subjects to any State for any year shall be expended for any one of the following purposes: For the preparation of teachers,

supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, or the preparation of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, or the preparation of teachers of home economics subjects.

SEC. 13. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects, or for the training of teachers as herein provided, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, appoint as custodian for said appropriations its State treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursements of all money paid to the State from said appropriations.

SEC. 14. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall annually ascertain whether the several States are using, or are prepared to use, the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act. On or before the first day of January of each year the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State which has accepted the provisions of this Act and complied therewith, certifying the amounts which each State is entitled to receive under the provisions of this Act. Upon such certification the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly to the custodian for vocational education of each State the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of this Act. The moneys so received by the custodian for vocational education for any State shall be paid out on the requisition of the State board as reimbursement for expenditures already incurred to such schools as are approved by said State board and are entitled to receive such moneys under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 15. That whenever any portion of the fund annually allotted to any State has not been expended for the purpose provided for in this Act, a sum equal to such portion shall be deducted by the Federal board from the next succeeding annual allotment from such fund to such State.

SEC. 16. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education may withhold the allotment of moneys to any State whenever it shall be determined that such moneys are not being expended for the purposes and under the conditions of this Act.

If any allotment is withheld from any State, the State board of such State may appeal to the Congress of the United States, and if the Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 17. That if any portion of the moneys received by the custodian for vocational education of any State under this Act, for any given purpose named in this Act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by such State, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation for such education shall be paid to such State. No portion of any moneys appropriated under this Act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of lands, or for the support of any religious or privately owned or conducted school or college.

SEC. 18. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall make an annual report to Congress, on or before December first, on the administration of this Act and shall include in such report the reports made by the State boards on the administration of this Act by each State and the expenditure of the money allotted to each State.

Approved, February 23, 1917.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO IN 1916

THE Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the calendar year 1916 covers the second year's operation of the Act, and shows a great increase over the previous year in the amount of compensation awarded. In 1916 the compensation in industries included in Schedule I was \$1,971,675.63, compared with \$1,091,020.43 in 1915. In industries in Schedule 2, the compensation in 1916 amounted to \$451,709.93, making a total of \$2,423,385.56, an average of \$7,800 for each working day of the year. During the year compensation was paid for 16,192 accidents, 256 of which were fatal, 1,418 permanent disability, and 12,896 temporary disability cases, while in 1915 accidents to the number of 9,829, including 251 fatal, 1,034 permanent disability and 8,544 temporary disability cases were compensated. In addition to the number of accidents for which compensation was paid during 1916, 7,672 other accidents were reported, which owing to the disability being less than seven days and other circumstances, did not come within the provisions of the Act, while in 1,430 cases at the time of reporting, complete returns had not been filed.

The total assessments in Schedule 1 for 1916, including adjustments, amount to \$1,948,040.85. This amount is contributed by 15,200 employers upon payrolls aggregating approximately \$183,000,000, representing the wages of about

240,000 employees, exclusive of clerical workers and of the industries in Schedule 2, the employers in which are individually liable. While on the whole in 1916 the rates were about sufficient to meet requirements, some classes showed surpluses and others deficits. In the latter cases the rates are being adjusted retroactively. Actual comparison shows that the Ontario rates are much lower on the average than those of Michigan and New York. A system of merit rating is being considered, which if adopted will mean that employers who take safety precautions to avoid accidents will eventually pay a lower rate than those who do not, thus extending a premium to careful employers.

Reference is made to the amendment to the Act which was passed this year under which workmen are entitled to medical and surgical aid and to hospital and nursing services, for a period of one month, to be provided by the Board, and paid out of the Accident Fund in Schedule 1 industries, and to be provided by the individual employers in Schedule 2.

It is stated that the average weekly wage of workmen increased from \$13.27 in 1915 to \$15.29 in 1916, and that the average duration of temporary disability decreased from 20.86 days in 1915 to 19.51 in 1916.

In the following table the compensation awarded and estimated in industries in Schedule 1 during 1916 is shown:

Compensation paid other than pensions,	\$ 627,634.27
Pension awards (present value)	503,199.71
Compensation deferred other than pensions (including moneys held for minors	24,188.06
Compensation estimated for continuing disabilities	352,405.39
Compensation estimated for outstanding accidents	464,248.20
Total compensation for year...	\$1,971,675.63

The pension awards during 1916 amounted to \$730,991.06, including \$227,791.35 awarded for accidents of 1915. Additional pensions will be added when the extent of permanent injury is ascertained among the continuing cases. At the time of each pension award, the amount which is calculated to take care of the pension is transferred to the Pension Reserve Fund, and all pension payments are made from the fund so formed, and all interest earned by it is added. The pension payments during 1916 amounted to \$61,121.49, and at the end of the year the balance to the credit of the fund was \$1,046,810.07.

Of the 16,192 accidents compensated for in Schedule 1, 2,645 were in metal articles; 1,349 in mining; 1,244 in rolling mills; 818 in lumbering; 759 in agricultural implements, etc.; 755 in planing mills, etc.; 683 in building; 568 in foundries, etc.; and 506 in pulp and paper mills. Accidents to the number of 2,451 occurred in industries in Schedule 2, which includes municipal corporations and public utility commissions, construction and operation of railways, construction and operation of car shops, machine shops, and steam and power plants in connection with railways; construction and operation of telephone and telegraph lines; and construction and operation of steam vessels and navigation in general. Crown cases to the number of 10 are also included.

An analysis of the causes of accidents

reported to the Board for industries under Schedule 2 during 1916 shows that out of a total of 12,273 accidents, 4,056 were caused by machinery, 300 by hoisting apparatus, 1,038 by dangerous substances, 3,757 by falling, rolling and flying objects, 732 by tools, 85 by runaways and animals, 416 by moving trains, vehicles, etc., 1,584 by falls, and 305 by other causes. 10,750 persons were temporarily disabled, 1,347 permanently disabled and 176 killed. During the year blood-poison was responsible for 15 amputations and 10 deaths, and the report points out that these figures suggest a profitable line of safety work.

The following table shows the percentage of total accidents by main classification as to cause for both 1915 and 1916 together with percentage increases or decreases:

Classification.	1915.	1916.	Inc.	Dec.
Machinery and its parts	27.61	33.06	5.45	
Hoisting apparatus ...	2.74	2.44		.30
Dangerous substances..	8.20	8.50	.30	
Falling, rolling and flying objects	34.04	30.62		3.42
Tools	6.08	5.96		.12
Runaways and animals.	1.03	.69		.34
Moving trains and vehicles	3.55	3.39		.16
Personal falls	14.47	12.91		1.56
All other causes	2.29	2.49	.20	

The total number of days lost represented by the number of cases disposed of, exclusive of permanent disability cases and fatal cases, was 207,514. York county had the largest number of accidents, the number reported being 2,963. Wentworth County was next in order with 1,676; Temiskaming and Sudbury following with 606 and 548, respectively.

During the year compensation was paid for industrial diseases in 22 cases. These are all classified as temporary disability cases. Of the total one case was due to anthrax; one to mercury poisoning, one to arsenic poisoning and 19 to lead poisoning.

REVIEWS

UNITED STATES.—Administration of Child Labour Laws. Part 2. Employment Certificate System, New York. By Helen L. Sumner and Ethel E. Hanks. U. S. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. Bureau Publication No. 17. 1917; 164 pp.

A study of the employment-certificate system for children in the State of New

**Administra-
tion of Child
Labour Laws
in the United
States**

York has been made by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, and issued as Part 2 of the series of publications on the Administration of Child Labour Laws. The first report of this series dealt with Connecticut, and a comparison is made between the two States with respect to the employment of children. In both States the minimum age of employment is 14 years, and children of from 14 to 16 must secure certificates before they can be employed legally. In Connecticut the provisions of the law include practically all child labourers except newsboys and children employed in agriculture and domestic service, and the law is State wide in its application, while in New York State the law applies only to specified industries, and there are different lists of industries for cities and villages of different sizes. Employment certificates in New York State are issued to children by the Board of Health, upon the production of a certificate from their school showing that they have passed the required sixth grade, and upon their passing a test in writing and a physical examination, and after the production of satisfactory evidence that they are not under 14 or over 16 years of age. If the physical examination shows a defect in a child that may be remedied, the employment certificate may be temporarily withheld until the defect is corrected. In New York City children who are refused certificates on account of physical defects are referred to the school nurses,

who visit the homes to see that the children follow the treatment prescribed. Very anemic children are sometimes sent into the country by the department of health. In Buffalo these children are placed in the care of school nurses, and a child suffering from defective vision or bad teeth, whose parents are poor, may receive treatment at the free dispensary. In Rochester there is also a free dental clinic where children with bad teeth may be treated.

UNITED STATES.—Hours, Fatigue and Health in British Munition Factories. Reprints of the memoranda of the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Whole Number, 221. April, 1917; 147 pp.*

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued the first of a series

**Hours, fatigue
and health
in British
munition
factories**

of bulletins dealing with the reports and memoranda of the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee, which was appointed in September, 1915, by the Minister of Munitions "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labour and other matters affecting the personal health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops." In this bulletin, the documents relating to hours, fatigue and occupational diseases are reproduced in full. The bulletin also contains the British Treasury agreement as to trade union rules affecting restriction of output, the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, the Munitions Tribun-

*Reviews of reports and memoranda issued by the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee have appeared in the *Labour Gazette* as follows: Report on Sunday Labour, January, 1916, p. 846. Report on Industrial Canteens, February, 1916, p. 956. Memorandum No. 13, Juvenile Employment, November, 1916, p. 1791.

als Rules, 1915, and the text of the Decree of the Minister of Munitions of France of January 17, 1917, for regulation of disputes in munitions factories.

In the memorandum on Hours of Work, the committee makes the following objections to overtime: (1) it is liable to impose too severe a strain on the workers, adversely affecting the rate of production and quality of output during the whole period of work; (2) it frequently results in a large amount of lost time, which is attributed to workers becoming exhausted and taking a rest, and also to sickness; (3) it imposes a very serious strain upon the management, the executive staff and foremen, since they cannot take days off like the ordinary worker; (4) it is liable to curtail unduly the period of rest and sleep available for those who have to travel long distances to and from their work, a matter of special importance in the case of young persons; (5) the fatigue entailed increases the temptation to men to indulge in the consumption of alcohol. A system of shifts is greatly preferred by the committee, but it is recognized that it is impracticable to establish shifts universally. The following restrictions of overtime are recommended for adult male workers:

1. The average weekly hours (exclusive of meals) should not exceed 65 to 67, including overtime. Hours in excess of 65 should only be worked for short periods and to meet sudden and unexpected circumstances. It may be desirable to differentiate to some extent between different kinds of work, and to fix a rather low limit of hours for work requiring close individual attention. 2. Where practicable, the overtime should be concentrated within three or four days in the week, which should preferably not be consecutive. 3. Where overtime is worked, it is specially important that there should be no Sunday work.

With regard to women, the belief is expressed that the strain of long hours is serious for them, and that work in excess of the normal limit of 60 hours a week ought to be discontinued as soon

as practicable, although little objection is seen to such moderate overtime during the week as can be compensated for by an earlier stop on Saturdays. Boys over 16 should be allowed to be employed overtime up to the maximum suggested for men, but boys under 16 should not work more than 60 hours a week.

The following objections are made to night work, although it is involved in working on shifts: 1. It is uneconomical. Though wages are higher, the rate of output, more particularly during the last two or three hours of the 12-hour shift, is generally lower. 2. Supervision is frequently unsatisfactory. 3. Conditions of lighting are seldom so good as in daytime and make fine work more difficult. 4. Workers experience great difficulty in sleeping by day. 5. The unfamiliar meal hour makes it difficult for the workers to consume substantial food, and their digestion is liable to become deranged.

In a special study of output in relation to hours of work, the committee found that for men engaged in very heavy labour, the maximum hours of actual work yielding the most effective results appear to be 56 or less per week; for men engaged in moderately heavy labour, about 60 per week, while for men and youths engaged in light labour, such as tending semi-automatic machines, probably 64 hours per week should be the maximum. As a method of speeding up production, the committee recommended the careful regulation of rest pauses. For instance, a ten-minute break in the middle of the morning and afternoon spells, during which the operatives remained at their machines, but took tea or other nutriment brought to them, has been found a valuable aid to output. Some types of work need longer and more frequent rest pauses than others, and the best time can only be determined by experience.

In its report on Sickness and Injury, the committee pointed out certain conditions which should be guarded against as likely to diminish seriously the efficiency of the labour force. These in-

jurious conditions are: 1. Excessively long hours of work, particularly by night, which produce fatigue, irritation and sickness. 2. Cramped and constrained attitudes or posture during work, which prevent the healthy action of lungs and heart. 3. Prolonged or excessive muscular strain may produce rupture or varicose veins. 4. Machinery accidents. 5. Working in badly ventilated workshops predisposes to disease and gravely interferes with individual energy and physical capacity. 6. The air, even if fresh, may be too hot or too cold, too humid or too dry; either extreme should be avoided to insure reasonable bodily comfort and the most efficient work. 7. Imperfect lighting

conduces to eye-strain and headaches. 8. Working with or in the presence of gases, vapours, poisons and irritating substances may lead to direct poisoning. 9. Dust produced in certain industries, unless effectually safeguarded, may induce lung diseases. 10. The manufacture and use of high explosives involve risk to the workman.

The committee's report on Special Industrial Diseases gives the causes, methods of prevention and treatment for the principal industrial diseases which affect munition workers. These are: Poisoning due to lead, trinitrotoluol, tetryl or tetranitromethylanin, fulminate of mercury, tetrachlorethane, and nitrous fumes.

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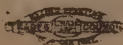


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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

During June the demand for labour was heaviest in the metals group, in manufacturing, and in mining, lumbering and agriculture. Wages and prices continued upward. The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose from 240.0 in May to 242.7 in June, and the weekly budget of staple foods was \$11.89 in the middle of June, as compared with \$11.82 in the middle of May. The number of new strikes in June was eight, as compared with 24 in May. Six of the new strikes and seven of those carried over from the previous month were settled, leaving 11 unsettled strikes on the Department's record at the end of the month. The usual monthly summaries are given in the general review and a special article deals with the work of the United States Federal Trade Commission in regard to prices of anthracite coal.

* * *

During June the Department received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration appointed on the application of toolmakers and machinists in the employ of the Transcona Shell Company and street railway employees at

Winnipeg. In each case the dispute was terminated as the result of the Board's

enquiry; in the former case both parties accepted the award, and in the latter an agreement was drawn up and signed by both parties. Settlements resulting from direct negotiations between the parties were reported in connection with two disputes referred under the Act during the preceding month, affecting station agents, operators and others employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railways. Seven applications for Boards were received during the month: (1) employees of the dining car department of the Canadian Northern Railway; the Board in this case was not completed at the end of the month; (2) employees in the car department of the Grand Trunk Railway; proceedings were stayed at the request of the parties to permit of settlement negotiations; (3) machinists in the employ of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway; the question of establishing a Board was under consideration at the end of the month; (4) civic firemen at Vancouver; efforts were being made to adjust difficulties without resort to a Board; (5) street railway employees at Brantford; an amicable settlement was made and application for Board withdrawn; (6) commercial telegraphers of the Canadian Pacific Railway; a Board was appointed; (7) station, express and telegraph employees of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and other western railways; no Board had been established at the end of the month.

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

During the month of June the Dominion Government appointed officials to deal with the food and fuel situations that have developed on account of the war conditions. Hon. W. J. Hanna, member of the Ontario Government without portfolio, was appointed Food Controller for Canada. He is directed and empowered to investigate the quantities, location, ownership and sources of supply of food commodities, the prices of same and the causes of such prices. He is to ascertain the food requirements of the country and to facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her allies and he is empowered to make regulations as to prices, storage, distribution and conservation of food, and the consumption of food in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs and other places. The Food Controller may also make regulations respecting the manufacture, storage and transportation of food, and may purchase, requisition, store, sell and deliver food. The Food Controller's regulations are subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. Mr. Hanna has been in conference with United States officials and has begun the work of organizing his department.

The seriousness of the anthracite coal situation was emphasized in a report (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1917, p. 476) under the Order-in-Council of November 10, 1916, which was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour in May. The Order-in-Council appointing Mr. C. A. McGrath, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, as Fuel Controller, states that he shall investigate the coal situation and shall advise the Government as to the probable demand, the probable output of Canadian coal, and the likelihood of securing the necessary quantities outside of Canada. He is to endeavour to bring about co-operation between producers, carriers and consumers, and is to make recommendations as to measures which may be adopted to increase the output and to

insure sufficient coal for Canadian requirements during the coming season. Mr. McGrath has also visited Washington and it is understood the work of investigation is well under way. The Government also appointed Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, Director of Coal Operations in the South Eastern British Columbia and South Eastern Alberta coal mines. The mine employees in these fields have been striking intermittently since November, the last cessation of work beginning April 2. The Director of Coal Operations is required to make inquiries respecting wages and hours of labour, and labour conditions generally, and other matters affecting the cost of production of coal and coke, and the resumption of such production during the war and for three months after the conclusion of peace. At the end of the month Mr. Armstrong had directed that the mines should be re-opened and operated under the tentative agreement arranged between the operators and miners in March with certain wage increases in addition. These include an increase of seven and one-half per cent, which really means an increase of twenty-two and one-half per cent over the wages paid before the strike. It was further added that the penalty clause, which was the point that the operators had refused to consider, should be omitted from the agreement and that a commission should be appointed to investigate the cost of living. It was expected that the mines would be re-opened July 3.

* * *

Following the recommendations of the Royal Commission (*Labour Gazette*, May, 1917, p. 312) ap-

**Amalgamation
of Miners'
Labour Organ-
izations in Nova
Scotia**

pointed to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest in Nova Scotia coal mining districts, the Provincial Work-

men's Association and the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia have been merged into one body. The Royal Commission (report published in June, 1917, *Labour Gazette*) found that much of the unrest in the Nova Scotia

coal fields was due to the presence of the two rival labour organizations, and after conferences with their leaders succeeded in getting them to agree to form a new union. Following several days' negotiations an amalgamation was completed June 15, the new organization being known as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. Six provisional officers were appointed to serve for a period of six months, during which time they will draw up a constitution and by-laws and hold an election to appoint permanent officers; the provisional officers will also undertake the work of fusing the local lodges of the former associations. J. A. Morrison of Sydney Mines was elected president of the new organization, and J. B. McLaughlin of Glace Bay, secretary-treasurer, both salaried officers. Four additional representatives were appointed to the executive board without salary, both the former organizations being equally represented in the number of officers chosen. The headquarters of the new union will be at Glace Bay.

* * *

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, forecast in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette* (page 244) have become law. An amendment respecting medical aid provides that from July 1, 1917,

workmen, whether disabled for seven days or not, shall be entitled for a period of one month from the date of disability to necessary medical and surgical aid and hospital and nursing services, the same to be provided by the Board out of the accident fund in Schedule 1 industries and to be paid for individually by the employer in Schedule 2 industries. The determination of all questions as to the necessity, character and sufficiency of medical aid is within the province of the Board, and also the fixing of the fees for medical aid, except where the employer is individually responsible or is permitted by the Board to arrange for supplying such service. Employers are

prohibited from collecting any contribution from their workmen towards the expense of medical aid. An employer who makes arrangements to furnish medical aid must have his scheme approved by the Board, and may be entitled to reimbursement out of the accident fund or to a reduction of assessment. Employers may be required by the Board to install first aid appliances. The amendment establishing a merit rating gives the Board authority so to assess employers that ultimately careful employers will pay a lower rate of assessment. It is expected that this system will be applied to assessments for the year 1917. The amendments respecting the scale of compensation provide that the monthly payment of \$5 to dependent children shall be increased to \$10 upon the death of the widow or invalid husband. The Board is given the right to award compensation to a dependent invalid child without regard to its age, and according to the dependency shown, to an adopted child whose parent has died as the result of an accident, and to a parent whose adopted child has met death by accident. These amendments are made retroactive to January 1, 1915. The grace-period of 15 days within which assessments had to be paid was extended to one month, and the Board was empowered to make further extensions. Provisions were also made by which in addition to any other penalty or liability, employers who do not report accidents promptly are liable to pay the compensation awarded upon evidence or information otherwise obtained by the Board. Miners' phthisis was added to the schedule of industrial diseases. Three years' residence in the province of Ontario was made a condition of compensation for industrial disease unless the Board is satisfied that the disease was caused by employment within the province. This provision is retroactive to January 1, 1917. There is an important section which provides that the decisions of the Board shall be upon the real merits and justice of the case and that the Board shall not be bound to follow strict legal precedent.

The report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the province of

Benefits paid by Ontario Benefit Associations in 1916

Ontario covering transactions for the year 1916 has just been issued. The report gives for each society the annual statement for the year 1916, showing assets and liabilities, cash receipts and expenditures, and funeral and sick benefits. The societies under the supervision of the Registrar fall roughly into three classes: (1) fraternal societies proper; (2) trade unions; (3) employees' benefit associations. In class (1) the number of members at December 31, 1916, was reported as 257,327. In this group 2,447 members died during 1916, and funeral benefits of \$120,524.72 were paid. The number of members sick during 1916 was 36,783, and the amount paid for sick benefits was \$914,116.82, and for medical attendance \$85,138.97. The amount paid for special relief during the year was \$28,548.33. In class (2) the membership was reported as 6,361. During the year 64 members died, and funeral benefits to the amount of \$12,868.10 were paid. In the same period 776 members were sick and \$13,881.48 was paid in sick benefits. For medical attendance \$1,934.00 was paid, and for special relief \$4,896.11. In group (3), which includes all employees' associations other than trade unions, 15,141 members were reported. In this group 84 members died during 1916, and \$5,973.00 was paid in funeral benefits. The number of members reported sick was 3,995, and \$38,777.23 was paid in sick benefits. Medical attendance cost \$9,496.62 and \$10,120.98 was expended for special relief.

* * *

The British Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* for May reports that according

A Russian Department of Labour

to the journal of the Russian Central War Industry Committee the proposal of the Russian Minister of Trade and Industry, with regard to setting up a Department of Labour in his Ministry,

was accepted at the Council of Ministers held on the 9th (22nd) March last. The special committee appointed to control the new Department will include an equal number of workmen and employers. It will consist of the following: Eight representatives of the Council of Workmen's Deputies, two members from each of the Petrograd and Moscow Societies of Manufacturers, and four representatives from the Council of the Associations of Industry and Trade; also two members of the All-Russian County and Municipal Assemblies and two members of the Central War Industry Committee. The Minister of Trade and Industry will act as president, and he may invite officials of the factory and mining inspectorate, or other experts, to take part in the proceedings in a consultative capacity.

* * *

The Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for

June has a report of the third conference of employment managers, which met in Philadelphia, April 2 and 3, 1917. The organization

aims to afford opportunity for the interchange of ideas and experiences developed in creating or managing successful employment departments in large establishments. Representatives of this conference unanimously adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of a national committee of employment managers "to bring about a closer affiliation among existing organizations of employment executives and such other similar organizations as may be formed in the future." The programme of the conference was presented under four general topics: (1) the labour turnover in industry; (2) the figuring and analysing of labour turnover; (3) selection of employees and termination of employment; and (4) following up after hiring. In an investigation as to the cost of labour turnover in twelve metal manufacturing concerns in six States conducted in 1912 it was found there was difficulty in esti-

mating the economic waste on unnecessary turnover of labour, as the experience of managers varied widely—from \$50 to \$200 per employee. It was estimated that in the 12 establishments in question the apparently unnecessary engagement of 22,031 employees within one year involved an economic waste of \$831,030. Five suggestions are made for preventing this waste: (1) a thorough study of current employment statistics with a careful analysis of the reasons for the discharge of employees is needed in order to furnish a fact basis of local as well as general conditions on which to predicate future action; (2) high-grade men must be placed in charge of hiring departments and must be given adequate authority; (3) proper methods must be devised for taking care of new employees, not only in respect to their technical training and work, but also in

reference to their personal characteristics; (4) effective systems of apprenticeship for boys and girls and of specialized training courses for adult employees must be maintained; (5) well-directed efforts should be made so to regulate commercial requirements as to secure a fairly uniform production throughout the year. Papers on labour turnover were given by employment managers of the Plimpton Press, of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, and others, and tentative proposals for a real cost system for labour turnover were given to the conference. The Employment Supervisor of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, dealt with the need for centralizing all employment problems in one labour department and outlined the work of the Arbitration Board, which in his firm acts as an added check to secure justice for employees on all questions affecting them or their work.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Employment continued very good in practically all branches of industry, the chief demand in manufacturing being in the metals group, where there was an active demand for skilled and unskilled labour. The Toronto Provincial Employment Bureau reported a demand for women munition workers, and woman help was also greatly in demand in canning and textile factories. While railway traffic continued active, no exceptional demand for labour was reported; there was some falling off in employment for 'longshoremen at ocean ports, but on the lakes 'longshoremen and vessel hands were required. Metal mines in the Cobalt district and coal mines in Nova Scotia were in need of labour, but in western districts employment was dull in both metal and coal mines owing to the continued

The Labour Market

idleness of collieries in the Crow's Nest Pass district. The building permits issued in June in 35 cities were heavier than in May, but showed some falling off from last year, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the only provinces with higher totals than in June, 1916. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia cities showed smaller totals than in May. There was a fair demand for building tradesmen in some localities, and the Ontario Government Employment Bureau at Ottawa reported carpenters in demand for aviation camps. Lumbering continued active, with a demand for men in British Columbia districts. There was an active demand for agricultural workers, both men and women. The provincial employment bureaus at Toronto and Saskatoon reported a brisk demand for farm help, and in British Columbia woman workers

for fruit picking were required. In civic employment, reports from 14 cities for the first pay-roll period of two weeks in June show an increase of about 4 per cent in the number of workers temporarily employed and an increase of nearly 29 per cent in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the same period in May. The trend of wages continued upward.

According to reports from employment bureaus the number of vacancies notified to all offices in May showed a daily average of 1393.0, as compared with 1442.2 in April, and 1303.1 in May, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified gave a daily average of 331.8, as compared with 215.2 in April, and the number placed a daily average of 110.7, as compared with 86.0 in the previous month. Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton reported increased demands for workers both as compared with the preceding month and with May, 1916. Winnipeg showed decreases in comparison with both months, while at Vancouver there was practically no change in the demand as compared with April, and an increase as compared with May, 1916.

There were 24 strikes, involving 97 establishments and 10,657 employees, on record as in existence during June. Eight strikes, involving 49

firms and 3,291 employees, commenced in June, while 16 disputes, involving 48 firms and 7,366 employees, commenced prior to June. Thirteen strikes were reported terminated or withdrawn from the record, leaving 11 strikes on record unsettled at the end of June. Occupations under the heading of Transportation and Communication were affected by five strikes, and miners, building labourers and munition workers were each affected by a strike commencing during June.

Prices of grain, livestock and dairy products showed some decreases, but there were advances in many other lines, especially in fruits and vegetables,

Prices

textiles and metals. In retail food prices the average cost of a family budget of 29 staple foods averaged \$11.89 in 60 cities at the middle of June, as compared with \$11.82 at the middle of May and \$8.51 in June, 1916. Eggs averaged higher, but milk and butter were slightly lower. Flour was also lower, but in meats and rice there were increases, with fractional increases in other lines. Coal and wood were also higher. In wholesale prices the Department's index number, including 272 commodities, stood at 242.7 for June, as compared with 240.0 for May, 183.6 for June, 1916, and 135.3 for June, 1914. The chief increases for the month were in Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Metals, Coke and Miscellaneous Building Materials, but decreases occurred in Grains, Dairy Products, Fresh Fish, Miscellaneous Foods, and in other groups there were declines in calfskins, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil and bleaching powder.

The trend of wages during June continued upward. There were 30 changes in wages and hours, affecting approximately 46,400 workpeople, reported to the Department during the month.

Changes in Wages and Hours

Of these changes 27 were increases, while three were increases accompanied by reduction of hours. Over 90 per cent of the workpeople affected were in transportation, of whom about 40,500 were in steam railways. Trainmen, engineers, firemen and employees in the car and mechanical departments on eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and freight handlers at Vancouver, obtained substantial increases; the three classes first mentioned also secured a reduction in working hours. About 2,000 workpeople employed on the Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg and west, also obtained an advance in wages. In elec-

tric railways, employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway, the New Brunswick Power Company, and the Brantford Municipal Railway secured new agreements with increased rates. The only change reported in the textile industry was an increase of 5 per cent, together with a 5 per cent bonus every three months, to employees in the Gibson, Cornwall and York mills of the Canadian Cottons, Limited. In the printing and allied trades, job printers at Toronto and bookbinders at Ottawa secured substantial increases. Six changes in rates, all increases, were reported in the building trades, as follows: carpenters, Sydney; bricklayers, Montreal and Windsor; sheet metal workers, Ottawa; labourers and teamsters, St. John, N.B. In mining, about 630 miners employed by the Dome and McIntyre mines in the Cobalt district, were granted an increase of 50 cents a day. In public employment, police constables at Ottawa and firemen and incinerator employees at Kingston secured wage increases. Only one increase was reported in the Miscellaneous trades, namely, barbers at Ottawa.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for May, 1917, amounted to \$107,596,379, compared with \$86,807,809 in April, 1917, and \$69,697,812 in May, 1916. Domestic exports of merchandise for May, 1917, amounted to \$149,057,236, compared with \$65,145,449 in April, 1917, and \$94,653,138 in May, 1916. For the five months ended May 31, 1917, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$437,093,617, as compared with \$283,705,880 in 1916, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$503,948,640, as compared with \$379,821,763 in 1916. Increases were shown in the products of the mine, the forest, animals and their produce, agricultural products and manufactures, while decreases were noticed in the fisheries and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS

	January	February	March	April	May	Total (5 months)
Dutiable Goods, 1917.....	\$39,855,400	\$36,490,288	\$54,571,450	\$44,786,638	\$56,479,482	\$232,183,258
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	27,504,149	29,097,441	34,780,853	28,929,084	39,840,645	160,151,694
Free Goods, 1917.....	32,467,674	31,540,181	47,764,436	42,021,171	51,116,897	204,910,359
Free Goods, 1916.....	22,666,516	22,557,527	27,253,752	21,218,746	29,857,645	123,554,186
Total imports, 1917.....	72,323,074	68,030,469	102,335,886	86,807,809	107,596,379	437,093,617
Total imports, 1916.....	50,170,665	51,654,968	62,034,605	50,147,830	69,697,812	283,705,880

EXPORTS

	January	February	March	April	May	Total (5 months)
Mines, 1917.....	\$6,836,464	\$5,074,172	\$9,980,711	\$3,889,510	\$6,323,572	\$32,104,429
Mines, 1916.....	4,654,815	4,896,026	8,004,843	3,690,744	6,299,546	27,545,974
The Fisheries, 1917.....	2,784,824	1,655,615	2,373,258	646,336	1,105,506	8,565,539
The Fisheries, 1916.....	2,467,715	1,732,071	2,054,493	829,515	1,478,734	8,582,528
The Forest, 1917.....	3,695,352	2,459,024	3,614,385	2,461,312	5,007,147	17,237,220
The Forest, 1916.....	3,243,360	2,595,420	3,247,691	2,287,939	4,174,038	15,548,448
Animals and their products, 1917.....	11,475,671	7,652,860	13,809,941	5,514,691	11,376,808	51,100,061
Animals and their products, 1916.....	10,203,827	5,402,339	8,626,681	5,112,105	6,287,620	35,722,572
Agriculture, 1917.....	22,550,924	11,449,080	21,962,252	11,443,161	71,793,023	139,198,440
Agriculture, 1916.....	15,402,976	13,989,856	17,852,426	21,305,977	47,433,750	115,893,985
Manufactures, 1917.....	50,814,082	39,504,694	69,239,486	40,859,646	52,949,625	253,367,533
Manufactures, 1916.....	47,015,283	28,606,680	47,013,766	21,573,078	27,734,477	171,943,284
Miscellaneous, 1917.....	678,852	428,938	435,280	328,793	501,555	2,573,418
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	773,208	659,776	1,614,338	292,677	1,244,973	4,584,972
Total exports, 1917.....	99,106,259	68,224,383	122,415,313	65,145,449	149,057,236	503,948,640
Total exports, 1916.....	83,731,184	57,931,163	88,414,238	55,032,035	94,653,138	379,821,763
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1917.....	+26,783,185	+189,914	+20,079,427	+1,682,360	+41,460,857	+24,955,326
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+33,560,519	+6,276,200	+26,379,633	+4,944,205	+65,855,023	+96,115,893

Bank clearings as indicated from returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in June, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$1,171,181,728 in May to \$1,047,392,187 in June, a decrease of \$123,789,541, or 10.56 per cent. Comparing the returns by provinces, all showed decreases, with the exception of British Columbia, as compared with the previous month. As com-

pared with the corresponding month of the previous year, bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$182,676,717, or 21.12 per cent, the total for June, 1916, being \$864,715,470. As compared with June last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver all showed considerable increases as compared with the same period of last year.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED JUNE, 30, 1917.

Cities.	May, 1917	June, 1917	June, 1916	June, 1917, compared with May, 1917		June, 1917, compared with June, 1916	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$13,931,665	\$12,123,890	\$10,527,852	—	\$1,807,775	—	\$1,596,038
Halifax	13,931,665	12,123,890	10,527,852	—	1,807,775	—	1,596,038
New Brunswick	9,444,776	8,544,777	7,975,302	—	799,999	—	669,475
St. John	9,444,776	8,544,777	7,975,302	—	799,999	—	669,475
Quebec	411,696,125	494,116,249	338,710,996	—	7,483,876	—	67,405,253
Montreal	391,895,064	385,722,538	320,737,140	—	6,172,625	—	64,985,398
Quebec	19,711,061	18,393,711	15,973,856	—	1,317,350	—	2,419,855
Ontario	342,621,133	314,821,713	281,467,833	—	27,799,420	—	33,353,889
Hamilton	22,195,355	20,801,102	16,443,307	—	1,394,253	—	4,357,795
London	9,988,629	8,912,624	8,028,975	—	1,066,005	—	883,649
Ottawa	26,152,598	30,139,687	22,621,590	+	38,987,098	+	7,518,097
Toronto	284,304,551	254,988,300	234,373,961	—	29,336,251	—	20,594,339
Manitoba	286,598,748	202,940,768	150,375,516	—	83,655,980	—	52,565,252
Winnipeg	286,598,748	202,940,768	150,375,516	—	83,655,980	—	52,565,252
Saskatchewan	25,249,487	25,212,841	17,014,790	—	38,626	—	8,199,051
Moose Jaw	4,759,882	4,670,233	3,542,445	—	39,649	—	1,127,788
Regina	12,905,464	13,408,775	8,930,033	+	503,311	+	4,473,742
Saskatoon	7,584,121	7,133,833	4,542,312	—	450,288	—	2,691,521
Alberta	41,552,755	33,248,174	26,598,223	—	3,304,581	—	11,651,951
Calgary	29,986,696	27,412,174	17,670,650	—	2,574,522	—	9,741,524
Edmonton	11,566,059	10,836,000	8,925,573	—	730,059	—	1,910,427
British Columbia	40,179,059	41,283,775	34,046,958	+	1,104,716	+	7,235,817
Vancouver	33,163,457	33,960,212	27,127,873	+	796,755	+	6,832,339
Victoria	7,015,602	7,323,563	6,919,085	+	307,961	+	404,478
Total (16 cities)	\$1,171,181,728	\$1,047,392,187	\$864,715,470	—	123,789,541	—	182,676,717

The bank statement for May, 1917, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$111,641,034, as compared with \$111,627,095 for the month of April, 1917. Deposits payable on demand for May, 1917, amounted to \$443,839,847, as compared with \$471,312,885 in April, 1917. Notes in circulation for May, 1917, amounted to \$142,653,596, as compared with \$145,550,619. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities,

school districts, etc., amounted to \$39,790,191, as compared with \$35,931,996 during April, 1916.

Canadian revenue for the month of May, 1917, amounted to \$22,849,499.42, as compared with \$18,497,707.49 in May, 1916, an increase of \$4,351,791.93. The expenditure on capital account for May, 1917, amounted to \$11,877,997.86, which comprised \$11,064,206.96 for war purposes and \$813,790.90 for public works, including railways and canals.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—Sydney reported active conditions in the steel industry. Four blast furnaces were in operation with a pig iron output of 29,500 tons, as compared with 31,000 tons in May. The output of blooms, billets and slabs was 28,000 tons, as against 30,000 tons the month previous; the

Manufacturing

production in tons of merchant bars was 5,500; wire rods, 7,700; wire and products of wire, 6,500, as compared with 4,500 tons of merchant bars; 8,000 tons of wire rods, and 7,300 tons of wire and products of wire produced during May. The approximate output of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines was, iron 7,200 tons, and steel 9,500 tons, compared with a production of 7,200 tons of iron and 12,500 tons of steel in the previous month. The company was operating five open hearth furnaces and one blast furnace; the second blast furnace was expected to be completed and ready to blow in during July. Stove and furnace foundries reported normal conditions and a number of men were employed on ship repairs. At Halifax, boat and shipbuilding and repair plants were busy, and stove and furnace foundries fully employed. Westville steel plants, which were inactive during the latter part of May, were normally employed in most cases. Foundries, car companies and shipbuilding plants at Amherst were active, and at St. John rolling mills and other branches of the metal industry were well employed. Moncton reported work in the Canadian Government railway shops steady and local foundries and those at Sackville were active. Steel plants at Montreal were very brisk, with large orders ahead, and plants at Quebec, Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe continued to be well employed. At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Corporation was still enlarging its

plant, and another foundry was in course of construction. Sorel reported activity in shipbuilding further increased by settlement of the strike in the Government yards. At Toronto the metals and machinery group was active, though in some instances operations continued to be hampered by shortage of material. One of the ten furnaces being constructed for the British Forgings Company was finished and began operations. Shipbuilding was busy, and engine, boiler, agricultural implement and automobile plants were active. Hamilton reported all branches of the metals group well employed, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, steam and motor tractors there was a demand for moulders, fitters and erectors. At Niagara Falls a new tool factory was started and other metal working establishments were busy. At St. Catharines a number of establishments in the metals group were running day and night. Brockville reported boiler works well employed and fair conditions existed in establishments making motor boats and motor boat engines; stove and furnace foundries and all branches of the sheet metal trade were active. At Kingston the Locomotive Works and the Kingston Shipbuilding Company were actively employed. The Canada Steel Company at Belleville was running day and night gangs and foundries were busy. Iron making establishments, machine shops and manufacturers of electrical goods at Peterborough were very active. Agricultural implement factories at Brantford were handicapped by a shortage of raw materials and unskilled labour. Foundries and machine shops at Galt and Kitchener were well employed, and at Guelph similar establishments reported a shortage of skilled mechanics. Stratford also reported a demand for skilled help for work on threshing machines and in foundries. Wagon and sleigh factories and stove and furnace

foundries at Woodstock reported labour of all classes scarce. London and St. Thomas reported the metals group active, the Canadian Iron Corporation in the latter city being short of unskilled labour. Chatham reported foundries and machine shops fairly busy and automobile and carriage factories very active. At Windsor, automobile plants were turning out a large number of cars daily, though short of labour. Owen Sound reported the metals group steadily employed, with a scarcity of skilled mechanics in some establishments; one company closed down part of its shop for a couple of weeks owing to a shortage of material, but at the end of the month was running full time. At Orillia, agricultural implement plants and wagon and stove works were calling for hands. The steel works at Sault Ste. Marie were running day and night, with labour in demand. Active conditions were reported in shipbuilding at Port Arthur and in freight car construction at Fort William. Winnipeg reported the various branches of the metal group well employed, and engine and machine works at Brandon were busy. Foundries and rolling mills at Medicine Hat were very active, with a scarcity of skilled labour. At Calgary, iron works were fully employed. Machine shops at Edmonton were working day and night shifts with an increased number of employees. Vancouver reported all branches of the metal and machinery group busy, particularly those supplying machinery for the construction of boats and ships. Boat and ship yards at New Westminster were busy on repair work and two new yards were being built to construct wooden ships. At Victoria, iron shipbuilding yards were fairly busy on repair work, and wooden shipbuilding was active, with increases expected in plant and staffs.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—Biscuit and confectionery establishments at Halifax were well employed, and manufacturers of aerated waters worked overtime. At St. John the Atlantic Sugar Refinery was running day and night, and soft drink establishments and brew-

eries were busy. Other localities in the Maritime Provinces reported normal conditions in the food group, and there was considerable improvement in the business of aerated water establishments. Tobacco and cigar factories at nearly all points were steadily employed, with exceptional activity in one or two places. At Toronto, abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy, and other branches of the food group had a good month; cigar factories were fairly well engaged. Candy factories were busy and advertising for girls, who were being placed at work formerly done by boys. Fruit canning establishments were active, with a shortage of girls. At Hamilton, flour and cereal mills, abattoirs and meat packing houses, confectionery establishments were busy, and there was a demand for labour in tobacco factories; breweries and distilleries were only fairly well employed. At Niagara Falls the shredded wheat factory was busy and fruit canneries were advertising for woman help. Canneries at St. Catharines also were actively employed. At Kingston, baking and confectionery establishments reported business good and cigar factories active. Peterborough reported flour and cereal mills working overtime, and meat packing houses busy. Confectionery establishments at Brantford continued active, and at Kitchener wholesale meat and sausage companies reported trade good; cigar factories were running steadily, and breweries were working overtime in bottling departments. At London, biscuit and confectionery establishments were active, and cigar factories reported trade fair. At Chatham, flour mills and meat packing houses were quiet. Windsor reported the cereal plant somewhat quiet, but meat packing houses were busy; cigar factories were fairly well employed, with woman help in demand; breweries and distilleries were quiet. At Owen Sound, while flour mills were active, biscuit and confectionery factories were only fairly busy. At Winnipeg the confectionery business was somewhat quiet, but vegetable canneries were working with an increased number of employees. Brandon

reported all branches of the food group busy except cigar factories, which were dull. Regina and Moose Jaw reported abattoirs busy, with some difficulty, however, in securing cattle and hogs. Flour mills at Prince Albert and Saskatoon were busy, and at Medicine Hat two of the large flour mills were working night and day; one mill was operating only one shift. Lethbridge and Calgary reported flour mills busy, and at the latter place abattoirs and meat packing houses were steadily employed; cigar factories, however, were dull. Meat packing houses at Edmonton reported business fair. At Fernie, the brewery was active, owing to a large export demand. The fruit canning factory at Nelson was putting on a larger staff and expected to increase its output over the previous year. At Vancouver, flour and feed mills were running steadily, but the output of the sugar refinery was still limited owing to the continuance of labour difficulties; abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy, and employees in baking and confectionery establishments were fully employed; cigar factories were busy, and breweries fairly active. At New Westminster, meat packing and evaporating plants were well employed, cigar factories were busy, and breweries normal. At Nanaimo cigar factories were steadily engaged, but breweries were quiet. Victoria reported cigar factories dull and breweries busy.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—The cotton factory at Halifax had plenty of orders, but was not working to capacity owing to scarcity of male help and slow deliveries of raw material. Woollen mills at Amherst were working full time, and at St. John cotton mills were well employed. Moncton reported woollen and knitting mills active. The cotton factory at Fredericton was working full time, with all the help available. At Montreal, manufacturers of textiles were very busy, and there was an increased demand for woman employees. Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers also reported cotton mills running to capacity. At Toronto, textile factories had a busy month, slackening somewhat towards the

end; carpet, tents and awning firms continued active. At Hamilton, also, cotton, woollen and knitting factories had a good month. Kingston reported textile mills brisk and required more help. Woollen mills at Peterborough were working day and night, and the carpet factory was well employed. At Kitchener, hosiery, felt and twine factories were running full time. Guelph reported spinning mills active and woman help in demand; there was a demand also for men and woman workers in the carpet mills. Stratford reported a demand for woman help in textile industries. At Chatham, woollen mills were working overtime, and one company was not operating to full capacity owing to labour shortage. Owen Sound reported woollen mills quieter on account of a scarcity of material. Tent and awning manufacturers at Winnipeg were very active. At Vancouver the knitted goods trade remained fair and there was greater activity on tents, awnings and sails.

Clothing and laundering.—Ready-made clothing establishments at Halifax reported difficulty in obtaining woman help, and steam laundries and cleaning establishments worked overtime. Hat and cap factories at Moncton were active, and steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments at other points in the Maritime Provinces were well employed, with a shortage of labour in some instances. St. Hyacinthe reported woman and girl workers for the clothing industry in demand. Various branches of the clothing group at Three Rivers and other Quebec cities were well employed. At Toronto the clothing trades were unusually quiet and a large percentage of the garment workers were on part time; hat and cap factories were running short-handed, but firms working on women's dresses reported more orders than could be filled. The various branches of the clothing group at Hamilton reported activity, and at Niagara Falls, hat, neckwear and suspender factories were busy. Hat and glove factories at Brockville were active. At Kitchener, glove factories were active, and in whitewear factories a number of

places were open. Chatham reported clothing manufacturers busy and in need of skilled workmen. At Winnipeg, ready-made clothing houses and white-wear factories reported business quiet, but shirt factories were busy and taking on additional help; cap factories also were active, and in glove factories there was a demand for help; laundries were retaining the same staffs as in the previous month, but dyeing establishments were laying off help. The Great Western Garment Company at Edmonton laid off a number of hands for part of the month in order to take stock. At Vancouver, active conditions prevailed in the manufacture of ladies' suits and coats and in overall and shirt making. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy and dressmakers and milliners were fully employed. Shirt and overall factories at Victoria were busy.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—St. John reported pulp mills running day and night, and at Newcastle pulp and paper plants were very active; the new mill at Miller-ton was expected to commence operations shortly. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company at Three Rivers added two paper machines and was employing over 900 hands. Ottawa and St. Catharines reported the large pulp and paper mills very active, and similar plants at Sault Ste. Marie were running day and night and were short of labour. The pulp and paper industry on the British Columbia coast was very active and large export shipments were made. The mill under construction on the west coast of Vancouver Island was being rapidly completed.

Printing, publishing, paper.—Newspaper offices were reported active in practically all cities in the Maritime Provinces, though job offices in a few instances were quiet. At Montreal there was a decided falling off in the quantity of work available for printers, and this slack condition was expected to continue throughout the summer months. In other Quebec cities, however, there was a fair amount of activity in news-

paper and job printing. At Toronto, printers, bookbinders and allied trades had steady employment, and stationery and paper box establishments were working to capacity. Hamilton also reported activity. At London and St. Thomas the printing trade was reported active, with a demand for additional help, and other Western Ontario cities reported activity. At Winnipeg, printing and publishing houses were busy, and in binderies there was a demand for experienced girls. Regina reported newspaper and job printing offices active and help in demand. Activity in the newspaper and publishing group was reported at Calgary and Edmonton. At Vancouver, newspaper offices were active, but job offices were only fairly busy. Victoria reported all branches of the printing trades fairly active.

Woodworking and furniture.—All points in the Maritime Provinces reported active conditions in sash, door and planing mills, and in some factories making wooden boxes there was a demand for additional employees. Sash, door and planing mills in Quebec localities reported active conditions, and chair factories at several points were well employed. Toronto reported broom and brush factories seasonally quiet. Hamilton and St. Catharines reported the various branches of the woodworking group steadily employed. Other localities in Ontario reported sash, door and planing mills well engaged except Owen Sound, where this branch of the woodworking group was quiet. Piano factories at Kingston, Kitchener, Guelph, Woodstock and London had a good month. Kitchener reported furniture factories running full time, with a demand for labour in some departments. At Stratford, also, furniture and chair factories were active, and at Woodstock furniture factories reported skilled and unskilled help in demand. Owen Sound chair factories reported a good demand, with raw material scarce and some difficulty in procuring labour. Sash, door and planing mills were reported busy in a number of western cities and in Bri-

tish Columbia, with the exception of Fernie and Victoria, where conditions were reported fairly busy.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported boot and shoe factories quiet, but at St. John business was normal. Fredericton reported active conditions, and tanneries at St. John and Fredericton were well employed. Montreal reported boot and shoe factories somewhat slack and there was not much demand for leather from tanners. Quebec and St. Hyacinthe also reported boot and shoe factories seasonally quiet. At Toronto, boot and shoe workers were steadily employed, and the rubber industry was active; trunk and travelling bag factories, however, were slack and little improvement was expected until September. At Hamilton the various branches of the leather group were busy. St. Catharines and Kitchener reported rubber companies active, with a demand at Kitchener for women employees; the Dominion Tire Company at the latter place was short of tire finishers and machinists. Galt reported the tannery was running full time, and boot and shoe factories were fairly busy. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories at London were active, but at St. Thomas shoe factories were quieter. At Winnipeg, manufacturers of leather goods were somewhat quiet, but Brandon reported tanneries busy and manufacturers of trunks and horse goods fairly active. At Vancouver, boot and shoe workers were not fully employed.

Clay, glass and stone.—Considerable improvement was noted in this group, more particularly in brickyards, which in quite a number of instances were operating steadily. There was some improvement also in stone quarries. St. John reported brick and tile yards and lime kilns steadily employed, and at Fredericton brick yards were active. Sherbrooke reported cut stone and granite quarries and brick yards only fairly well employed, but at St. Hyacinthe brickyards were unable to meet the demand. Toronto reported brick and tile making active, and at Hamilton all branches of the clay and glass group

were well employed. The pottery at Belleville was steadily engaged, and the cement plant was working day and night. Kitchener reported that marble workers had a good month, and brickyards were fairly busy. Brick and tile yards at Stratford were active, but at London brickyards, while operating, were restricting output. Medicine Hat reported manufacturers of clay products fairly active, and at Lethbridge brickyards were busy with an increased demand.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Montreal reported paint and oil factories well employed, and at Toronto and Hamilton manufacturers of extracts and chemicals were active. At Brantford the starch factory and the varnish factory had a good month. The paint and varnish company and the salt works at Windsor were very busy. Chemical plants at Sault Ste. Marie were very active. Winnipeg reported employment steady in the manufacture of lubricating oils and greases and in soap factories. The linseed oil mills at Medicine Hat were fairly active. Victoria reported paint and soap factories busy.

Water, light and power.—There was little change from the normal conditions reported last month in water, light and power plants. The civic water and sewerage department at St. John was laying new mains and the New Brunswick Power Company was constructing a tunnel to the harbour front. At St. Hyacinthe the waterworks department had considerable new work under way and a large number of men were employed installing gravitation filters. Stratford reported some activity in the extension of gas mains and an addition to the electric light plant. At Fernie, while municipal water and electric plants were in normal operation, the demand for electric power was materially reduced on account of the general inactivity in local industries as a result of the shutting down of the mines.

Transportation

In railway transportation, the addition of rolling stock at a number of points improved freight movements, though from some localities reports were received of a continued shortage of cars. Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for May amounted to \$14,355,149, as compared with \$12,472,167 in May, 1916, an increase of \$1,882,982. Halifax reported steam railways active, and some difficulty in securing motormen and conductors for electric railways. At Sydney, railway employees in traffic and repair departments were well employed. Active conditions also existed at Westville, but local traffic was hampered to some extent by a shortage of cars. Moncton reported active conditions in traffic and repair departments. Quebec localities reported activity general. Toronto reported traffic and repair departments busy, and at Hamilton all steam and electric railways were very active. Niagara Falls reported passenger traffic light, but freight traffic was heavy. At Brockville and Belleville all branches of railway service were busy. At Peterborough freight traffic was very heavy, and the Grand Trunk Railway increased the number of its locomotives. Brantford reported railway transportation active, with a shortage of cars and unskilled labour. At Stratford, repair shops were busy, and traffic employees had a good month. London reported freight traffic light on both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, an embargo on American railway cars crossing the border being a contributing factor; car shops, however, were busy. At St. Thomas, railway freight shipments continued steady, and traffic employees were busy, with the exception of Michigan Central crews, who were not so well employed during the first part of the month owing to an increase in the number of cars handled in trains. At Winnipeg, railway traffic was busy, and Regina reported repair shops short of machinists. At Prince Albert freight shipments were much in excess of those of

the same period last year. At Medicine Hat local traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway showed improvement, and there was a scarcity of help in some branches. Calgary reported active conditions, but at Fernie westbound freight traffic was very light, though there was a movement of large quantities of lumber eastward; the local repair shops were closed down. Railway shops at Vancouver were active, and repair shops at Port Mann were working full time; those at New Westminster, however, were closed down for a short time owing to a strike of street railway men. Nanaimo reported passenger traffic light, but freight shipments fair.

Transportation by water continued fairly active. Halifax and St. John reported the usual summer slackness in work for 'longshoremen, but at Sydney 'longshore work was very active and more men were employed than during May. Water traffic was reported fairly active at Quebec and Montreal, but, owing to the reduction in the number of vessels arriving and leaving, many ship labourers and 'longshoremen were employed in other occupations. Three Rivers reported navigation active. At Toronto, 'longshoremen were well employed, and labour was greatly in demand. Steamship lines at Hamilton were very busy, and at Brockville there was a fair amount of activity in passenger traffic, though freight shipments were light. Kingston reported 'longshore work fairly active, but at Belleville water traffic was somewhat quiet owing to unsettled conditions in regard to coal shipments. Steamboat traffic at Sault Ste. Marie and at Port Arthur and Fort William was active. 'Longshore work at Vancouver was busy, but the movement of coast boats was somewhat hampered by a strike of deck and engine-room hands. Victoria reported that with the opening of the tourist season there was a decided improvement in coastwise shipping.

Metal mining continued active, except in some districts in British Columbia, where a shortage in the coke supply hindered operations. Sherbrooke reported activity in copper, chrome iron and asbestos mines and mills, and operations in the Cobalt district continued active. Ore shipments during May amounted to 35 cars, containing 2,637,394 pounds, as compared with 25 cars containing 1,913,870 pounds in April.* During June, 15 Cobalt companies shipped an aggregate of 44 cars of ore containing approximately 3,237,261 pounds, the record for the current year. Bullion shipments for June totalled 1,162,028.70 ounces, valued at approximately \$905,296.06, as against 900,253.04 ounces, valued at \$689,601.95 in May. Total bullion shipments for the first five months of the current year were 5,384,081.07 fine ounces, valued at \$1,143,050.24. Total ore shipments for the first five months of the current year approximated 10,262,835 pounds. The usual bonus of 50 cents per day above the regular schedule was paid and the labour supply was reported comparatively satisfactory. Towards the end of the month mining and milling operations at the Schumacher property were suspended owing to a shortage of labour. Mines at Gowganda were reported active. During the month a vote of the miners' union was taken on the proposal to strike for an increase of 50 cents per day in the regular pay instead of the 50 cent bonus based on the price of silver. Some mines at Porcupine granted the increase and the question was under consideration by the other mines concerned. Sault Ste. Marie reported metal mines short of labour. Nelson reported that the Eureka and Granite Poorman mines were employing a considerable force of men and that extensive improvements were being made at the Surprise mine, Sandon, and the number of employees was increased. Seventy-five additional men were employed on development work at the Rossland mines of the

Consolidated Company, but it was expected no ore would be shipped to the Trail smelter until the coke shortage was relieved. The addition to the acid plant at Trail was finished, the flotation plant was nearly completed, and machinery was being installed; other branches of the smelter were running to full capacity. The Greenwood smelter was practically closed on account of shortage of coke.

In the Sydney district, coal mining continued active, although the output of the Dominion Coal Company was slightly less than that in May. There was an increase, however, of 3,000 tons in the quantity of coal raised at Sydney Mines. The production of coke at the Sydney ovens was 47,500 tons, and at Sydney Mines was about the same as last month. Owing to a shortage of men the output of limestone and ore was not as large as desired. Westville reported coal mines operating steadily, and fire at the Albion colliery having been overcome, the output was increased; some prospecting was carried on with favourable results. Coal mines in the Minto, N.B., district, while reporting labour scarce, were increasing output over the same month in the previous year. Lethbridge reported coal mining very dull; outside of development work on a new property, practically no operations were being carried on. Fernie reported operations in the coal mining industry were completely at a standstill, though an early resumption of activity was expected. Coke ovens also were idle and it was expected that it would be at least a period of two weeks after the commencement of operations at the mines before the coke ovens would again be able to export coke. Coal mines at Nanaimo and in the district were working to capacity, but were hampered by a shortage of labour. Work on the coke ovens of the Canadian collieries at Union Bay was proceeding steadily.

* Revised figures.

Building in the Maritime Provinces continued active, and in a few localities

Building and Construction

there was a demand for skilled mechanics. Montreal reported building quieter, but at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe building was fairly active. Three Rivers reported building brisk, and at St. John and Iberville building tradesmen were better employed than in the previous month. Toronto reported building work on houses active, and at Hamilton building tradesmen were well employed in house construction and the erection of industrial plants. Niagara Falls and Chatham reported building fairly active, chiefly in connection with additions to industrial plants, but Kingston, Brantford, London, St. Thomas and Owen Sound reported building quiet. Guelph and Woodstock reported building active, with a demand for some classes of building labour. Port Arthur reported building quiet in dwelling construction, but a considerable number of men were employed in the erection of elevators. At Winnipeg there was a fair amount of activity on dwellings and commercial buildings, and at Regina building was very active and bricklayers were in demand. Prince Albert reported building tradesmen somewhat quiet in the city, but busy in the rural districts. Saskatoon reported an improvement in building, and at Medicine Hat conditions were fairly active. Building at Lethbridge was quiet, and at Calgary fair. Edmonton reported greater activity than for some time and all available labour was employed. At Vancouver, building, while showing improvement, was still quiet. A few localities reported a fair amount of activity in railway and civic construction, but in most instances conditions in this respect were comparatively quiet.

At St. John and Newcastle, river driving and rafting were hampered by high water, but sawmills and shingle mills were running to full capacity. Quebec reported improvement in lumber-

ing due to heavy rains, which assisted driving operations; large quantities of pulp wood were brought down, but there was a falling off in logs for merchant lumber owing to difficulty of shipment and increased cost of production. Sawmills and shingle mills in the Sherbrooke district were very busy. Peterborough reported lumbering quiet, one sawmill not operating for want of logs. Sawmills at Ottawa and Owen Sound were busy, but log driving at the former city was handicapped by lack of labour. Lumber mills at Prince Albert were running day and night shifts, and at Fernie lumbering was active, though some mills were short of logs; one company opened its mills after being shut down for three years; there was a good demand for posts and ties, but some dullness was reported in the manufacture of mining props and timber. Vancouver reported sawmills and shingle mills running at full capacity, but logging was still hampered by lack of supplies, principally wire rope. Sawmills and shingle mills at New Westminster were very busy. Nanaimo reported logging camps active but short of men; sawmills were working steadily. Victoria also reported all branches of the lumbering industry active.

Some seeding was still being done in the Maritime Provinces, wet weather having delayed operations, and a number of localities reported a shortage of farm help. In the Province of Quebec farm help was reported scarce at some points. Hamilton reported the same heavy demand for labour, with the supply far short of the demand. Crops throughout this section and in the Niagara district were promising. Peterborough reported farmers short of help, and at Brantford fruit pickers and other farm workers were in demand. Woodstock reported labour conditions improved by the release of students for farm work. At Brandon the crop outlook was reported not very promising, and farm help was greatly in demand.

Agriculture

In the Regina district \$60 per month was being offered for experienced farm help, with somewhat higher rates in a few instances. Moose Jaw reported crop conditions improved, although the yield was not expected to be heavy, especially on stubble land. Medicine Hat reported that although the spring was backward prospects for a good grain crop were excellent. In the Edmonton district there was still a demand for good farm help; during the past two months the Provincial Department of Agriculture placed 6,000 men. Vancouver reported an active demand for women to work on the land and about 200 women left the city to pick and pack fruit in the Fraser Valley district, while many more were being sought for work in the Okanagan section. New Westminster reported active agricultural operations, with a demand for more help.

Halifax reported lobster fishing only fair, but some catches of mackerel were taken. Fair catches of cod and mackerel were made along the Gabe-rous and Louisburg shore; salmon and herring fishing was poor, but lobster fishing was fair; canneries were fairly busy. Charlottetown reported fishing active and large catches of cod, haddock and mackerel were being brought in. New-castle also reported cod and mackerel fishing good, but a large number of fish were being lost owing to difficulty in securing salt for curing. New Westminster reported salmon fishing very poor; about one-third the usual number of licenses were applied for, and many boats were not catching enough to pay expenses. Victoria reported considerable activity at the various canneries, and a number of new plants were being opened up at several points in Northern British Columbia and on Vancouver Island; one of the canneries on Queen Charlotte Island was employing women workers from Scotland.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported the Starr Manufacturing Company busy, with difficulty in obtaining some classes of labour. Boat and shipbuilding and repair plants were active and stove and furnace foundries fully employed. Biscuit and confectionery establishments were well engaged, and manufacturers of aerated waters worked overtime. The cotton factory had plenty of orders, but was not working to capacity, owing to scarcity of male help and slow deliveries of raw material; the supply of woman help was reported more adequate. In the manufacture of rope and twine the spring rush was over. Ready-made clothing establishments reported difficulty in obtaining woman help, and steam laundries and cleaning establishments worked overtime. Newspaper and job print-

ing offices had all available help employed; book binderies reported business improving, and paper box factories had a busy month. Sash, door and planing mills were active and reported an increased demand. Boot and shoe factories were quiet. Street railway traffic was active and difficulty was experienced in securing motormen and conductors. Longshore work fell off somewhat as is usual during the summer months; about 300 men were employed. Other branches of transportation reported an improvement over the business of last month. The erection of dwellings and repairs kept building tradesmen steadily employed. The lobster catch was reported only fair. The season for the shores from Halifax to Cape Breton closed June 20, but five days extra was allowed. Some good catches of mackerel were taken, but herring was reported late.

Sydney reported active conditions in the steel industry. The number of blast furnaces in operation was four, with an output of pig iron of 29,500 tons; steel ingots, 30,000 tons; blooms, billets and slabs, 28,000 tons; merchant bars, 5,500; wire rods, 7,700; wire, 4,100; wire fencing, 400 tons; nails, 2,000 tons. The approximate output of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines was iron 7,200 tons and steel 9,500 tons. The company was operating five open hearth furnaces and one blast furnace; the second blast furnace was expected to be completed and ready to blow in during July. A few men were employed on ship repairs. Stove and furnace foundries reported normal conditions. Aerated water and soft drink establishments reported a large number of men employed and other branches of the food group were busy. Sash and door mills reported a greater volume of employment and railway employees in traffic and repair departments were active. Navigation and longshore work was very active and more men were employed than during May. The output of the Dominion Coal Company was 323,000 tons, compared with 328,800 tons for May. The output at Sydney Mines was about 53,000 tons. Owing to a shortage of men at Marble Mountain, B.C., and Port au Fort, Newfoundland, the output of limestone and ore was not as large as desired. There were 555 coke ovens in operation at the Sydney Steel works, with an output for the month of 47,500 tons. Construction on the new battery of coke ovens was showing rapid progress. The Sydney Mines output of coke was much the same as last month, with about the same number of ovens running. Building was active and carpenters were well employed. Cod and mackerel fishing was good and fishermen along the Gaberous and Louisburg shores made fair catches. Salmon and herring fishing was poor, but lobster fishing was fair. Canneries were fairly busy.

Westville reported that some steel working plants which were inactive during the latter part of May were busier and in most cases the output had in-

creased to normal. Flour and feed mills were active and soft drink establishments reported an increase in business. Woodworking plants were fully employed and building was active throughout the district, although hampered by a scarcity of labour. Railway transportation was active with local freight traffic, but hampered to some extent by a shortage of cars. Coal mines operated steadily; the fire reported last month at the Albion colliery was overcome and the output increased; some prospecting was carried on with favourable results.

At Amherst, foundries were all active, the Canada Car Company having an order for refrigerator cars for the Intercolonial Railway which was expected to keep the plant busy for some time. Shipbuilding was very active and sash, door and planing mills were well employed. Woollen mills and the shoe factory were working full time.

At Truro, steel workers were employed in two shifts mostly on piece-work. Woollen mills, which were closed for two weeks for a general overhauling and stock-taking, were in need of help. Cap factories were working full time, with skilled operators in demand. The Virginian Tobacco Company was about to commence business, and will employ about 50 hands. All branches of railway service were working overtime and skilled help was in demand.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported all factories running at full capacity except a few which were shut down for repairs and stock-taking. Building tradesmen were well employed. Fishing was active and large catches of cod, haddock and mackerel were being brought in.

New Brunswick

St. John reported the rolling mills and other branches of the metal industry well employed. Flour and feed mills were active and the Atlantic Sugar Refinery was running day and night. Soft drink establishments and breweries were busy. Cotton mills were well employed

and steam laundries reported considerable overtime. The pulp mill of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company was running day and night, and newspaper and job printing establishments were well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were active and the Wilson Wooden Box factory was advertising for help. Tanneries and shoe factories reported business normal. Brick and tile yards and lime kilns were steadily engaged. The civic water and sewerage department was active laying new mains and in making repairs, and the New Brunswick Power Company was busy on a tunnel to the harbour front. Water transportation was dull and a number of longshoremen were idle. Building was fairly busy, and there was some activity in railway construction and maintenance work. River driving and rafting was considerably hampered on account of high water, but saw and shingle mills were running to full capacity.

Moncton reported work in the Canadian Government railway shops steady and local foundries and those at Sackville were active. All branches of the foods group were busy and woollen and knitting mills active. Woodworking establishments were steadily employed, and building was fairly brisk. In municipal employment, paving work was giving employment to a large number of men and teams. Farming operations were considerably hampered by a shortage of help.

At Newcastle, flour mills were very quiet, but aerated water and soft drink manufacturers were busy. Pulp and paper plants were well employed, and the new pulp mill at Millerton was expected to commence operations shortly. Sash and door factories were very busy. Railway transportation continued active, but water traffic was comparatively quiet. Sawmills were working full time with large crews, but high water interfered somewhat with rafting operations at the booms. Mackerel and cod fishing was active, but it was reported that a large number of fish were being lost

owing to the difficulty of securing salt for curing.

Fredericton reported activity in all branches of the metal group, with a demand for men in some establishments. Meat packing and confectionery establishments were well employed, and the cotton factory was working full time with all the help available. Newspaper offices, job plants and binderies were very busy. There was a marked increase in the demand for builders' supplies and sash and door factories were working to full capacity. Boot and shoe factories and tanneries were busy and brickyards were steadily engaged. Coal mines in the Minto district, while reporting labour scarce, were increasing outputs over the same month in previous years. Building was active, with skilled labour in demand, and much unskilled labour was employed in railway construction. Farmers were still engaged in seeding owing to the backward season.

Quebec

Montreal reported steel companies very active with large orders ahead, labour and ocean transportation difficulties being the chief obstacle to maintaining activity. Manufacturers of textiles were very busy, a number of them behind on orders, and there was an increased demand for woman employees. There was a decided falling off in the quantity of work available for printers, and this slack condition was expected to continue throughout the summer months. Boot and shoe factories were somewhat slack during June, and there was not much demand for leather from tanners. Manufacturers of paints and oils were busy. Building was quiet.

Quebec reported activity in the metal trades, and in the food group normal conditions prevailed, except in the manufacture of liquors, where there was a distinct falling off owing to restrictive legislation. Cotton mills were running to full capacity, and clothing industries were busy. Boot and shoe factories were seasonally quiet. Transportation by rail

and water was active, but owing to the reduction in the number of vessels arriving and leaving many ship labourers and longshoremen were employed in other occupations.

Sherbrooke reported the metals group well employed, and abattoirs and meat packing houses busy; cigar factories were fairly active. Cotton, woollen, hosiery and underwear factories were very busy, and pulp mills had a good month. Cut stone and granite quarries and brickyards were only fairly well employed. There was considerable activity in building, and sawmills and shingle mills were very busy.

At St. Hyacinthe the metal and machinery trades were very active on large orders and repair shops were busy. The flour mill continued active, as well as bakeries and other establishments in the foods group. Soft drink establishments, tobacco and cigar factories and the distillery were very active. In clothing industry, women and girl workers were in demand. Sash and door factories were busy, and the chair factory fairly active. Employment was good in the organ factories. The tannery was busy, but boot and shoe factories were quiet. Stone, granite and marble cutters were active; brick yards were very busy and unable to meet the demand for their product. The waterworks department had considerable new work under way and a large number of men were employed installing gravitation filters. The building trades were fairly active, but employment was not as good as in the same month last year. Farm help was in demand, but the supply of experienced farm hands was inadequate.

At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Corporation was still enlarging its plant, and another foundry was in course of construction. Tobacco and cigar factories were normal. The Wabasso Cotton Company was running steadily day and night, with plenty of orders ahead, and various branches of the clothing group were well employed. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company added two other paper machines and was employing over 900 hands. Navigation was

active, several large ships being loaded during the month. Building was brisk, and a considerable number of men were employed upon civic construction work. Farm labour was in demand.

At Hull the Matthews-Blackwell Company continued very active. All the mills of the E. B. Eddy Company were working night and day, and the company found difficulty to secure the help required. Smart-Woods, Limited, were still employing a large number of men.

St. Johns and Iberville reported the iron trades were well employed, and woodworkers had a better month than in May. The Cluett-Peabody Company and the Wearbest Clothing Manufacturing Company required male and woman help. The building trades were better employed than during May, and planing mills and the sash and door factory reported a good month. Extensive repair work was under way at the Chambly Canal wharf. The city has awarded contracts for improvements to the waterworks and filtration systems.

Sorel reported active conditions in shipbuilding, which was further increased by the settlement of a strike in the Government yards. Foundries were active and shoe factories busy. The mica factory was giving employment to about 600 hands, chiefly women. A large fire did considerable damage to industrial establishments and threw about 100 men out of employment, but these were quickly absorbed in other industries or secured work outside the city.

Ontario

Toronto reported the metals and machinery group active, except where operations were curtailed owing to shortage of materials. One of the ten furnaces being constructed for the British Forgings Company was finished and began operations during the month. The structural steel trade continued quiet. Shipbuilding was busy and labour in demand; the Polson Iron Works launched a number of vessels and had several others under construction. Engines, boilers, agricultural implements and

automobile industries were active. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy and other branches of the food group had a good month; cigar factories were fairly well engaged. Some of the provision trades reported an increase in the available supply of labour, chiefly owing to the summer closing of the schools. The Christie Brown Company, Limited, reported a decrease in orders due to higher prices in biscuits. Candy factories were busy and advertising for girls, who were being placed at work formerly done by boys. Fruit canning establishments were busy, with a shortage of girls for permanent work, but reported a good supply of older women for the temporary work of the rush season. Textile firms had a busy month, slackening somewhat towards the end. Knitting mills ran night work for a fortnight. There was a demand for cotton spinners, and carpet, tent and awning firms continued active. Clothing trades were unusually quiet and 85 per cent of garment workers were on part time. The Canada Cloak Company, with 200 employees, laid off half of them and a cloak company failed in business. Hat and cap factories were running short-handed, but firms working on women's dresses reported more orders than could be filled. Printers, bookbinders and allied trades had steady employment; stationers and paper box firms were working to capacity and reported more settled conditions among employees. Broom and brush factories were seasonally quiet, but piano firms were active except in piano player departments. Boot and shoe workers had plenty of work and the rubber industry was active. The installation of the first unit of the Goodyear Rubber Company's plant at New Toronto was nearly completed and active operations were expected to begin early in July. Gutta Percha and Rubber, Limited, completed an addition to its factory and was largely increasing its staff. Trunk and travelling bag firms were slack, and little work was expected until September. Brick and tile makers were active, and paint, varnish and soap factories had plenty

of work. Railway repair shops were busy, and navigation was active, with longshoremen well employed and labour greatly in demand. Building was active, chiefly in the construction of dwelling houses.

Hamilton reported manufacturers of structural steel, locomotive cars and parts and steel engines and boilers active, the latter being short of material. Small boat builders and stove and furnace foundries were busy, and firms working on agricultural implements, steam and motor tractors were active, with a demand for moulders, fitters and erectors. Flour and cereal mills, abattoirs and meat-packing houses, confectionery establishments and fruit and vegetable canneries were busy, and there was a demand for labour in tobacco factories. Breweries and distilleries were only fairly well employed. Cotton, woollen and knitting factories had a good month, and the various branches of the clothing group reported activity. Newspaper, job printing and allied branches were active, and the woodworking and leather groups were busy. Cut stone and brick and tile yards and other branches of the clay and glass group were brisk.

Niagara Falls reported the railway switch and frog plant, machine shops, chain works, silver-plating and other metal-working establishments busy, and a new tool factory was started. The shredded wheat factory and the bakeries and dairies were busy; fruit canneries were opening for the season and advertising for woman help. Hat, corset, neckwear and suspender factories were busy, and paper and printing trades active. The shoe parts factory was in need of more hands. A brick-yard which had been closed for some time, was again operating. On steam railways, passenger traffic was light, but freight traffic was heavy; teamsters and expressmen were busy. Many dwellings were being erected and a bank building and a new fire station were under construction. Hay and grain promised well, but wet weather retarded other planting. Fruits, except apples, were expected to be a good crop. At Chippawa the Nor-

ton Company was adding a new unit to its abrasives plant, which will increase its capacity by one-third. The company has constructed a waterworks system for its plant and has put up 24 dwellings for its employees.

St. Catharines reported all branches of the metals group active, a number of establishments running day and night shifts. Canneries were busy, also flour mills and other branches of the food group. The textile trade continued brisk, and all branches of the newspaper and publishing business were well employed. Pulp and paper mills and the various branches of the woodworking group were well employed. Rubber factories reported a good month.

Ottawa reported that a scarcity of help was handicapping the annual log drive on the Ottawa river and that there was a great shortage of labour for the farms.

At Brockville, manufacturers of boilers were well employed and fair conditions existed in establishments building motor boats and motor boat engines. Stove and furnace foundries and all branches of the sheet metal trade were active. Various branches of the food group were well employed, and cigar factories were fairly busy. Hat and glove factories were active. Sash, door and planing mills had a good month, and firms working on leather belting and harness and horse goods were fairly busy. Steam railways were active in all branches of service, and water transportation was fairly busy in passenger traffic, but quiet in freight shipments. A fair amount of building was in progress.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Company very active, with much work ahead. The Kingston Shipbuilding Company also was busy and contemplating extensive improvements to plant. Baking and confectionery establishments reported business good, and cigar factories were active. Textile mills were brisk and required more help. Sash, door and planing mills and piano factories were well employed, and tanneries were working overtime. Railway trans-

portation was active and 'longshore work fair. Building was comparatively quiet.

At Belleville, manufacturers of metals were very active. The Canada Steel Company was running day and night gangs on rolling mill products, chiefly bar iron, horseshoes and nails. Some foundries were busy making portable engines and machinery parts for mining operations in the county of Hastings. Manufacturers of automobile parts were very busy. Various branches of the food group were active, and in woodwork, sash, door and planing mills were busy. The pottery was well employed, and the Canada Cement plant was working day and night. Passenger and freight traffic on the railways was very brisk, but water traffic was somewhat quiet owing to unsettled conditions in regard to coal shipments. There was considerable building and some civic paving was under way.

Peterborough reported iron working establishments, machine shops and manufacturers of electrical goods very active. Flour and cereal mills were working overtime and meat packing houses were busy. Woollen mills were working day and night and the carpet factory was well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were more active, owing to an improvement in local building. Freight traffic was very heavy, and the Grand Trunk Railway increased the number of its locomotives. Lumbering was quiet, one sawmill not operating for want of logs. There was a general demand in factories for skilled and unskilled labour, and farmers also were seeking additional help.

Galt reported the metals group very active and various branches of the textile trades steadily employed. Sash, door and planing mills were very busy and advertising for help. The tannery was running full time, and boot and shoe factories were fairly busy. Building was only fairly active.

At Brantford engine works continued active, and also carriage factories and stove foundries. The large agricultural implement factories were very busy, but were hampered by shortage of raw ma-

terials and unskilled labour. The various branches of the food group continued active, and manufacturers of textiles were busy and in some instances short of woman help. Printing establishments and paper box factories were well employed. Various branches of the woodworking and leather group continued active and the starch factory and varnish company had a good month. Railway transportation continued active, with a shortage of cars and unskilled labour. Practically no building or construction work was being done owing to the high cost of materials and labour. A shortage of help for fruit picking and other farm work was reported.

Kitchener reported manufacturers of gasoline engines, portable engines and threshers active. Foundries were busy and short of machinists for bench and machine work. Flour mills and wholesale meat and sausage companies reported trade good, and other branches of the food group were busy and cigar factories were running full time with a number of places open in one factory. Breweries were very busy, working overtime in bottling departments. Hosiery, felt and twine factories were running full time. The Robe and Clothing Company was working overtime in the tailoring department and shirt and collar factories were busy, a number of girls and boys being required; labour also was wanted for button factories. Glove factories were busy, and in whitewear factories a number of places were open. Newspaper and job printing establishments were fairly busy, and the paper box factory was active, with a shortage of woman help. Furniture factories were running full time, with a demand for labour in some departments. Sash and door factories, wooden box factories and piano and organ factories were running full time. Manufacturers of woodenware and of toys and ladders were very busy. Tanneries and shoe factories, trunk and bag factories were working full time, and the Dominion Tire Company was short of tire finishers and machinists. Women employees were wanted at the Kaufman Rubber Com-

pany and the Merchants Rubber Company. Marble works reported a good month and brick yards were fairly busy. Traffic on steam railways was well maintained, but street railway traffic showed a slight decline as compared with the same month of last year. Building was fairly active.

Guelph reported gasoline engine works very busy, with a shortage of skilled mechanics, and the stove works was running to capacity. All branches of the food group were active, and in spinning mills woman help was in demand. The carpet mills were active, with a demand for men and woman workers. The Dominion linen mills were installing machinery in their new spinning factory. Newspaper and job printing offices reported activity, and sash, door and planing mills were fairly well employed; the piano factory had a good month. Building tradesmen were all well employed, with builders' labourers in demand.

Stratford reported threshing machine plants and foundries busy, with a demand for skilled help. All branches of the food group were active, with the exception of cigar factories, which were dull. Woman help was in demand in the woollen and knitting factories. Sash and door mills, furniture and chair factories were active, and tanneries and harness makers reported business brisk. Brick and tile yards were active. Traffic employees on the Grand Trunk Railway reported a good month. The extension of gas mains and an addition to the electric light plant gave employment to a considerable number of men. Building was fairly active, chiefly in the construction of small dwellings.

At Woodstock, manufacturers of wagons and sleighs reported labour of all kinds, and particularly painters, in demand, and stove and furnace foundries were in need of moulders, stove-mounters and polishers. Woman help was required in baking and confectionery establishments and in knitting factories. Furniture and piano factories reported skilled and unskilled help scarce, and there was a good demand for building tradesmen, especially carpenters. Labour con-

ditions in agricultural districts were improved by the release of a large number of students for farm work.

At London, rolling mills, boiler and engine works, stove and furnace foundries and threshing machinery plants were very busy. Biscuit and confectionery establishments were active, and cigar factories reported trade fair. Hosiery factories were busy, but clothing factories were only fairly well employed. The printing and publishing group was very busy, with a demand for more help. Planing mills and piano factories were busy, and tanneries and boot and shoe factories active. Brickyards were in operation, but were restricting outputs. Freight traffic was light on both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, an embargo on American railway cars crossing the border being a contributing factor; Grand Trunk car shops were busy. Building was quiet.

St. Thomas reported the Canadian Iron Corporation very busy and running short-handed, owing to difficulty in securing unskilled labour. At the Norsworthy Company business was good and the Erie Iron works reported improvement over the previous month. Confectionery manufacturers were busy and tobacco workers well employed. Newspaper offices were steadily employed, with a scarcity of machine operators. Shoe factories were quieter. Railway freight business continued steady, and traffic employees were well employed, with the exception of Michigan Central men, who were quieter during the first part of the month, owing to an increase in the number of cars handled in trains. Building was comparatively quiet.

Chatham reported foundries and machine shops fairly busy, and automobile and carriage shops very active. Flour mills and abattoirs and meat-packing houses were quiet. Woollen mills were working overtime and the American Pad and Textile Company was busy, but not working to full capacity owing to a shortage of labour. Clothing manufacturers were active and in need of skilled workmen. Sash, door and planing mills were also short of hands. Building was

fairly active, and some additions to industrial plants were under way. Municipal work gave employment to all available labourers.

Windsor reported the bridge works busy on regular lines, and automobile factories turning out a large number of cars daily, though short of labour. Expert machinists were in demand at the twist drill works. The cereal plant was somewhat quiet, but meat-packing houses were busy. Cigar factories were fairly well employed, with woman help in demand; breweries and distilleries were quiet. The paint and varnish company and the salt works were very busy. Building was active.

Owen Sound reported the metals group steadily employed, with a scarcity of skilled mechanics in some establishments. The Northern Bolt, Screw and Wire Company closed down part of its shop for a couple of weeks, owing to shortage of material through lack of shipping facilities, but at the end of the month was running full time. Flour mills were active, but manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery were only fairly busy. Pickle works were active, but were hampered by a scarcity of containers for shipment. Woollen mills were quieter on account of a shortage of material. Sawmills were very busy, but sash and door factories were quiet. Chair factories reported a good demand, but raw material scarce, and some difficulty in procuring a good class of labour. Tanneries reported a good demand and a fair supply of labour. Building was quiet.

At Orillia the agricultural implement plant and the wagon and stove works were calling for hands. The tannery was working to full capacity, but finding it difficult to secure sufficient unskilled labour. The Fisher Motor Company was employing women and girls, who were receiving the same rate for piece work as the men.

Mining operations in the Cobalt camp continued active. Ore shipments during May amounted to 35 cars, containing 2,637,394 pounds, as compared with 25 cars containing 1,913,870 pounds in

April. During June, 15 Cobalt companies shipped an aggregate of 44 cars of ore containing approximately 3,237,261 pounds, the highest record so far during the current year. Bullion shipments for June totalled 1,162,028.70 ounces, valued at approximately \$905,296.06. Total bullion shipments for the first five months of the current year were 5,384,081.07 fine ounces, valued at \$4,143,050.24. Total ore shipments for the first five months of the current year approximated 10,262,835 pounds. The labour supply was reported comparatively satisfactory, the usual bonus of 50 cents per day above the regular schedule being paid. During the month a strike vote of the members of the miners' union was taken in regard to striking for an increase of 50 cents a day in the regular wage, instead of the 50 cent bonus based on the price of silver. Some mines at Porcupine granted increases to their employees and the question was under consideration by the other mines concerned. Towards the end of the month mining and milling operations at the Schumacher property were suspended owing to a shortage of labour and only a few men were kept at work upon the construction of a new mill building. Mines at Gowganda were reported active and shipped out several cars of ore during the month.

Sault Ste. Marie reported the steel works, chemical plant and pulp mills running day and night and short of labour. Railway and steamboat traffic was active, though difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient men to handle the business offered. Metal mines also reported a shortage of labour.

Port Arthur and Fort William reported active conditions in the metals group and conditions at the Western Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company were very satisfactory, nearly 1,000 men being employed. The Fort William car works secured a large order for freight cars, which were expected to keep the plant busy for some time. Elevator workers in both cities were normally employed, also railway shops and transport workers. Building was quiet in the erection

of commercial buildings and residences, but quite a number of men were employed upon elevator construction.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported an increased output in rolling mill products, and other branches of the metal group were well employed. Establishments engaged in the preparation of foods were fairly busy. The confectionery business was somewhat quiet, though staffs were not reduced. Vegetable canneries were working with an increased number of employees, and firms manufacturing tents and awnings were very active. Ready-made clothing houses reported business quiet, but shirt factories were busy and taking on additional help. Cap factories were active, and in glove factories there was a demand for experienced and inexperienced help. White-wear factories were somewhat quiet. Laundries were retaining the same staffs as last month, but dyeing establishments were laying off help. Printing and publishing houses were well employed, and in binderies there was a demand for experienced girls, which it was found difficult to fill. Manufacturers of leather goods were somewhat quiet. Transportation was active and there was a fair amount of activity in the erection of dwellings and commercial buildings. There was a slight demand for saleswomen and telegraphers were greatly needed.

Brandon reported the Manitoba Engine and the Brandon Machine works busy. All branches of the food group were busy except cigar factories, which were dull. Tanneries were busy, and manufacturers of trunks and horse goods fairly active. The crop outlook was reported not very promising and farm help was greatly in demand.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported abattoirs fairly busy, and baking and confectionery establishments active, with a demand for help. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were very busy and in

need of hands. Newspaper and job printing establishments also required more help. The Imperial Oil works were running full time and the soap factory reported business fair. Railway traffic was active; repair shops were busy and short of machinists. Building was very active and bricklayers were in demand. Sixty dollars (\$60) per month was being offered for experienced farm help, with somewhat higher rates in a few instances.

Moose Jaw reported all branches of the printing trades active, and flour mills and abattoirs busy, the latter, however, finding difficulty in securing cattle and hogs. Crop conditions were somewhat improved, but the yield was not expected to be a heavy one, especially on stubble land.

At Prince Albert, flour mills were fairly busy, and other branches of the food group were steadily employed. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, and steam railroads were active, shipments being much in excess of the same period in the previous year. Building tradesmen were somewhat quiet in the city, but in the rural districts were busy upon farm houses and barns. Some ballasting and surfacing was being done on the Grand Trunk Pacific from the south branch of the Saskatchewan river into the city and a regular passenger and freight service was established. Lumber mills were running day and night shifts. Farm help was in demand.

Saskatoon reported manufacturers of cereal products busy and building activity in the city and in rural districts showed some improvement. A number of elevators were being built.

Alberta

Medicine Hat reported foundries and rolling mills very active, with a scarcity of skilled labour. Two of the large flour mills were working 24 hours a day, but one mill, though reporting business good, was operating only one shift. Soft drink establishments reported business brisk, but breweries were quiet. Planing mills were very busy supplying the local de-

mand. Manufacturers of clay products and the linseed oil mills were fairly active. Local traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway showed improvement, and there was a scarcity of help in some branches. Building was fairly active, and some civic construction was being carried on. Although the spring was backward, prospects for a good grain crop were excellent. Acreage sown to wheat was reported about the same as last year, but there was an increase in acreage sown to flax, oats and barley.

Lethbridge reported flour mills busy and other branches of the food group fairly active. Brickyards were busy, with an increased demand. Work on the civic filtration plant was continued, though hindered by delay in the receipt of materials. Coal mining was very dull, practically no operations being carried on; some development work was being done on a new property about three miles from the city. Building was quiet.

At Calgary the Ogden locomotive shops, the Calgary Iron works, the Union Iron works and Riverside Iron works were fully employed. The local flour mills were running at capacity, and abattoirs and meat-packing houses were steadily employed. Cigar factories, however, were dull. Newspaper and job printing offices were active, and sash, door and planing mills reported improvement. The railways reported active conditions. Building was fairly busy.

At Edmonton the machinery plant was working day and night shifts with an increased number of employees. The Swift Canadian Company reported business fair. The Great Western Garment Company laid off a number of hands for part of the month in order to take stock. Newspaper offices continued busy, and with the installation of new presses were taking on extra help. There was an increase in the number of men on the civic payroll in connection with street and scavenging work. Building showed greater activity than for some time, and work on several small buildings employed all the available building labour in the city. There was still a demand for good farm help, \$50 and board being

paid throughout the province. The Provincial Department of Agriculture reported the placing of 6,000 men during the past two months.

British Columbia

Fernie reported baking and confectionery establishments quiet, but creameries and dairies reported an improvement. Aerated waters and soft drinks were quiet on account of continued cool weather, but breweries were very active, owing to a large export demand. Operations at the local sash, door and planing mills were fairly satisfactory, though some planing mills were compelled to close down on account of inability to secure material from sawmills. Municipal water and electric light plants were in normal operation, though the demand for electric power was materially reduced on account of the general inactivity in local industries. Railway freight traffic west was very light, but activity was reported in the movement of large quantities of lumber, posts and poles eastward. The local railway repair shops were closed down. Operations in the coal mining industry were completely at a standstill, though an early resumption of activity was expected. The coke ovens also were completely idle, and it was expected that it would be at least a period of two weeks after the resumption of operations at the mines before the coke ovens would again be able to export coke. Lumbering was active and mills with logs available were working to capacity; other mills were starting up as logs could be procured. The Elk Lumber Company opened its mill at Fernie after being shut down for a period of three years. There was also a good demand for fence posts and telegraph and telephone posts and ties; the only branch of the industry showing dullness was the manufacture of mining props and timber. Very little construction was going on in the district.

Nelson reported the fruit canning factory was putting on a larger staff and expected to increase its output over that

of the previous year. The Eureka and Granite Poorman mines were employing a considerable force of men and extensive improvements were being made at the Surprise mine, Sandon; new buildings were being constructed, additional machinery installed, and the number of employees increased. Seventy-five additional men were employed on development work at the Rossland mines of the Consolidated Company, but it was expected no ore would be shipped to the Trail smelter until the coke shortage was relieved. The addition to the acid plant at Trail was finished; the flotation plant was nearly completed and machinery was being installed. Other branches of the Trail smelter were running to full capacity. The smelter at Greenwood was practically closed on account of shortage of coke.

Vancouver reported all branches of the metal and machinery group busy, particularly those branches supplying machinery used in the general construction of boats and ships. Flour and feed mills were running steadily, but the output of the sugar refinery was still limited owing to the continuance of labour difficulties. Abattoirs and meat-packing houses were busy and employees engaged in baking and confectionery establishments were fully employed. There was an increased demand for girls and women for fruit and vegetable canneries, and little difficulty was experienced in obtaining such help. There was also an improvement in employment for women and girls in aerated waters and soft drink establishments. Cigar factories were busy and breweries fairly active. The knitted goods trade remained fair, and there was greater activity in the manufacture of tents, awnings and sails. Active conditions prevailed in the manufacture of ladies' suits and coats and in overall and shirt making. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy and dressmakers and milliners were fully employed. Pulp and paper mills on the coast were working at capacity. Printing was active on newspaper work, but only fairly busy in

job offices. Sash, door and planing mills were active, with an improved demand. Boot and shoe workers were not fully employed, trade being somewhat slack. Railway shops were actively employed on repairs and 'longshore work was busy. The movement of coast boats was somewhat hampered by a strike of deck and engine room hands. Building, while improving, was still quiet. There was some dredging being done in the harbour, and a number of shipbuilding plants were being extended. Sawmills and shingle mills were running at full capacity. Logging was still hampered by lack of supplies, principally wire rope. The demand for women to work on the land still continued brisk, and about 200 women left the city to pick and pack fruit in the Fraser Valley district, and a great many more were being sought for work in the Okanagan district. Saleswomen were fully engaged, but some difficulty was reported by the British Columbia telephone in obtaining satisfactory operators.

Boat and ship yards at New Westminster were busy on general repair work and two new yards were being built to construct wooden ships. Meat packing and vegetable evaporating plants were fully employed; cigar factories were busy, and breweries working under normal conditions. Wooden box factories were very busy, many women and girls being employed in positions formerly filled by men. Railway repair shops at Port Mann were working full time, but those in New Westminster were closed down owing to a strike of street railway men. Considerable harbour and river work was being carried on by the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. Sawmills were busily engaged, though short of cars and labour; shingle mills were very busy. Agricultural operations were active, with a demand for more help. Salmon fishing was very poor; about one-third the usual number of licenses were applied for, and boats were not catching enough to pay expenses.

Nanaimo reported cigar factories

working under normal conditions, but breweries were quiet. Planing mills and sash and door factories were working steadily, but brick yards were practically idle. Railways reported passenger traffic light, but freight shipments fair. Coal mines of the city and district were working to capacity, but were hampered by a shortage of skilled and unskilled labour. Work on the coke ovens of the Canadian collieries at Union Bay were proceeding steadily. Logging camps were active, but short of men, and sawmills were working steadily.

Victoria reported the two iron and shipbuilding yards fairly busy, particularly on repair work, and the usual staffs steadily employed. Wooden shipbuilding was active, a number of contracts having been let for new vessels, and one company was expected to increase its present staff of 200 men to at least 600. Another company was enlarging its yards considerably, and was employing two shifts of men. Manufacturers of food products were normally engaged and breweries were busy. Cigar factories, however, continued dull. Shirt and overall factories were doing an increased business. The pulp and paper industry was very active, and large export shipments were made. The pulp mill under construction on the west coast of Vancouver Island was being rapidly completed. All branches of the printing trade were fairly active. Sash, door and planing mills were somewhat dull, but the wooden box industry was giving employment to an increased number of hands. The local paint and soap factory was active, and the Sidney Rubber Roofing Company was extending its business. With the opening of the tourist season there was a decided improvement in coastwise shipping. The lumber industry in all branches was active. There was considerable activity at the various canneries and a number of new plants were being opened up at several points in Northern British Columbia and on Vancouver Island. One of the canneries on Queen Charlotte Island was employing women workers from Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION
ACT DURING JUNE, 1917

DURING the month of June the Department received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which were appointed on the application of (1) toolmakers and machinists in the employ of the Transcona Shell Company, Limited, Transcona, Man., and (2) street railway employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, respectively. In each instance the dispute was terminated as a result of the Board's inquiry—in the former case both parties accepted the award, and in the latter an agreement was drawn up and signed by both employer and employees.

Settlements resulting from direct negotiations between the parties concerned were reported in connection with two disputes referred under the Act during the preceding month, affecting the station agents, operators, etc., employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Central Vermont Railroad. A Board had been constituted in the first mentioned case, but a settlement was reached before the Board inquiry began.

Seven applications for the establishment of Boards were received and dealt with during the month. Particulars of these applications are given hereunder.

Applications Received

On June 4 an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department from employees engaged in the dining car department of the Canadian Northern Railway on the line from Toronto to Vancouver, the employees concerned being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption by the company of an agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions,

and related also to the alleged unfair dismissal of two of their number on account of union membership. The number affected was given as 125. A Board was established by the Minister on June 13. Mr. David Campbell, Winnipeg, was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned; and, the company having failed to make a recommendation, Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, was appointed by the Minister as for the company. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

On June 6 an application for the establishment of a Board was received from employees engaged in the car department of the Grand Trunk Railway, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The number directly affected was given in the application as 2,941, and, indirectly, "those employees depending on carmen." The dispute was said to have grown out of the employees' demand for the adoption of a schedule which they had submitted to the company, providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. At the request of both parties concerned, proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board were, shortly after receipt of the application, stayed in order that negotiations might be resumed with a view to a possible adjustment of the matters at issue.

On May 23 the Department received a telegraphic message stating that the machinists in the employ of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company wished to have certain differences referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The formal application in this matter was received on June 11, and stated that the applicants were members of the International Association of Machinists, that the dispute affected 18 directly and three indirectly, and had

to do with a demand for an agreement with the company, providing, among other things, for increased wages and reduced working hours. At the close of the month communications were passing between the parties concerned and the Department of Labour with a view to a possible adjustment of the dispute without a reference of the same to a Board.

On June 12 an application for the establishment of a Board was received from the firemen employed by the Vancouver City Council, members of City Firemen's Union No. 15363 of Vancouver. The application stated that the dispute grew out of a demand that the City Council should adopt the two-platoon system (consisting of two shifts of 10 and 14 hours) in place of the present system of continuous duty of 21 hours per day, with every seventh day (24 hours) off duty. The dispute was said to affect 150 employees directly and 170 indirectly. The Department was informed that a plebiscite on the platoon system would be taken on June 20, and it was therefore deemed advisable to suspend proceedings in connection with the establishment of a Board until after that date. The plebiscite resulted in the defeat of the measure. At the close of the month communications were passing between the parties concerned and the Department of Labour looking to a settlement of the dispute without recourse to a Board, and efforts to this end were also being put forth by Mr. J. D. McNiven, the departmental officer resident in Vancouver.

On June 14 an application for the establishment of a Board was received from the street railway employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, members of Local Division 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application stated that the dispute affected 36 employees and grew out of a demand for the adoption of a new schedule of agreement which had been submitted to the company, providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. Some aspects of this dispute

made it appear likely that a settlement might be effected by further direct negotiations and this point was taken up with the disputants. Shortly after the close of the month word was received by the Department that an amicable arrangement had been effected, and the application for a Board was accordingly withdrawn.

On June 15 an application for the establishment of a Board was received on behalf of the commercial telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The number of employees affected was given in the application as 700 directly and 2,200 indirectly. It was alleged that the dispute had grown out of certain amendments which the employees wished to make in the existing schedule of rates and rules. A Board was established by the Minister on June 20, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, being appointed on that date on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. On June 25 the Board was completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, as chairman, this appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the foregoing Board members.

On June 28 an application for the establishment of a Board was received on behalf of certain employees engaged in the station, express and telegraph departments of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, Central Canada Railway and Central Canada Express Company. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and working conditions, and affected in all 29 employees. At the close of the month the application was under consideration by the Minister of Labour.

Other Proceedings under Act

Reference has been made in the June number of the *Labour Gazette* to the appointment of a Board to inquire into a dispute relating to wages and conditions

of 1,400 employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, being station agents, operators, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The personnel of the Board was as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, employees' nominee. Representatives of the workmen explained that the engagements of some of their members would prevent the opening of the inquiry until after mid-June. About the time set for the Board inquiry to take place the Department was informed on behalf of the employees concerned that conferences with the company had resulted in an adjustment of the dispute, the men being granted a substantial wage increase and a number of changes in working conditions. In the light of this settlement the inquiry by the Board was not proceeded with.

Reference was made in the June number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from certain employees of the

Central Vermont Railroad Company, being station agents, operators, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. This dispute affected 148 employees and grew out of their demand for an agreement covering rates of pay and conditions of employment. The majority of the employees were resident in the United States, where also the employing company has its headquarters. The Department suggested that, as has been done in similar cases, the question of jurisdiction should be waived; also that in view of the close business relations between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Central Vermont Railroad the two roads should name the same person for appointment to the Board. It was, however, unnecessary to establish a Board in this case, direct negotiations between the parties having brought about a settlement of the dispute. A schedule of rules and rates was put into effect by the company as from June 1, 1917, whereby the employees received a substantial wage increase as well as improvement in certain working conditions.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Transcona Shell Company, Limited, Transcona, Man., and Certain Employees, being Toolmakers and other Machinists

ON June 11 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established on May 16 to inquire into certain differences between the Transcona Shell Company, Limited, Transcona, Man., and certain employees, being toolmakers and other machinists employed by the hour, members of Lodge No. 484, International Association of Machinists. The application was made by the employees and stated that the dispute related to wages and conditions of employment. The number affected was given as 45 directly and 700 indirectly. A number of the employees had gone on strike on May 1, but had returned to work on May 9, pending investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The personnel of the Board established in this matter was as follows: Rev. G. L. Waite, Transcona, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. J. F. Haffey, Transcona, company's nominee; and Mr. R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, employees' nominee.

The Board presented a unanimous report, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. Both parties formally notified the Department of their acceptance of the findings, and the dispute was accordingly ended.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Transcona Shell Company and certain employees of same, being toolmakers and machinists employed as repair men, members of the International Association of Machinists.

To F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—

The Board of Investigation and Conciliation constituted by you with reference to this matter and consisting of: J. F. Haffey, Transcona, Manitoba, representing the Transcona Shell Company, and R. S. Ward, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Manitoba, representing the employees, and Rev. G. L. Waite, Transcona, Manitoba, chairman, begs to report as follows:

The Board met in the Council Chamber, Transcona, May 28, 1917, all the members being present, and took the oath prescribed for their office. The Board also met on six other occasions, namely: May 29, 30, June 1, 5, 6 and 8.

Their task fell into two parts, viz.: (a) a consideration of the character of the negotiations between the two parties to the dispute, and (b) a consideration and appraisal of the merits of the demand for an increase in wages and committee representation as made by the said employees.

Unanimity of opinion was reached on both points.

With regard to the character of negotiations carried on between the two parties to the dispute, the Board felt that it was unfortunate that the company and the men's committee did not get together on Monday, April 30, 1917, as had been arranged. Had that meeting taken place, a disruption might have been avoided. The Board is of the opinion that the meeting did not take place owing to a misunderstanding between the two parties. It would attach blame to neither. Possibly each party were waiting for the other to act. Neither called upon the other that day.

The men on their part certainly precipitated matters. They were more hurried in their movements and peremptory in their demands than the situation warranted. This may be explained in part by the break-down of arrangements for the Monday meeting, but they showed lack of confidence in the company which was not in fact warranted.

It is to be regretted that the men did not apply for a Board of Conciliation and Investi-

gation before going on strike. However, upon being requested by the Minister of Labour to return to work and submit their dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation they readily did so.

For the rest, the negotiations as conducted by the men's committee appear to have been conducted on both sides with equal good sense and sobriety.

With reference to the main point at issue, the Board would report that they are of the opinion that a ten-cent an hour increase to toolmakers who were getting 55 cents, and millwrights and repair men who were getting 48 cents an hour cannot fairly be conceded, judging the case on its merits. They would propose that the following rates should be paid: toolmakers, 60 cents an hour; millwrights and repair men, 56 cents an hour.

In reaching this conclusion, the Board was influenced by three considerations:

1. An increase was warranted by a comparison of the prices paid by the Transcona Shell Company to the prevailing rates for similar work in the district.

2. By the great increase in the cost of living during the last 18 months.

3. By the too great disparity between the rates for toolmakers and millwrights and repair men, under the old rate. The difference was 7 cents an hour. Under the increase we would propose the difference would be 4 cents an hour.

The Board would recommend that the new rates be established for the year June 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918, and shall continue for each succeeding year unless either party gives notice of desire to reconsider the same not later than May 1, 1918, and subsequently May 1 of each succeeding year.

The Board is further of the opinion that the principle of Committee Representation should be endorsed. The company should be willing to meet a committee of their employees, representing their employees, at any time.

We have only to add that our work as a Board has been unmarred by anything approaching animosity or unfairness of representation on either side.

We beg to remain,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) J. F. HAFHEY,

Representing the Transcona Shell Company.

(Sgd.) R. S. WARD,

Representing the Employees.

(Sgd.) GEORGE L. HAITE,

Chairman.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Street Railway Employees

ON June 15 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its street railway employees, members of Division No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application, which was received, on April 20, emanated from the employees. It was stated that the dispute affected 925 employees directly and 500 indirectly, and was the result of their demand for a new schedule of agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. A Board was established by the Minister on April 27 and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge R. H. Myers, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, company's nominee, and Mr. R. A. Rigg, M.L.A., Winnipeg, employees' nominee.

The Board presented a unanimous report, to which was appended an agreement duly executed by both company and employees, which disposed of all points at issue. This agreement is to remain in effect from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, and thereafter from year to year, either party desiring to change the agreement on the first of May, 1918, or of any subsequent year, to notify the other party in writing at least 30 days before such date.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter and of the agreement referred to is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its em-

ployees, being members of Winnipeg Division No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

To the Honourable Thomas W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1917, under the provisions of the above mentioned Act relative to the differences above stated have the honour to report as follows:

The Board held its first meeting on the fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1917, and thereafter held meetings in the course of the enquiry and negotiations on May 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, and June 1 and 2. The employees were represented at the regular meetings of the Board by Messrs. M. Sinclair, A. Scobie and A. Gammon, and the company by Messrs. R. R. Knox and L. Palk.

After full and careful enquiry into the matters in dispute and all questions affecting the merits thereof, and after hearing all the evidence adduced by the parties to the dispute, and after conferences with the officials of the company and a committee of the employees, the members of the Board were successful in negotiating a settlement between the parties, and an agreement in writing was duly executed by both employers and employees, a copy of which agreement is hereto attached.

The demand for increased wages came at a very inopportune time for the company, whose revenues have declined to an alarming degree since the outbreak of the war. Looking at the matter solely from the company's ability to pay, it is not at present in a position to add to its operating expenses. While other business concerns are able to add any increased cost of production to the price of their commodities, the company's rates of fares are fixed by contract with the city of Winnipeg (confirmed by statute) and cannot be increased. Two main features have contributed to the decline in the company's revenues: first, the business conditions created by the war, and, second, the jitney competition which sprang up shortly after the outbreak of the war. While the decline in receipts from the falling off of business caused by the outbreak of the war was, of course, uncontrollable, the jitney competition stands on a different footing. The company feels very strongly that this jitney competition as carried on in the city of Winnipeg is extremely unfair to it, and it has urged strong-

ly before the Board its position. The company has an exclusive franchise by which in consideration of a fixed agreement as to the rates of fares to be charged it was to have a monopoly of the street car business on the streets of the city of Winnipeg. At that time there was no idea of transportation by means of "jitneys," and the company contends that the permission by the city of Winnipeg of the jitney competition with the minimum of regulation which now exists is in effect a breach of the city's agreement with it. However this may be, the Board cannot but appreciate the serious financial loss which is being inflicted upon the street railway company by this jitney competition, which has been strenuously urged by the company as a reason why it is unable to pay the men higher rates of wages.

On the other hand, while the Board appreciated the position in which the company had found itself, the application for higher wages by the motormen and conductors was justified in view of the increased cost of living. The employees presented to the Board very full and carefully prepared statements showing the Winnipeg prices of the various necessities of life, and the great increase which has taken place in such prices in recent years.

Both the company and the employees could only be induced to sign the attached agreement after having been assured that the award of a majority of the Board would be along the lines set forth in the agreement.

Throughout all our endeavours the spirit of conciliation and a sincere desire to reach an amicable conclusion was evinced, and the Board desires to express its appreciation of the fairness and courtesy which marked the conduct of all parties and their representatives alike to the Board and to one another, and we feel assured that the good feeling which has heretofore existed between the employees and the officers of the company will long prevail. The Board expresses its gratitude to all parties concerned for the assistance given in the investigation and the spirit of fair play that was exhibited.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) R. HILL MYERS,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. A. RIGG.

(Sgd.) I. PITBLADO.

June 11, 1917.

(Approved by Judge Myers, Chairman.)

Memorandum of agreement entered into between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, its successors and assigns, hereafter called the company, of the First Part, and the motormen and conductors employed by the said company represented by the officers of Winnipeg Division No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, hereafter called the motormen and conductors, parties of the Second Part.

Witnesseth, that on and after the first day of May, 1917, the following wage schedule and working arrangements shall take effect and be binding upon the parties hereto:

Clause 1—Discrimination.

Neither the company nor the motormen and conductors will discriminate against any motorman or conductor for reason of his not being, or being, a member of any Street Railway Employment Union.

Clause 2—Leave of Absence.

Reasonable leave of absence will be granted to all motormen and conductors. Any motorman or conductor taking any other employment during such leave of absence will be considered to have terminated his services with the company. Any service, however, that a conductor or motorman may be called upon to render in a representative capacity on behalf of his fellow motormen and conductors shall not be considered as covered by the word "employment" as used herein, and upon his return to the service of the company such motorman or conductor shall be entitled to his former position on the seniority list, it being understood that at no one time shall leave of absence be granted for a period exceeding one year.

Clause 3—Equipment of Cars.

All cars will be cleaned and fully equipped with proper appliances for operating, including an adequate supply of sand and fuel, and will be ready for service ten minutes prior to time due to leave the barn. The motorman and conductor of each car, before leaving for the run, must see that the car is fully equipped with the proper appliances and supplies, and if anything is found to be lacking must report at once to an inspector or foreman. Conductors and motormen must keep the vestibules clean while on their runs, and must report any defects or anything wrong with the car at the end of the run. No motorman shall be compelled to take a car without doors or with broken windows from the barns between October 1 and May 1. All motormen's vestibules shall be fitted with heaters and made as tight and comfortable as possible. All double end cars to be fitted with trolley catchers and double glass in the front vestibule windows, and to have a heater installed in each and ready for use by October 1, it being understood that when car is in operation the heater in rear vestibule shall be turned off. Stools will be furnished for the use of motormen and conductors on such routes or parts of routes as the general manager may think best, stools for conductors to be supplied only on single end cars. The handles for operating door mechanism to be fitted with covering during winter months. All front vestibules on closed cars to be fitted with curtains or blinds or in such manner as may be thought best to darken the front vestibule at night.

Clause 4—Seniority.

Seniority subject to efficiency will be given preference on all regular runs, and each motorman and conductor will have the opportunity of selecting his run in accordance with his age in the service of the company.

All runs to be posted for the motormen and conductors to make their selection as to the run they may desire at least three times a year and as near as every four months as possible.

Clause 5—Transportation.

Free transportation will be granted to all motormen and conductors on all lines of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company when in uniform, or producing a badge furnished by the company.

Free transportation will be granted to all motormen and conductors on all outside lines controlled by the company, upon application for same being made to the general office. Maximum number of passes for any one day to be ten, passes to be good on any day, with the exception of holidays.

Clause 6—Change Money.

Conductors will be supplied with tickets and change to the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) after signing the company's form of agreement for the return of the money when called upon to do so.

Clause 7—References.

Any conductor or motorman who has been six months or more in the employment of the company shall, upon application for same, be furnished with a reference as to length of service, character and

ability while in the company's employ. Regular printed forms to be used for such purpose.

Clause 8—Uniform.

Each conductor will be furnished once every two years with a uniform pea-jacket, and each motorman will be furnished once every two years with a uniform overcoat, and any motorman or conductor leaving the service of the company from any cause within six months shall have the privilege of returning the coat by paying at the rate of \$1 per month for the time he has had the coat, or of keeping the coat and paying for the same less \$1 per month for the time he has had it. The company will pay one-half the cost of the first uniform, all uniforms thereafter will be furnished free. Conductors will be provided with a summer cap each year, and a winter cap every two years, and each motorman summer and winter caps every two years. Winter caps to be issued not later than November 1, and summer caps not later than May 1, and should a conductor or motorman leave the service of the company or be discharged within four months after receiving a uniform, the conductor or motorman will be charged the full price for such uniform.

Clause 9—Grievances.

The company will be willing to treat at all reasonable times with its motormen and conductors, or a committee of them, on any subject in the interests of the company or its motormen and conductors. All reasonable complaints or grievances will be heard by the proper officials of the company, and any motorman or conductor or committee of them failing to get satisfaction from the officials of the company shall have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors.

When any motorman or conductor has been suspended or discharged from the service of the company, and after investigation he has been found not guilty of sufficient cause to warrant such discharge, or suspension, he shall be reinstated to his former position and paid for all time lost.

Clause 10—Reports.

All motormen and conductors asked to come to the office to make reports relating to matters that have not taken place in connection with their own car will be paid for the time lost so doing.

Conductors and motormen making reports of accidents occurring in connection with their own car will be paid for all time exceeding 20 minutes lost in waiting in the company's office to make such reports.

Any motorman or conductor required by the company to attend court to give evidence which necessitates the loss of time to said conductor or motorman, will be paid full rate of wages for such time lost.

Clause 11—Schedules.

The proper officials of the company will arrange the schedule of all the regular runs to conform as nearly as possible to a nine-hour day. Whereupon it shall be the privilege of any conductor or motorman to elect a ten-hour day should he so desire. It is distinctly understood that neither by the company nor by the men will there be any discrimination against any motorman or conductor for his action in this regard. Having due regard to all the conditions of the service, the general manager undertakes that the schedules will be so arranged that the hours of work on the car will be put within the least number of hours as, in his opinion, will be considered practicable and consistent with the service performed by the company.

As far as practicable all runs to be divided on the two turn system, and to be so arranged that no more than seven hours straight shall be required to complete one shift.

Clause 12—Barn Accommodation.

All barns to be provided with proper lavatory accommodation and reasonable facilities for supplying crews with all necessary tickets, change, etc.

Clause 15—Wages.

On and after the first day of May, 1917, the following scale of wages will be in force:

Twenty-eight cents (28c) an hour for the first six months.

Thirty cents (30c) an hour for the second six months.

Thirty-one cents (31c) an hour for the second year.

Thirty-three cents (33c) an hour for the third year.

Thirty-six cents (36c) an hour for the fourth and succeeding years of continuous service with the company.

All extra motormen and conductors reporting regularly at the company's stated times, according to present system, every day during the week, and ready and able to work for the company, shall be paid a minimum wage of \$9 per week.

Motormen and conductors will be paid their wages semi-monthly on the fifteenth and last days of each month, as nearly as possible. If, however, the above dates should fall on Sunday or a holiday, payment will be made the day previous if proper arrangement can be made to do so.

Motormen and conductors booked out on runs at six o'clock on week-day mornings and seven o'clock on Sunday mornings, who are required to report for duty at the barns ten minutes before such hours, will be paid for such additional ten minutes.

All motormen and conductors required to work overtime on the following public holidays, namely: New Year's Day, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for such overtime. Exhibition time and other similar busy days included. All runs containing a lay-off of ten minutes or less shall be added to and paid for as part of the run.

Motormen and conductors required to work Sundays will be paid at the rate of ten hours' pay for eight and one-half hours' work, which latter time shall constitute a day's work on Sunday.

All motormen and conductors training students shall be allowed a sum of 25 cents per day extra for such service while so engaged.

Conductors operating on outlying lines will be allowed all necessary time, over ten minutes, when required to and from the general offices, and any motorman required by the company to come to the general office shall receive the same consideration.

All motormen and conductors who are required to place their cars in the barns at the end of their respective runs shall be paid three minutes' time for so doing, it being understood that full schedule time be allowed for last trip.

As far as practicable no motorman or conductor will be compelled to leave his regular run to take a special run.

Clause 14—Duration.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, this agreement shall continue in force and be binding upon the company and the motormen and conductors from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, and thereafter from year to year until changed by the parties hereto, either party desiring to change this agreement on the first day of May, 1918, or of any subsequent year, shall notify the other party in writing of a desire to change at least 30 days before such date.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company by:

W. PHILLIPS,
Manager.

The motormen and conductors represented by:

A. GAMMACK,
M. A. SOUTHALL,
J. ADAMSON,
A. SCOBLE.

Witness:

ROBERT H. MYERS,
Chairman of Board.

Settlement of Dispute between Employees and Management of Calgary Municipal Street Railway

SOMETIME prior to April 1, the date of expiry of an agreement between the Calgary Municipal Street Railway and its motormen and conductors, the employees commenced negotiations with the management looking to a new agreement in regard to working conditions, increased wages and recognition of the union. After conferences, an agreement based on the demands of the men, with some alterations, was reached between the parties and recommended by the City Commissioners to the City Council for acceptance and ratification. The City Council, however, declined to complete the agreement on account of the clause providing for recognition of the union. Subsequently an application for a Board was made under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but it was thought possible that an arrangement might be effected through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department at Calgary. Negotiations were accordingly renewed, and after conferences between the City Commissioners, the Mayor and representatives of the employees, a new agreement was ratified by the City Council and signed by the men on June 22. The agreement, which does not recognize the union but provides for representation of both union and non-union men on the grievance committee, was signed by a committee of employees elected by ballot. The following is the text of the agreement:

This agreement made in duplicate this day of A.D. 1917, between the City of Calgary Street Railway Department, hereinafter called "the Department," and a committee of employees composed of conductors and motormen, duly nominated at meetings held March 8 and 9, 1917, open to all motormen and conductors of the said department, and elected by secret ballot on March 12, 1917, by the said employees, and acting on behalf of the said employees, hereinafter called "the Committee."

Witnesseth, that the following wage schedule and working conditions shall take effect and be binding upon the parties hereto and shall govern all employees of the department referred to herein.

Sec. 1. That during the period of this agreement the wage schedule shall be as follows, payable on the sixth and twenty-first of each month:

	Conductors and motormen.	Motor- Conductors (operating one-man cars).
For 1st year	32c per hr.	37c per hr.
For 3rd 6 mos.	33c per hr.	38c per hr.
For 4th 6 mos.	34c per hr.	39c per hr.
For 5th 6 mos.	35c per hr.	40c per hr.
For 6th 6 mos.	36c per hr.	41c per hr.
For 7th 6 mos.	37c per hr.	42c per hr.

Men operating one-man cars outside the boundaries of 8th avenue and 8th street west, and 17th avenue and 2nd street east, shall be paid conductor and motorman's rate. Bonus included when not operated within these limits. Five cents per hour extra shall be paid motormen while training students.

That all motormen and conductors operating cars shall be paid on a basis of nine hours per day, six days; or 54 hours per week. Any motorman or conductor who shall work over nine hours shall be paid straight platform time. That all runs shall be as near nine hours as possible. Time will be computed from time of reporting at car barns, and it is agreed that sufficient time will be allowed by the superintendent from time of reporting at car barns to time of taking car, and sufficient relief time will be allowed for meals as heretofore. Men on regular runs working on Sundays shall be paid for nine hours. Motormen and conductors required to work on the following days, namely, Good Friday, 24th May, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, shall be paid time and one-half.

Fifty cents will be allowed all employees who attend, or who cannot do so through employment, lectures on street railway practice, once a month, with free transportation at all times, on badge, or employees' passes, good on all lines. And it is agreed that a special car will be sent out to convey employees to and from work night and morning, as heretofore.

Regular and extra men when ordered for extra duties shall be paid for time from the time they are required to report at car barn or waiting-room until they are finally relieved, and shall not be paid for less than one hour. Spare men shall be paid one hour's time for each report, if not allotted a run, or given two hours' work at other employment.

Sec. 2. Clothing supplied by the city for motormen and conductors shall consist as follows: Summer full suit: coat, vest, trousers and cap. Winter trousers every year. Overcoats every second year for conductors and motor-conductors, and every third year for motormen. The city to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in the service over one year, and half the cost of those in the service first year, said uniforms to be supplied not later than the first May and the fifteenth October in each year. After any article of clothing has been in the possession of a motorman or conductor for a period of six months, it shall become his absolute property, overcoats excepted, which shall be returnable on leaving the service or receiving a new one. All caps and badges will be supplied by the city without charge and shall remain the property of the city, returnable on demand.

Sec. 3. Parcels found in cars by employees and properly tagged according to rule will be returned to them if not claimed within 60 days by owner, after being duly advertised as required by law.

Sec. 4. It is also agreed herein that the department shall advance to all conductors in its employ the sum of \$25, or over, for the purpose of tickets and change, to be used in the performance of their duties as conductor. Guarantee required by first year men. Conductors receiving \$25 or over for tickets and change must always be prepared to show such amount in cash or tickets upon inspection.

Sec. 5. Spare and regular men neglecting to report for duty at schedule time, unless impossible through sickness, without notifying the car starter

within one hour of schedule time to go on duty, shall serve at the bottom of the spare list for three days, but provided they report at 7 a.m., 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., in person, they shall be allowed their regular run next day.

Sec. 6. Motormen and conductors shall have the right to select their runs in accordance with their seniority in the service of the department, when competent. A new board or mark-up shall be posted every three months. The oldest in continuous service shall have the first choice of runs, and so on down the list until all runs are filled. All regular schedules shall be posted at least 10 days prior to going into effect, in order to give each motorman and conductor the right to sign up for the run he has desired. Seniority list to be posted for each sign-up and new runs to be advertised on bulletin board. If a man is off duty during the sign-up the chief inspector shall make a choice for him and he shall work run so chosen until the next regular sign-up.

Extra men filling last half of late runs, making trips after 11 p.m., will not be required to report early next morning. Spare men will be given regular runs in their turn as they stand on the running board, and if not then accepted each man will be placed at the bottom of the spare list and the next up will be appointed in his place. Any day run made vacant by leave of absence, discharge or resignation, for over a period of seven days, shall be held by the next man entitled to a day run, and his run will be filled by the senior spare man, and in cases of vacancies occurring among the night runs the vacancy will be filled from the spare list on the same basis as above mentioned until the next sign-up. When a man is engaged as motorman or conductor his seniority shall date over and above all others following him.

Sec. 7. Leave will be granted employees up to three months per year for a vacation or harvesting, or proving up homesteads, and a register will be placed at the car barns wicket in which the man may sign in ink for any day or days off, when leave will be granted, provided the service will permit it without inconvenience. Preference will be given to those who have not previously been off. Should employees exceed their leave of absence without the consent of the department, their places may be filled and this agreement cancelled on their behalf. Any employee or employees' committee will be granted leave of absence for any period in the interests of the employees, when requested by the employee or employees, and upon their return they shall be entitled to their respective runs. In cases of inability to perform duty and an employee's medical officer has given a certificate to this effect, men may do other suitable work until recovered and capable in the opinion of the department's medical officer to resume work. The department reserves the right to have its medical examiner report on the physical ability of its employees to perform their duty at any time. Men on sick leave returning to duty shall notify the inspector not

later than 5 p.m. on the preceding day of their desire to return, when they shall be given a run on the following day.

Sec. 8. The department recognizes the right of its employees to join any labour organization or society, and will not discriminate against any employee by reason of their being or not being members of any such organization.

Sec. 9. Union motormen and conductors working under the said agreements may be represented by a grievance committee elected from among themselves. Non-union employees or members of any other organization may appoint or elect a committee to represent themselves.

Sec. 10. No employee shall be disciplined unless the name of the complainant is given. Any employee who is suspended, superseded or discharged must be given notice in writing and shall have the right to have his case investigated by a grievance committee. Said committee shall have the right to appeal to the superintendent on behalf of the employee, when evidence for both sides shall be submitted. Such investigation must be held within three days (Sundays and holidays not included) of the date upon which the employee was notified, and in the event of the decision of the superintendent not being satisfactory, the committee shall have the right to appeal to the Commissioner of the Department as provided for under By-law No. 1849, or as may be from time to time amended. If satisfactory settlement is not arrived at then, the grievance committee may appeal under the Dominion Trades Disputes Act, which decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. When employees are exonerated, payment for time lost shall be made by the department.

Sec. 11. The department shall provide all modern equipment for the safe and comfortable operation of its cars by its employees. In consideration of this agreement and the provisions thereof, the employees will perform their duties faithfully and observe all rules and regulations that are now in force and may be hereafter created, and guard and promote the welfare and prosperity of the Calgary Municipal Street Railway.

Sec. 12. Nothing herein contained shall limit or restrict the right of the men enlisting for overseas service in His Majesty's Forces, nor interfere with the rights that the city may have at law as to the termination of the employment of any employee. When men are laid off through a reduction of staff, the person thus laid off, when available and competent, will be given opportunity of re-employment.

Sec. 13. This agreement and the provisions thereof shall continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties hereto until the first day of April, A.D. 1918, and from year to year thereafter, unless changed by either of the parties by notice given to the other in writing 30 days prior to the first of April in each year. After such notice sections shall be opened and the change or changes desired shall be considered.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1917

THERE were 24 strikes on record as in existence during June, involving 97 establishments and 10,657 employees. Eight of these strikes, involving 49 firms and 3,291 employees, commenced during June, while the commencement of 16 strikes, involving 48 establishments and 7,366 employees, dated prior to the first of the month. The total estimated time losses occasioned by the 24 strikes amounted to 187,080 working days, 171,200 of which were chargeable to the 16 old disputes, and the balance, 15,880 working days, were lost as a result of

the eight strikes commencing in June. Twelve strikes terminated during the month, six of which commenced prior to June, and six during June. The strike involving the electricians and wiremen at Hamilton, Ont., although no formal settlement was reported, was regarded as having ceased to affect conditions of labour at Hamilton, leaving 11 unsettled strikes on record at the end of June.

NEW DISPUTES IN JUNE, 1917. — The industries and occupations affected by industrial disputes during June are indicated in the table below:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employers	No. of employees
Mining	1	1	40
Building trades	1	40	700
Metal trades	1	1	70
Transportation and communication	5	7	2,481
Total	8	49	3,291

Disputes beginning prior to June

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On April 27, 41 electrical workers (linemen, groundmen and patrolmen), members of Local 492, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and employees of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, went on strike for increased wages. On April 30, 31 electrical workers, employees of the Montreal Public Service Corporation, and members of the above organization, also went on strike for increased wages. The prevailing rates of wages for linemen were 28-30 cents per hour, for groundmen 22½ cents per hour, and patrolmen \$80 per month. The employees demanded the following rates: linemen 35 cents per hour, groundmen 27½ cents per hour, and patrolmen \$100 per month. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company refused to grant the wages demanded and filled the places of the strikers. The Montreal Public Service Corporation, however, offered the men the following rates of wages: linemen, first and second year, 31 and 32½ cents per hour respectively; groundmen, 25 cents per hour, and patrolmen, \$90 per month. The employees of the latter concern at first rejected the offer, but after further negotiations decided to accept same and resumed work on June 4.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—On June 1, 1916, 41 electrical workers (electricians and wiremen), members of Local No. 105, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and employees of 14 firms at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike for increased wages and other conditions affecting their employ-

ment. The employers refused to concede the rate of 50 cents per hour demanded, but offered a counter rate of 45 cents instead of the prevailing rate of 40 cents per hour. The employers' offer was rejected, and the strike continued, the electricians either obtaining work elsewhere at the rate demanded or accepting contracts. No formal settlement, however, was reported and conditions in so far as the electrical workers are concerned have ceased to be affected by the strike.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On May 21, about 250 employees of the J. J. Coughlan & Sons' shipbuilding yards, Vancouver, B.C., went on strike for increased wages and an eight-hour day. An amicable settlement was effected through the intervention of the Department, resulting in the employees being granted the increased wages demanded and the eight-hour day. Work was resumed June 5.

MOULDERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—Three hundred moulders in the employ of six firms, namely, Goold, Shapley & Muir, Limited, the Waterous Engine Works, Limited, the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, the Verity Plow Company, Limited, the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, and the Pratt and Letchworth Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., ceased work on May 21 to enforce their demand for a nine-hour day and a ten per cent increase in wages. The strike was amicably settled through negotiations, the firms granting the demanded ten per cent increase in wages, effective on resumption of work. The firms also conceded the nine-hour day, which, however, will not go into effect until March 1, 1918. Work was resumed in all of the establishments on June 18.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, GALT, ONT.—On May 29, 214 employees of the shoe manufacturing firm of Messrs. Getty and Scott, Galt, Ont., ceased work owing to the refusal of the firm to grant their demand for increased wages and other conditions. Following negotiations between the firm and the employees, an amicable settlement was reached, whereby the firm granted a 10 per cent increase in wages and a reduction in week-

ly hours from 60 to 55. The employees resumed work on June 11.

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ALBERTA.—On May 30, 64 employees of the Department of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Province of Alberta went on strike to enforce their demands for a change in working conditions, involving a flat instead of a sliding scale of wages, and recognition of the union. A settlement was reached between representatives of the provincial department and the workers, a new flat minimum wage schedule being adopted, and a compromise term, that of "student," being agreed upon instead of the word apprentice. Work was resumed June 21.

Disputes beginning during June

COAL MINERS, BIENFAIT, SASK. — On June 2, 40 coal miners, employed in the mine operated by R. J. Hassard at Bienfait, Sask., went on strike for an increase in wages of 10 cents per ton. The management refused to grant the demand, but promised consideration if the miners returned to work, which they did on June 5.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On June 26, about 700 builders' labourers in the employ of 40 firms at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike for increased wages. The strike was reported unsettled at the end of June.

MUNITION WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Seventy employees of one department of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Winnipeg, Man., ceased work in protest against the alleged employment of strike-breakers in another department, the employees of which were on strike. The management dismissed the workers to whom objection was taken and work was resumed on June 8.

FREIGHT HANDLERS, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—On June 6, freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, numbering about 483 employees, ceased work to enforce their demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The company refused to concede the increased rate on the grounds that these employees

had been granted a 20 per cent increase in wages on May 3, 1917. The striking freight handlers returned to work on June 8 under the conditions prevailing prior to strike.

FREIGHT HANDLERS, PORT McNICOLL, ONT.—On June 13, 186 freight handlers, in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Port McNicoll, Ont., went on strike for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The company refused to grant the increased rate demanded and work was resumed on June 16 under the conditions existing prior to strike.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—On June 13, 1,029 street and interurban electric railway employees on the mainland division of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company went on strike, followed on June 14 by 233 employees of the company at Victoria and other Vancouver Island districts, for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. An amicable settlement was effected through negotiations between the management and the representatives of the employees resulting in the demands of the employees being granted in full. Work was resumed on June 21, and a full service was in operation the following day.

FREIGHT HANDLERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—On June 18, 50 freight handlers in the employ of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 50 cents per hour. The company refused to grant their demand and the strikers returned to work on June 21 at the rate of wages prevailing prior to strike.

SEAMEN, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—Five hundred seamen, comprising firemen, oilers, wipers, deckhands, stewards and coal passers in the employ of three coasting steamship companies, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Lines and the Union Steamship Company, ceased work on June 27 to enforce their demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The strike was in progress at the end of June.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JUNE, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO JUNE, 1917								
MINING— Coal Miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal Districts.	New working agreement.....	1	6,000	April 2, 1917	.....	Unsettled.	
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION— Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages and other conditions.	14	41	June 1, 1916	.....	No formal settlement reported in this case, but the information reaching the Department has seemed to show that the dispute no longer affects conditions of labour.	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B..	Increased wages.....	12	40	April 23, 1917	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.	.....	.....	June 12.	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	3	42	May 1.	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists and moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	16	May 9.	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	4	May 17.	.....	Unsettled.	
Shipyards employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages and eight-hour day	1	250	May 21.	June 5.	Mediation...	In favour of employees
Moulders.....	Brantford, Ont.	Increased wages and nine-hour day	6	300	May 21.	June 18.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
CLOTHING— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que..	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis.	3	20	Mar. 12.	.....	Unsettled.	
Boot and shoe workers.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and shorter hours.	1	214	May 29.	June 11.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION— Sugar refinery employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dismissal of fellow employee	1	166	April 23.	.....	Unsettled.	
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION— Electrical workers.....	Montreal, Que..	Increased wages.....	1	31	April 30.	June 4.	Negotiations.	Compromise.
Railway stores employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	1	133	May 28.	.....	Unsettled.	
Telephone and electrical workers.....	Alberta.....	Increased wages, recognition of union and other changes	1	64	May 30.	June 21.	Mediation...	In favour of employees
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES— Retail clerks.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages and recognition of union.	1	45	May 26.	.....	Places of strikers filled.	
DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING JUNE, 1917.								
MINING— Coal miners.....	Bienfait, Sask..	Increased wages.....	1	40	June 2.	June 5.	Men returned to work pending consideration of wage scale.	
BUILDING, TRADES & CONSTRUCTION— Builders labourers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	40	700	June 26.	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL TRADES— Munition workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Objection to strikebreakers	1	70	June 4.	June 8.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION— Freight Handlers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	50	June 13.	June 21.	.....	Employees returned to work under former conditions.
Freight handlers.....	Fort William, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	483	June 6.	June 6.	.....	" " "
Freight handlers.....	Port McNicoll, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	186	June 13.	June 16.	.....	" " "
Electric Railway employees.....	Vancouver, New Westminster & Victoria, B.C.	Increased wages.....	1	1,262	June 13.	June 21.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Seamen (coast steamship employees)	Victoria, B.C....	Increased wages.....	3	500	June 27.	.....	Unsettled.	

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS*

THERE was a slight falling off in the demand for workers during May as compared with April, as shown by reports from 100 bureaus—68 commercial, 13 public and 19 philanthropic. As compared with May of last year, there was an increase of 10.8 per cent in the demand for workers, estimated on the basis of reports for that month from practically identical bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in May was 35,928, a daily average of 1393.0, as compared with 35,479, or a daily average of 1442 in April, and with an average of 1303.1 in May of last year. The number of persons placed was 19,378, a daily average of 746.7 as compared with 804.8 in April and 692.9 in May, 1917. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 53.7 per cent as compared with 57.4 per cent in April and 56.2 in May of a year ago. As to employment for women and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 8,626, a daily average of 331.8, as compared with 215.2 in April. The number of such workers placed was 2,878, a daily average of 110.7, as compared with 86.0 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 60.4 per cent, and for women and girls 39.6 per cent, as compared with 60.8 per cent and 39.9 per cent respectively, for April.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton reported increased demands for workers both as compared with the preceding month and with May, 1916. Winnipeg showed decreases in comparison with both months, while at Vancouver there was practically no change in the demand as compared with April, and an increase as compared with May, 1916. Of the smaller centres, Quebec and Regina reported increases in the demand in both cases.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 2,451, a daily average of 97.7 as compared with 79.3 in April. The number of casual jobs secured was 5,727, a daily average of 2,235, as compared with 177.6 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED MAY 31, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army..	166	12			178	1403	75			1438
Halifax.....	2				2	2				2
St. John.....	36				36	36				36
Quebec.....	12				12	13				13
Ottawa.....	14	5			19	100	15			115
Toronto.....	33				33	916				916
Hamilton.....	8	3			12	36	5			41
London.....	8				8	33				33
Calgary.....	22	2			24	87	13			100
Edmonton.....	10	2			12	40	2			42
Vancouver.....	20				20	140				140
Y.W.C.A.	157				157	277				277
Sherbrooke.....	5				5	12				12
Ottawa.....	19				19	21				21
London.....	12				12	12				12
Winnipeg.....	10				10	10				10
Saskatoon.....	30				30	115				115
Calgary.....	46				46	59				59
Edmonton.....	6				6	8				8
New Westminster.....	1				1	3				3
Vancouver.....	4				4	7				7
Victoria.....	24				24	30				30
Miscellaneous										
Montreal Municipal.....	63	4			67	65	4			69
Montreal Catholic.....	12	95			107	12	45			57
Montreal Directorate of Female Immigration.....		4			4		4			4
Toronto Municipal.....	42				42	126				126
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....		120			120		572			572
Toronto Women's Hostel.....		4			4		11			11
Hamilton Provincial Walkerville Provincial.....	5	16			21	5	16			21
Winnipeg Municipal.....	7				7					7
Saskatoon Provincial.....	304	287			591	1103	783			1891
New Westminster Municipal.....	5				5	40				40
Vancouver City Relief.....	1	2			3	1	2			3
Victoria Municipal.....	202	306			508	296	278			574
	291	346			637	291	346			637
Total.....	1098	1353			2451	3354	2373			5727
Daily Average										
May.....					97.7					223.5
April.....					79.3					177.6

*Reports of Montreal commercial employment bureaus not available.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR THE MONTH ENDED MAY 31, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.								INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						April, 1917	May, 1917	May, 1916						April, 1917	May, 1917	May, 1916
Halifax—Commercial (2).....	22	70	5	20	117	6.56	4.54	5.42	3	23	2	2	30	1.64	1.16	2.27
St. John—Commercial (2).....	22	10			32	5.00	1.33	3.83	8	9			17	.52	.71	3.23
Quebec—Provincial.....	558	6	2		566	10.74	22.64	11.61	220	2	2		224	5.22	8.96	4.42
Sherbrooke.....	212	12		23	252	12.68	10.44	11.62	76	5		21	102	4.16	4.23	5.80
Provincial.....	212			21	233	12.00	9.71	11.16	76			19	95	3.88	3.96	5.80
Y.W.C.A.....		12		7	19	.68	.73	.46		5		2	7	.28	.27	
Montreal.....	1677	253		4	1934	65.07	77.76	57.83	945	58		1	1004	33.02	40.67	20.23
Provincial.....	1253	88			1341	42.91	53.64	46.58	606	28			634	18.13	25.36	17.61
Municipal.....	420	20			440	14.70	18.33	1.92	335	1			336	13.87	14.00	.69
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	4	35		4	43	2.50	1.72	3.56	4	13		1	18	.59	.72	1.32
Directorate of Female Immigration.....		110			110	4.96	4.07	5.77		6			16	.43	.59	.61
Commercial (10).....																
Ottawa.....	1442	76	20	7	1545	104.02	60.15	92.38	1167	22	20		1209	89.45	47.65	12.47
Provincial.....	912	5	20		937	71.58	37.48	.18	912	5	20		937	71.58	37.48	.18
Y.W.C.A.....		25		5	30	1.42	1.11	2.57		8			8	.29	.29	.61
Women's Hostel.....		43			43	1.33	1.39	1.68		9			9	.30	.29	.39
Commercial (5).....	530	3		2	535	29.69	20.17	87.95	255				255	17.28	9.59	11.29
Toronto.....	4496	1499	34	246	6275	228.65	249.32	142.98	3195	789	33	93	4110	128.52	163.13	49.33
Provincial.....	705	437			1142	43.46	45.68		578	424			1002	41.04	40.80	
Municipal.....	1347		30		1377	49.58	57.38	24.04	922		30		952	31.03	39.71	17.77
Women's Patriotic League.....	4	269			273	9.60	11.38	7.74	2	80			82	.91	3.46	1.75
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		71		71	142	5.96	5.46	6.58		5		5	10	.30	.38	.34
Y.W.C.A.....		100		75	175	7.13	7.29	4.80		11		12	23	.39	.96	.60
Commercial (5).....	2440	622	4	100	3166	112.93	122.13	99.85	1693	269	3	75	2040	54.88	77.82	28.87
Hamilton.....	235	187	13	2	437	18.31	18.86	2.85	65	93	22		186	5.92	8.40	.56
Provincial.....	104	162	13	2	281	15.67	12.77	.30	60	96	22		178	4.96	8.09	.04
Commercial (2).....	131	25			156	2.64	6.09	2.55	6	2			8	.96	.31	.52
London—Y.W.C.A.....		25		5	30	1.80	1.11	2.69		5		3	8	.36	.30	.27
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial.....	1793	4		3	1800	72.37	68.09	92.13	684			1	685	22.02	25.13	39.72
Winnipeg.....	5527	3129	63	222	8941	367.32	339.06	417.35	3340	1084	30	23	4482	192.91	165.98	267.95
Municipal.....	73	108	6	3	290	14.00	10.77	22.88	53	97	2	3	155	7.33	5.96	16.58
Girls' Home of Welcome.....		150			150	7.92	5.56	6.44		18			18	.96	.67	1.11
Y.W.C.A.....		105		105	210	9.28	8.08	10.70		15		15	30	1.12	1.15	1.52
Commercial (10).....	5454	2676	57	114	8301	336.12	314.65	377.33	3287	954	28	10	4279	173.50	158.20	248.74
Brandon.....	261	15	8	38	322	19.20	12.46	20.96	199	3	2	10	214	13.24	8.11	13.13
Commercial (4).....	261	15	8	38	322	19.20	12.46	20.96	199	3	2	10	214	13.24	8.11	13.18
Regina.....	808	245	10	1	1064	34.20	40.92	32.78	275	29	2	1	307	14.36	11.81	22.95
Y.W.C.A.....				1	1	.04	.04	.27				1	1	.04	.04	.18
Commercial (3).....	808	245	10		1063	34.16	40.88	32.51	275	29	2		306	14.32	11.77	22.77
Saskatoon.....	957	118	6	91	1172	65.32	46.39	22.92	728	22	3	12	765	37.96	30.23	18.34
Provincial.....	333	21			354	29.96	14.16	6.42	289	11			300	26.32	12.00	5.77
Y.W.C.A.....		55		81	136	6.24	5.44	3.92		8		10	18	.80	.72	.65
Commercial (2).....	624	42	6	10	682	29.12	26.79	12.58	439	3	3	2	447	10.84	17.51	11.92
Calgary.....	1447	107	12	43	1599	72.72	61.81	84.39	1311	39	4	3	1357	55.71	52.03	49.01
Y.W.C.A.....		37		28	65	5.04	2.50	5.42		3		3	6	.63	.23	.57
Commercial (4).....	1447	70	12	15	1544	67.68	59.31	78.88	1311	36	4		1351	56.08	51.85	48.44
Edmonton.....	3391	370	32	193	3986	129.68	151.23	98.35	1776	85	5	31	1897	75.47	71.55	67.40
Y.W.C.A.....		54			54	2.96	2.08	1.92		6			6	.43	.23	.27
Commercial (10).....	3391	316	32	193	3932	126.72	149.15	96.43	1776	79	5	31	1891	75.04	71.32	67.13
New Westminster.....	40	2		1	43	2.11	1.65	2.87	12	2			14	.84	.54	1.83
Municipal.....	40			1	41	1.80	1.53	2.73	12				12	.76	.46	1.69
Y.W.C.A.....		2			2	.31	.08	.14		2			2	.08	.08	.14
Vancouver.....	3822	560	50	695	5128	199.83	199.08	165.53	2344	194	7	95	2641	125.70	100.38	92.35
Municipal.....	131	70	3		204	37.32	8.87	3.76	131	10	3		144	35.40	6.26	3.11
Y.W.C.A.....		91		92	183	8.54	7.04	5.31		7		8	15	1.04	.51	.65
Commercial (10).....	3691	399	47	604	4741	154.03	183.17	156.51	2213	177	4	88	2482	89.26	93.61	88.59
Victoria.....	337	202		135	675	26.59	23.19	34.70	39	64		43	145	6.84	5.69	23.57
Municipal.....	295	44			339	9.56	13.04	20.81	4	24			28	1.08	1.08	20.00
Y.W.C.A.....		64			64	3.04	2.46	4.00		3			3	.63	.12	.44
Commercial (4).....	42	94		136	272	13.99	10.69	9.89	35	37		43	115	5.13	4.49	3.13
Total (19 cities).....	27047	6890	255	1735	35928	1442.24	1393.04	1303.15	16358	2533	132	345	19378	804.86	746.71	692.88

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

RETURNS from 14 cities showing the volume of employment afforded civic employees temporarily employed during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month of June, indicate increases, both in the number of workers and in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the same period in May. In June the number of employees was 9,401, compared with 9,050 in May, an increase of about 4 per cent, and the amount of wages paid \$304,257.88, compared with \$236,689.67 in the previous month, or an increase of nearly 29 per cent. From these figures, showing a substantial increase in wages, with but a slightly larger number of employees on the pay-rolls, it would appear that the employment during June was more constant, although higher rates of wages probably account for a considerable part of the increase. Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria had increases both in the numbers of persons employed and the amount of wages paid, while Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver had rather heavy increases in the pay-roll, with smaller numbers of employees. Moose Jaw was the only city which showed a falling off both in the number of workers and the amount of wages.

Reports from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. The same general trend is apparent here, also, and while June stands eleventh in the twelve months of the record as regards the number of employees, it ranks eighth with reference to the amount of wages paid.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, MAY AND JUNE, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	May	June	May	June
Halifax....	312	349	\$ 7,417.31	\$8,782.49
Montreal...	*2,929	*2,876	*59,553.55	*77,177.52
Ottawa....	771	810	11,308.45	22,586.00
Toronto...	1,071	1,387	40,580.41	46,948.30
Hamilton...	497	504	16,433.64	17,394.14
London....	^a 373	503	^a 10,653.70	11,841.40
Winnipeg...	806	599	13,666.31	25,115.31
Brandon...	62	64	1,638.24	1,876.49
Regina....	309	317	11,380.30	11,823.55
Moose Jaw...	130	119	4,592.30	4,063.95
Calgary...	438	500	16,360.20	20,929.25
Edmonton...	500	*515	17,406.78	*17,511.90
Vancouver...	*593	*583	*16,324.00	*28,359.24
Victoria...	259	275	9,369.78	9,848.34
Total.....	9,050	9,401	\$236,689.97	\$304,257.88

^aRevised.

*Contract work not included.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—JUNE, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight.
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September...	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November...	7,669	211,678.38
December....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076.31
June.....	6,515	206,449.96

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in June as compared with the previous month, the total value of building permits rising from \$3,807,276 in May to \$4,165,961 in June, an increase of \$358,685, or 9.4 per cent. Increases

were shown in all the provinces except in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, the largest gains being reported in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in June showed a decrease of \$124,368, or 2.9 per cent, the value for June, 1916, being \$4,290,329. As compared with June of

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

City	May, 1917	June, 1917	June, 1916	June, 1917, compared with May, 1917.		May, 1917, compared with May, 1916	
				Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia.....	205,361	141,613	168,803	—	63,748	—	31.04
Halifax.....	174,311	102,750	145,078	—	71,561	—	41.05
Sydney.....	31,050	38,863	23,725	+	7,813	+	25.16
New Brunswick.....	69,285	77,785	98,650	+	8,500	+	12.27
Moncton.....	52,885	15,035	42,400	—	37,850	—	71.57
St. John.....	16,400	62,750	56,250	+	46,350	+	282.62
Quebec.....	900,662	1,099,849	1,327,990	+	199,187	+	22.12
Maisonneuve.....	213,100	348,900	12,050	+	135,800	+	63.73
Montreal.....	490,054	557,745	748,230	+	67,691	+	13.81
Quebec.....	123,297	86,179	376,270	—	37,118	—	30.10
Sherbrooke.....	5,800	13,300	27,000	+	7,500	+	129.31
Three Rivers.....	44,330	47,680	30,150	+	3,350	+	7.56
Westmount.....	24,081	46,045	134,290	+	21,964	+	91.21
Ontario.....	1,852,378	1,576,939	1,881,104	—	275,439	—	14.87
Brantford.....	9,795	21,500	21,500	+	11,705	+	119.50
Fort William.....	218,890	25,190	1,515	—	193,790	—	88.53
Guelph.....	26,930	3,322	16,303	—	23,608	—	87.66
Hamilton.....	247,065	287,325	474,266	—	59,740	—	17.21
Kingston.....	18,264	10,192	24,396	—	8,072	—	44.19
Kitchener.....	17,255	14,450	40,700	—	2,805	—	16.26
London.....	95,590	150,230	98,105	+	54,640	+	57.16
Ottawa.....	185,650	137,117	280,150	—	48,533	—	26.14
Peterborough.....	21,018	38,135	29,935	+	17,117	+	81.44
Port Arthur.....	18,869	13,268	34,560	—	5,601	—	29.68
Stratford.....	34,665	19,396	29,593	—	15,269	—	44.05
St. Catharines.....	74,955	22,300	52,430	—	52,655	—	71.58
St. Thomas.....	11,050	3,325	6,982	—	7,725	—	69.91
Toronto.....	655,427	693,244	573,889	+	37,817	+	5.47
Windsor.....	116,955	138,035	196,545	+	21,080	+	18.02
Manitoba.....	480,280	762,700	909,800	+	282,420	+	58.80
Brandon.....	19,930	7,500	38,900	—	11,830	—	61.20
Winnipeg.....	460,950	755,200	570,900	+	294,250	+	63.84
Saskatchewan.....	112,760	308,755	50,775	+	195,955	+	173.81
Moose Jaw.....	28,425	14,440	6,725	—	13,985	—	49.19
Regina.....	46,025	44,525	7,700	—	1,500	—	3.26
Saskatoon.....	38,310	249,790	36,350	+	211,480	+	552.02
Alberta.....	124,350	144,400	64,650	+	20,050	+	16.12
Calgary.....	53,500	101,300	56,000	+	47,800	+	89.35
Edmonton.....	70,850	43,100	8,650	—	27,750	—	39.17
British Columbia.....	62,200	53,920	88,557	—	8,280	—	13.31
New Westminster.....	9,550	5,880	19,637	—	3,670	—	38.43
Vancouver.....	47,975	42,555	42,720	—	5,420	—	11.29
Victoria.....	4,675	5,485	26,200	+	810	+	17.33
Total (35 cities).....	\$3,807,276	\$4,165,961	\$4,290,329	+	358,685	+	9.42
				—		—	124,368
				—		—	2.89

last year there were increases in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and decreases in the remaining provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal reported an increase in building operations as compared with May and a decrease as compared with June, 1916. Toronto and

Winnipeg recorded increases, while Vancouver showed declines in both cases. Of the smaller centres, Maisonneuve, London, Saskatoon and Calgary reported substantial increases over both months, the increase at Saskatoon being especially noteworthy.

BUILDINGS PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	May, 1917	June, 1917	June, 1916	Cities and Towns.	May, 1917	June, 1917	June, 1916
Brookville.....	\$26,670	\$2,500	.....	Oak Bay.....	3,500	350	350
Chatham.....	20,220	150,350	37,800	Oshawa.....	16,300	29,300	58,750
Cobalt.....	.....	300	300	Outremont.....	\$11,500	\$23,500	\$52,200
Galt.....	24,820	1,760	.....	Owen Sound.....	3,300	2,000	5,225
Kamloops.....	175	75	3,300	Point Grey.....	14,108	13,088	27,980
Lachine.....	15,650	13,725	25,135	Smiths Falls.....	.....	250	.....
Lethbridge.....	7,975	7,318	2,700	South Vancouver.....	4,300	37,400	40,403
Medicine Hat.....	19,995	7,700	250,250	Sudbury.....	7,625	11,430	3,925
Nanaimo.....	.....	1,289	11,925	Welland.....	37,846	22,530	13,185
Niagara Falls.....	35,900	15,510	29,620	Woodstock.....	24,636	2,435	.....
North Vancouver.....	1,600	1,100	2,500	Yorkton.....	.....	8,400	6,300

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 2,457 left the United States in May, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 1,053 in April, 1917. On the other hand, 2,461 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in May to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 9,884 persons in April, 1917, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 5 in

May of this class of persons as compared with 8,831 in April, 1917.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES. — During the month of May, 1917, there were 97 homestead entries in Manitoba; 234 in Saskatchewan; 411 in Alberta, and 27 in British Columbia, a total of 769, as compared with a total of 887 in April, 1917, and 1,474 in May, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of May, 1917, the number of patents was 1,855 and the number of acres 305,168.30, compared with 1,900 patents and 300,555.28 acres in April, and 1,302 patents and 206,155.01 acres in May, 1916.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1917, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

AS prices declined in grain, live stock and dairy products, the general level was not so steeply upward in June as in previous months, although considerable advances occurred in fruits and vegetables, textiles, metals and several other lines.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods averaged \$11.89 in 60 cities at the middle of the month, as compared with \$11.82 in the previous month and \$8.51 in June, 1916. Milk and butter were slightly lower, and eggs averaged high. Meats and rice also showed advances, but flour was down. Coal and wood advanced.

In wholesale prices, the Department's index number, which includes 272 commodities, stood at 242.7 for June as compared with 240 for May, 183.6 for June, 1916, and 135.3 for June, 1914. The chief increases for the month were in Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Metals, Fuel and Miscellaneous Building Materials, but decreases occurred in Grains, Dairy Products, Fresh Fish, Miscellaneous Foods, and in other groups there were declines in calfskins, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil and bleaching powder.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods

therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Some lines of meats averaged higher. Sirloin steak was quoted higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, N.B., Quebec City, Peterborough, Niagara Falls, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Cobalt, Ont., and at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. Mutton and fresh pork were also higher in some cities. Fresh fish were lower in some of the cities, but bacon

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	June, 1914	June, 1915	June, 1916	May, 1917	June, 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	48.8	48.8	52.0	61.2	63.2
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	33.2	33.6	35.0	43.0	43.6
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.1	17.5	18.8	22.5	22.6
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	21.0	21.5	24.2	28.2	28.5
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.0	19.3	22.2	29.3	30.1
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	36.4	35.8	40.2	55.6	54.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	25.6	25.3	28.9	37.3	39.0
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.2	35.8	40.2	60.2	62.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	25.8	24.6	28.6	40.8	42.5
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	25.0	24.3	26.2	34.5	36.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	51.6	52.8	51.0	60.0	58.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	52.4	57.8	61.2	85.6	83.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	31.2	33.8	35.1	47.7	46.8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.4	24.6	25.5	34.1	34.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.4	22.8	23.8	31.7	32.0
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	111.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	33.0	42.0	37.0	77.0	73.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	25.5	25.1	24.6	21.5	26.5	24.0	30.5	31.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.8	11.8	13.0	14.6	16.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	14.5	14.5	19.5	11.8	14.4	19.5	29.0	30.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	13.1	11.9	13.5	15.3	15.4
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.3	13.1	13.2	14.8	15.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	22.0	31.6	38.0	40.0	40.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	10.2	14.6	17.6	18.6	19.0
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.4	9.9	11.4	11.5
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.2	9.9	10.7	11.1	11.3
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	£4.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.8	58.7	40.2	30.0	60.5	126.0	127.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.349	\$7.776	\$8.51	\$11.81	\$11.89
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.8	c. 3.9
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	55.0	53.2	51.6	54.4	61.81	67.25
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.1	36.8	39.4	39.4	37.2	37.8	50.81	53.94
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	41.8	34.3	41.8	51.69	51.94
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.6	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	39.1	31.3	30.2	37.56	39.38
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	24.1	23.5	23.0	25.30	25.40
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.896	\$1.778	\$1.872	2.3107	2.3791
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.858	\$4.107	\$4.04	\$4.34	\$4.36
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	14.135	13.693	14.455	18.498	18.672

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.29	\$7.74	\$8.49	\$11.50	\$10.76
Nova Scotia.....	4.31	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.64	6.54	7.43	9.88	10.04
Prince Edward Island.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.00	7.45	8.43	11.49	11.71
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	6.83	7.22	8.10	11.46	11.58
Quebec.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.24	7.11	7.52	8.49	12.16	12.18
Ontario.....	5.85	6.19	7.45	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	8.66	8.06	8.08	10.82	10.89
Manitoba.....	6.86	6.92	7.85	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.86	7.88	8.22	8.62	11.18	11.32
Saskatchewan.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.35	8.27	8.21	8.79	8.15	8.26	8.48	12.03	11.89
Alberta.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	9.24	9.18	9.02	12.21	12.30
British Columbia.....												

*December only.

and lard were higher. Fresh eggs were higher in twenty-five cities and lower in nine. Butter was lower in many localities. Flour declined, being down in most of the cities, but rolled oats advanced in several. Rice and tapioca also advanced.

Beans were upward, reaching 20c per lb. in some of the cities. Canned corn was upward also. Potatoes began to de-

cline in Ontario and Quebec, but some advances occurred in Nova Scotia and the Western Provinces. Starch was upward.

Anthracite coal was higher in several cities. Bituminous coal was also higher. Wood advanced.

Rents advanced at Hamilton and Brantford, Ont.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia							P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederikton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel		
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
1-Beef, sirloin steak....lb.	35	30	28	35	28	31.2	28	30-34	33	30	28	30.8	25-28	30	25	30		
2-Beef, round steak....	30	30	28	32	25	29	28	26-28	28	25	25	26.3	25-28	30	25	30		
3-Beef, rib roast prime..	30	25-28	20	28	22	25.3	25	28	30	20	20	24.5	25	30	25	23		
4-Beef, shoulder roast..	25-28	23	18	24	18	21.9	25	22-24	22	16	18	19.8	19-20	23	18	20		
5-Veal, roast, forequarter	15-20	15	20	15	18	17.1	14-15	18-20	16	12	12	14.8	20-25	15	20	25		
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q.	25-30	18-20	20	25	.....	22.9	.....	28	20	18	22	25-28	25	.....	30	30
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham	30-35	30	25	30	25	28.5	28	30-32	30	25	22	27	30-32	28	28	28		
8-Pork, fresh, chops....	32	25-30	25	30	25	27.9	28	30-32	30	25	25	27.8	30	28	28	28		
9-Pork, salt, mess.....	22	30	25	27	28	26.4	28	30	30	30	30	30	30-32	28	25	30		
10-Bacon, br'fast, not sli'd	35	35	28	35	35	33.6	40	35	38	45	35	38.3	40	40	38	38		
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality..	7	10-28	20	8-12	30	17.2	6	12	8-14	14	12	12.5	10	8-25	.....	12	
12-Fish, salt, herrings. doz.	25	.....	.....	.....	40	32.5	48	50	48	50	50	49.5	50	.....	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	20	20-25	22	25	25	22.9	25	25	24	22	25	24	30	30	25	15		
14-Lard, pure leaf, best..	22	32	28	30	32	30.8	30	32	30	33	32	31.8	25-27	28	32	30		
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	48	45	40	45	40	43.6	33	35	40	40	35	37.5	45-48	50	48	43		
16-Eggs, storage.....	45	.....	40	42	.....	42.3	.....	32	.....	35	32	33	.....	45	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	10	10	8.3	10		
18-Butter, dairy solids...lb.	42	45	45	45	45	44.4	38	45	42-45	40	40	42.1	38-40	43	42	40		
19-creamery prints.....	50	49	50	48-50	50	49.6	43	50	48	50	50	49.5	42-44	45	50	44		
20-Cheese, old.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	32	30	32	.....	31.3	32-34	32	35	35
21-Cheese, new.....	32	30	28	32	.....	30.5	27	.....	28	30	30	29.3	28-30	30	.....	32
22-Bread, plain white....	9.3	6	7.3	8	8	7.7	5.5	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	7.6	6.3		
23-Flour, family.....	8.2	7.6	8	7.4	8	7.8	6.4	8	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.6	7	5.8	7.6	7.6		
24-Rolled oats, standard..	7	6	6	8	7	6.8	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	7	6		
25-Rice, medium.....	8	7	8	8	10	8.2	7	8	8	10	7	8.3	10	6	9	6		
26-Rice, Patna.....	10	8	8	12	10	9.6	9	10	12	12	11	11.3	.....	8	12.5	7	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl	18	15	12	15	15	15	14	15	12	14	15	14	5	13	18	15		
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	22	22	22	24	22-25	22.9	25	20	20	20		
29-Peas, canned 2's.....	14	15	15	15	18	15.4	14	15	14	14	14	14.3	18	12.5	15	18		
30-Corn, canned 2's.....	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	18	17	18	14	16.8	18	15	18	15		
31-Beans, common.....lb.	17	15	15	15	18	16	15	18	15	17	17	16.8	15	18	17	15		
32-Apples, evaporated....	15	18	16	15	15	15.8	14	15	16	15	15	15.3	13	12.5	17	15		
33-Prunes, medium.....	12-20	15	14	18	13	15.1	14	15	14	17	15	15.3	12	15	15	15		
34-Sugar, granulated....	9.1	9.5	10	9.1	10	9.5	9	10	11	10	10	10.3	11.1	10	10	11.1		
35-Sugar, yellow.....	10	9.1	9.1	8.3	10	9.3	8.5	9.1	12	13	9.1	10.8	12.5	8.9	9.1	11.8		
36-Tea, black, medium....	50	55	45	45	45	48	40	50	45	55	45	48.8	50	30	45	40		
37-Tea, green, medium....	.....	55	45	45	.....	48.3	60	.....	55	60	50	55	50	30	45	30
38-Coffee, medium.....	40-45	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	45	40		
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.....	\$4.50	\$3.75	\$3.00	\$4.00	3.60	3.77	\$2.00	\$3.60	\$3.90	\$3.75	\$2.50	3.44	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$3.75		
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	12	10	8	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	15	11.3	16-20	15	10	10		
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	12	14	10	12.5	10-12	10	10	10		
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	15.00	14.25	13.81	12.00	.....	18.00	14.00	14.00	15.33	11.50	9.00	9.20	12.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs...	3.60	5.25	6.75	8.00	7.75	6.27	8.00	7.75	8.00	9.00	7.50	8.06	11.00	12.00	13.00	11.00		
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.00	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.63	8.00- 9.00	12.00	12.00	9.50		
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.40	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	3.25	4.31	6.50- 7.00	8.00	10.00	8.00		
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	25	25	24	25	24	24.6	22	24	22	24	25	23.8	20	25	25	24		
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	18.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	20.00	17.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	14.50	22.00	12.00	16.00	13.00		
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month....	4.00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	18.00- 20.00	12.00- 15.00	7.00- 11.10	8.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	10.75	25.00	8.00	14.00	6.00		

a. Dairy prints.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario															
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
25	30	32	28	28.3	35	28-35	30-35	30	33	35	30-35	35	32-35	32	34	30	35	32		
30	30	25-28	28	28.3	30	28	28-32	25	30	30	25-30	32	30-32	30	30	30	30	30		
15	22	22-25	28	24.1	30	26	30	25	24	28	25-27	25	25-26	30	27	28	28	25		
15	20	20	20	19.4	28	25	23-25	20	22	23-25	19-20	23	23	24	25	25	25	23		
15	16	22	16	18.9	25	18	18-20	23	25	28	22-27	25	22	26	23	25	23	24		
25	28	25	28	26.8	34	.....	23-25	25	30	25	35-37	32	27	32	30	30	27	.....	
27	30	33	30	29.4	35	32	30	27	32	30	30	34	32	32	35	30	30	33-35		
27	30	35	30	29.5	35	32	30-32	27	32	30-32	25-27	34	55	36	35	30	35	33-35		
25	30	30	28	28.4	32	26	28-30	.....	25	.....	25	30	23	22	35	25	28	28
32	38	35	32	36.6	43	37-40	30-35	43	43	40	35-37	45	40	40	43	35	39	40		
6-15	10-12	9	15-20	10.8	15	15-25	15-20	15	17	15	20-25	18	20	18	23	25	20	20		
.....	.....	60	45	51.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	25	.....	.....
25	25-30	20	20	24.1	30	15-30	28-30	20	30	30	17	30	27	20	30	30	25	30		
30	32	30	29	29.6	53	30	28	30	32	30	30	33	32	30	35	30	30	32		
42	40	48	43	45.1	45	45	45	40	40	33	43-45	50	48	42	45	38-45	45	40		
.....	38	.....	37	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
8	9	11	8-10	9.4	9	8-9	9	9.0	9	9	12	10	10	10	8	9	8.10	9		
.....	45	38	42	41.3	42	40-45	40	42	43	32	40-42	45	47	41	45	42	40	41		
45	47	45	43	45.4	48	45-48	40-45	42	45	37	44-46	50	47	43	48	45	43	42		
28	35	38	28	33	32	32	35	34	35	30	35	35	32	.....	35	35	35	35	
.....	30	35	23	29.8	30	30	30	.....	30	30	27	35	32	48	35	26	32	.....	
6.5	5.3	8	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.7	6	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.3	8	8	8	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3		
8.4	7.4	8	5.6	7.2	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.2	8	6.8	7.2	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.6	7	6.8		
5	8	6	6	6	6	5.0	6	6	7	7	6.7	5.5	6.2	7	6	6.2	6.2	7		
6	7	7	5	7	8	10	8	8	10	8.3	8-10	10	7	10	10	8	10	7		
8	8	9	7	8.5	10	12.5	10	9	13	8.3	11-12	12.5	10.12	12	10	10	12.5	.....	
12	15	15	12.5	13.2	15	15	12.5	18	15	15	15	13	15	15	15	12.5	18	15		
20	20	20	19	20.5	20	18-20	20-25	20	23	20	20	23	25	20	25	20	25	20		
18	15	15	12.5	15.5	15	12-15	15	12.5	15	15	13	17	15	15	13	15	20	15		
18	15	14	15	16	17	12-15	15	15	18	15	20	17	18	17-18	15	18	20	18		
13	18	18	12.5	15.7	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	20	13	14	15	15	20	15	18		
12	15	18	15	14.7	12.5	15	15	.....	15	15	16	.....	16	15	13	.....	.....	12
13	15	15	12.5	14.1	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15-18	17	15	15	18	18	15	15		
8.8	9.1	9.5	8.3	9.7	9.5	10	10	8.9	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
8	8.3	9.5	9.1	9.7	9	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10		
40	40	40	45	41	60	50	40-45	50	60	40	50-60	40	50-55	47	50	40-50	50	45		
40	40	50	40	40.6	45	45	40-45	50	55	30	45	40	35	40	47	60	50	45		
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	35	45	40	40	40-45	30	35-40	30	45	30-50	40	30		
\$4.80	\$4.50	\$5.63	\$4.00	4.40	\$4.25	4.50	4.50	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$3.50	4.75	\$4.50	\$4.80	\$4.00	\$4.40	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$4.50		
10	12	15	*10	13.1	12.5	10	10	10	12.5	10	12	12.5	11	10	10	10	10	10		
10	10	12	10	10.4	10	12	10	12	12.5	12	10	10	10-13	10	13	10	13	12		
11.50	9.00	9.50	9.00-9.50	10.12	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.50	8.00-8.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.75	9.00		
7 50	.....	8.00	8.00	10.07	10.50	.....	10.00	7.50	12.00	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00
8 00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	11.00	10.00	\$7.00	9.88	8.00	.....	9.00	7.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	10.50	11.00	9.50	44
7 00-	.....	.....	4.75-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00-	.....	.....	8.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	7.00	6.00	\$3.75	7.19	4.50	.....	7.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	9.25	.....	.....	9.00	10.00	7.50	7.00	6.00
20	20	25	17.5	22.1	30	22-25	20	23	25	15-20	20	20	22	20	18	25	23	24		
15 00-	10.00-	14.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00-	15.00-	14.00-	12.00-	25.00-	13.00-	.....	22.00-	15.00	.....	13.00-	16.00-
16 00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.50	24.00	15.00	13.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	27.00	18.00	16.00	23.00	18.00	16.00	15.00	20.00		
12 00-	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	16.00-	.....	.....	12.00	.....	
14.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.00	12.00	10.00	15.00		

b. Millwood, calculated from the price per wagon load. *Price has been 10c and 15c per quart back to 1914, 10c prevailing.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1 -Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	33	32	22-35	32	30	32	30	38	35	30	30	32.5	32	27	29.5
2 -Beef, round steak....."	30	30	27-30	30	28	30	25	35	31	25	25	29.4	28	25	26.5
3 -Beef, rib roast prime....."	28	22	27-30	25	22	28	22-25	30	23-25	25	25	26.4	27	22	24.5
4 -Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	24-26	23	22	24	15-17	25	22-23	20-22	20-22	22.9	22	17	19.0
5 -Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	25	23-25	20	25	25	25	28	25	28-30	28-30	24.4	20	18	19
6 -Mutton, leg roast, hind'q'ter....."	28	30	27-30	.....	25	28	25	25	30	35	35	29.2	33	25	29.
7 -Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	35	30-32	32	30	36	27	35	28-30	30-32	30-35	31.8	35	25	30.
8 -Pork, fresh, chops....."	35	32	35	35	33	37	28	35	35	35	35	33.1	35	25	30.
9 -Pork, salt, mess....."	20	28	32-35	30	25	.....	25	30	.....	30	30	27.6	28	.....	28.
10 -Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	42	40	38-40	40	40	39	38	40	38	40-45	40-45	40	40	35	37.5
11 -Fish, fresh, good quality....."	16.9	15	22	20	20	13	16	18	20	15-18	15-18	18.6	15	20	17.5
12 -Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	40	.....	40	30	25	.....	50	50	50	50	50	39.5	50	.....	50.
13 -Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	25	30	15-30	15-30	25.9	25	20	22.5
14 -Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	32	30	32	30	30	30	35	35	35	31.2	35	28	31.5
15 -Eggs, new laid.....dos.	38	40	42	40	40	42	38	50	50	50	50	43.4	45	35	40.
16 -Eggs, storage....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	45	.....	.....	42.5	30	25	27.5
17 -Milk, delivered.....qt.	9.1	8	9	8.3	9-10	12	8	14	11	11.1	11.1	9.3	11	10	10.5
18 -Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	a40	38	42	45	38	39	36	45	45	45	45	41.7	35	35	35.
19 -Butter, creamery prints....."	47	40	44	48	40	40	39	43	50	50	50	44.8	47	45	46.
20 -Cheese, old....."	35	32	35	38	35	35	.....	35	35	30	30	33.9	35	32	33.5
21 -Cheese, new....."	30	30	32	35	35	32	30-33	35	.....	30	30	32.1	32	.....	32.
22 -Bread, plain white....."	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.7	8.7	7.3	8.7	8.7	7.3	6.4	7.2	6.8
23 -Flour, family....."	7.2	6.8	7.6	7	7	7.6	7.6	7.4	8.4	7	7	7.3	7.2	7	7.1
24 -Rolled oats, standard....."	6.2	5	7	6.2	6	5	6	6	6	5.9	5.9	6.1	8	5	6.5
25 -Rice, medium....."	8.3	8	8	10	8	10	10	7	8	6.2	8.3	8.7	6	6	6.
26 -Rice, Patna....."	12.5	10	10	12.5	12	13	12.5	12	10	8-12	11.0	10	10	10	10.
27 -Tapioca, medium pearl....."	18	13	15	12.5	15	13	12.5	15	15	15	15	14.6	10	11	10.5
28 -Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	20	25	18	25	22	20	20	20	25	25	21.7	20	20	20.
29 -Peas, canned 2's....."	12.5	13	15	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14.7	12.5	15	13.8
30 -Corn, canned 2's....."	18	15	18	15	15	18	18	20	18	15	15	16.9	17	17.5	17.3
31 -Beans, common.....lb.	20	18	20	17	15	16	15	15	15	12.5	15	15.8	12.5	10	11.3
32 -Apples, evaporated....."	20	.....	.....	15	.....	18	.....	15	15	17.5	17.5	15.4	15	17	16.
33 -Prunes, medium....."	18	18	15	15	15	18	12.5	18	17	15	15	15.7	15	12	13.5
34 -Sugar, granulated....."	11.1	10	10	10	9.5	8.8	9.1	10	10	10	10	9.8	10	10	10.
35 -Sugar, yellow....."	10	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.3	10	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	8.3	8.9
36 -Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	50	30	35-50	45-55	50	50	50	40-45	40-60	48.5	40	50	45.
37 -Tea, green, medium....."	40	45	40	30	40-50	45-55	50	50	40	45	40-60	45.1	35	40	37.5
38 -Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	35	40	35-40	40	40	40	40	40	39.3	35	40	37.5
39 -Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$4.25	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	4.50	\$3.75	\$4.75	\$4.25	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$4.31	\$3.40	\$1.80	2.60
40 -Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11.2	10.5	10	15	12.5
41 -Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	10	12	8	12	10	10	13	12	15	15	11.4	11	10	10.5
42 -Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	8.50	9.50	\$9.00	9.00	10.00	9.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.32	11.25	13.00	12.13
43 -Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.25	9.00	8.50	8.50	6.75	9.50	.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.26	9.00	10.00	9.50
44 -Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	28.00	8.50	12.00	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	8.92	8.00	10.50	9.25
45 -Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	7.00	7.00	.....	6.00	46.00	.....	.....	5.50	6.00	4.50	4.50	6.55	7.00	8.50	7.75
46 -Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	25	20	20	18	24	18	25	25	25	25	25	22.4	25	25	.25
47 -Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	25.00	22.00	18.00	20.00	13.00	23.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	17.67	25.00	20.00	22.00
48 -Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	17.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.34	20.00	15.00	16.75

c. Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

d. Natural gas used.

e. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia							Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Ferrie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
35	30	35	32	33	30	30	30	32	30.5	30	25-28	30	30	27	32	29.3	31.6
25	25	28	30	27	25	25	25	28	25.8	28	22	25	25-30	25	28	25.9	28.1
25	25	25	30	26.3	25	25-30	25	26	25.9	26	18-20	25	25	24	25	23.8	25.5
20	23	25	28	26.4	18	18	22	22	20	22	17-20	20	20	20	22	20	22.2
25	23	25-30	30	26.4	30	22-25	25	25	26.1	28	18-30	32	22-25	25	28	26.9	28.2
32	30	30	30	30.1	30	22	35	35	32.5	32	25	32	32	34	32	31.2	28.5
25	25	35	28	28.3	30	32	35	28	31.3	35	20-25	27	28-30	27	30	28.4	30.1
35	30	30	28	30.8	30	35	30	30-35	31.9	28	18-22	27	30-38	28	35	28.7	30.9
18	23	25	25	22.8	20	30	30	.....	26.7	35	18-20	18	.....	27	20	23.8	27
45	40	35-40	40	40.6	40	45	40	45	42.5	45	30-40	40	42	37	40	39.8	39
29-25	121-25	20-25	15	20.6	20	20	20	18-23	20.1	18	22	20	15	10-17	10	16.4	16.7
75	.....	.....	50	62.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
30	25	20-30	25	26.3	15	15-25	30	.....	21.7	25	15	25	12.5	13	20	18.4	24.5
30	30	30-35	30	30.6	25	35	30	35	31.2	35	30	35	32.0	32	29	32.2	31.5
45	30-35	35-40	35	37.5	35	30	40	45	37.5	45	50	45	50.0	48	45	47.2	42.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	40	40.0	.....	.....	35	36.8
11	10	12.5	10	10.9	12.5	10	10	10	10.6	15	12.5	11.1	11.1	11	11	12.0	10.1
35	a30-35	35-40	40	36.3	45	40	45	a 45	43.8	.....	40-45	50	40	48	45	45.1	41.1
45	45-50	45-50	45	46.3	50	50	50	52.5	50.6	50	50	55	49	55	50	51.5	46.7
40	35	30-35	35	35.6	35	35	35	35	35	.....	40	35	37	35	38	37	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	35	35	36.7	32	40	.....	35	32	38	35.4	32
8.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.7	8	6.7	8.3	7.9	8.3	10	10	8.9	10.0	7.0	7.4	22
6.9	6.6	7	7.2	6.9	6.2	7.3	7	7.4	7.0	7	7	7	7.6	7.2	7	7.1	7.3
7.5	5	6	5.9	6.1	5	6	7	7.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	7	6	6	6	6.3	6.3
8	8.3	6	10	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.1	8-10	7.7	6	8.3	7	6	7	8	7.1	8
10	10	10	.....	10	10	12.5	10	.....	10.8	.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	9.5	10.3
10	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	12.5	8.3	10	15	12.5	12	11.7	13.7
20	25	20-25	20	21.9	23	22.5	22.5	23	22.8	20	20	20	22	20	20	20.3	21.7
15	20	15	15	16.3	17	15	17.5	15	16.1	15	17.5	15	17	15	15	15.8	15.2
15	20	17.5	20	18.1	17	15	17.5	18	16.9	20	17.5	15	20	18	20	18.4	17.1
12.5	10	10	12.5	11.3	15	18	16.7	15-18	16.6	10	8.3	15	14	15	17	13.2	15.3
12.5	15	15	15	11.0	20	17.5	22	18	19.4	15	15	15	18	15	20	16.3	15.5
15	12.5	121-15	12.5	13.5	17.5	15	15	17.5	16.3	15	17.5	15	14	15	12.5	14.8	15.1
10	10.3	10	9	9.8	10	12.5	12.5	11	11.5	10	11.1	10	11.1	10	10	10.4	10.6
10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	11.1	8.3	10.5	9	10	8.3	10	10	9.5	9.5	9.5
45-50	50	45-50	50	48.8	30	35-40	50	45-50	41.3	40	25-50	50	40	40	45	42.9	46.1
45-50	50	45-50	50	48.8	40	40-45	40	50	43.1	40	50	50	40	40	45	44.2	45.1
45-50	45	40-45	40	43.8	40	35-40	35-40	40-45	39.4	37.5	50-60	40	40	40	40	40.4	40.3
\$2.40-	.....	.....	.....	\$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	\$
3 00	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.85	2.51	\$2.60	\$2.25	\$3.30	\$ 3.25	\$2.85	\$3.60	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.24	\$3.60	\$4 05	\$ 3.38	\$3.58	3.86
15	15	20	15	16.3	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	19.2	12.7
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.1	10	12.5	10	12.5	10	12	11.2	11.7
14.00	15.00	14.00	14.25	14.31	d	.....	7.50	.....	6.25	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.76
8.50	7.50-	8.50-	.....	8.58	d	4.75-	5.90-	.....	3.25-	.....	8.75	8.25	7.50	6.50-	5.75-	6.90	12.01
c10.00	c7.00	c8.00	.....	8.33	d	c4.00	c 5.00	c 7.00	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.32
8.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.38	d	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.83	9.00	7.00	5.00	5.25	5.00	.....	6.14	6.30
30	30	30	35	31.3	40	20	35	30	33.8	40	50	30	35	30	30	35.8	25.4
25.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	21.25	17.50	22.00	35.00	15.00	21.13	20.00	20.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	20.00	15.75	17.45
6.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-	.....	.....
10 00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.63	18.00	15.00	7.00	10.00	.....	15.00	12.70	12 01

f. Lignite. g. Calculated from price per 100 lbs.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Manitoba wheat advanced to \$2.60 per bushel in Winnipeg for No. 1 Northern in the second week as a result of unfavourable crop reports in Canada and the United States. Weather conditions, however, then improved, and the price was down to \$2.42 by the end of the month. Ontario winter wheat advanced to \$2.60-2.65 at Toronto, but fell back to \$2.50-2.55. Western barley had fallen to \$1.22 per bushel at the beginning of the month, but rose to \$1.31 and declined to \$1.25. Ontario barley was off the market at Toronto. Oats rose at Winnipeg from 69c to 70½c per bushel, there being a good demand for export. Ontario oats were off the market at Toronto. Corn rose to \$1.87 in the second week, but eased off to \$1.80. Flax seed was up to \$3.09, but declined to \$2.79½. Rye rose to \$2.05 per bushel at Toronto. Hay was firmer at Toronto, being up to \$13-13.50 for Extra No. 2. Bran was lower at \$32 per ton, and shorts at \$39.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—The price of cattle declined somewhat as the demand for beef was considerably reduced owing to hot weather. At Winnipeg prime butchers declined from \$11.25 to \$11.00 per hundred, and at Toronto choice butchers were down to \$10.75. Dressed beef, hindquarters, fell \$1.00 per hundred at the beginning of the month, and again in the middle, being down to \$18.50-20.00. Forequarters fell from \$15.00-17.00 to \$14.50-16.00. Plate beef continued high at \$34.00-35.00 per bbl. Veal was higher at \$12.00-20.00 per hundred. Hogs declined at Toronto from \$15.29 to \$14.25, but were firmer in the last week. Dressed hogs were easier at \$19.50-21.00. Breakfast bacon rose to 35c per lb. Salt pork was easier at \$55-56 per bbl. Lard rose to 27½c per lb. Sheep was down to \$11.00-12.50 per hundred. Mutton was \$1.00 per hundred lower at \$15.00-17.00. Dressed lamb was also lower at \$21.00-22.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery prints at Montreal declined from 39½-40c to 35-35½c, and at Toronto from

41-42c to 37-38c. Dairy butter fell from 34-40c to 32-35c. Cheese was lower at 20 11/16c per lb. at Montreal in the first week, but reached 21¼-21½c. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down to 42-43c at the beginning of the month, but by the last week were down to 37-38c. At Toronto eggs declined from 40-41c to 35-36c. It was reported that the cold storage houses had been filled and were therefore no longer buying supplies. Milk was bringing almost the same prices as in the winter in many cities. At Montreal from 23c to 25c per gallon was paid as compared with 16c per gallon last year. At Toronto the price was \$2.00 per eight-gallon can, as compared with \$1.35 last year.

FISH.—Fresh halibut declined from 14c to 12c per lb. at Canso, N.S., and fresh whitefish was down to 13-15c at Toronto. Lake trout was 1c higher at 13-14c. The spring catch of the Lunenburg bankers' fleet was reported better than expected from previous reports. Sales were reported at \$9.60 per quintal for cod and \$7.50 for haddock at Lunenburg. The catch of cod was said to be chiefly large and medium. The West India markets were reported to be favourable and short of fish. The Southern Brazil market, however, had supplies of fish from England. In the lobster fisheries the weather was more favourable, and the catch larger than before.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Canadian strawberries came on the market at Toronto at 20-25c per qt. as compared with 14-18c the year before. Imported strawberries were down to 16-18c as compared with 13-17c the previous year. Bananas were lower at \$2.00-2.40 per bunch. Lemons rose to \$5.00 per box, and oranges to \$4.00-4.50. Evaporated apples were ½c higher at 13½-14c per lb. Prunes were higher at 13¾c. Raisins were also higher at 10½-11c. Beans rose from \$7.75 per bu. to \$9.25. Onions were easier at \$6.00-6.50 per hundred. Turnips were higher at \$1.50 per bag. Canned corn rose to \$2.10-2.25 per dozen. Canned peas and tomatoes were steady at the higher prices of May. Potatoes at Toronto were steady at \$4.75 per bag, and at Montreal rose to \$4.30.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1917, MAY, 1917, AND JUNE, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		June, 1917	May, 1917	June, 1916	June, 1915	June, 1914	June, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	365.2	366.8	189.2	198.0	150.3	135.4
Grains, Western.....	4	301.2	323.8	163.0	177.8	135.8	124.3
Fodder.....	5	193.4	213.3	177.8	185.0	164.9	134.9
All.....	15	290.9	304.2	178.4	188.3	151.3	132.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	306.4	308.4	243.8	208.1	225.6	194.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	313.0	314.5	210.5	174.0	165.4	186.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	254.7	296.6	215.8	186.9	184.8	185.4
Poultry.....	2	291.5	291.5	305.8	218.6	221.8	184.7
All.....	17	280.4	306.5	234.4	193.6	196.6	188.8
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	9	205.7	221.8	154.1	142.2	129.6	137.0
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	199.9	199.9	160.7	144.6	148.4	154.8
Fresh fish.....	3	195.5	197.6	179.6	141.3	155.9	169.9
All.....	9	198.4	199.2	169.1	143.3	151.4	160.8
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	233.3*	257.4*	165.9	127.5	112.9	124.4
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	125.4	109.3	120.2	97.5	99.7	122.8
Dried fruits.....	4	210.2	200.6	152.6	125.5	121.7	108.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	616.9	566.6	341.8	138.5	200.1	166.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	212.5	211.0	114.9	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	323.2	303.4	178.1	118.6	131.6	128.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	283.1	285.5	156.1	165.7	125.4	123.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	151.7	145.9	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	195.8	251.9	167.6	142.0	103.4	114.7
Condiments.....	5	172.0	168.2	147.5	121.7	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	219.0	221.7	152.4	144.1	112.7	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woolens.....	5	322.5	275.5	217.3	159.5	144.0	134.0
Cottons.....	4	225.8	203.2	158.6	128.5	146.8	143.0
Silks.....	3	118.9	118.9	108.5	79.7	93.8	87.4
Jutes.....	2	439.6	431.6	299.7	224.0	226.1	210.3
Flax products.....	4	289.7	286.9	213.1	163.5	114.7	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	155.7	147.1	132.5	107.0	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	261.1	242.6	188.2	143.3	135.4	129.5
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	344.3	345.7	313.7	192.1	207.1	180.5
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	203.3	173.5	151.4	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	228.9	221.1	198.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	275.4	273.7	242.1	176.1	172.8	163.2
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	267.3	246.7	148.9	105.2	102.0	104.5
Other metals.....	12	280.6	281.8	246.7	231.6	116.7	131.8
Implements.....	10	192.3	167.7	136.1	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	249.4	235.5	180.6	153.0	108.8	115.3
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	232.1	210.1	152.3	116.0	122.3	131.3
Lighting.....	4	109.9	109.9	88.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	183.2	170.0	126.8	105.6	110.2	115.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	204.4	204.3	182.2	175.2	183.4	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	209.3	202.5	158.2	114.8	111.3	112.4
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	257.8	258.4	193.7	158.1	104.1	144.7
All.....	48	220.0	219.4	174.3	145.0	140.7	142.5
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	188.0	188.0	143.6	145.9	146.6	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	226.8	226.8	195.5	170.3	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	198.5	176.6	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	190.0	195.7	152.3	138.7	128.8	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	254.4	255.3	262.1	170.6	111.6	112.8
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	396.6	396.6	300.8	142.0	230.9	325.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	175.5	175.5	143.6	134.7	138.4	134.7
Sundries.....	7	194.2	183.5	141.6	116.0	106.8	113.4
All.....	17	235.2	230.8	179.8	128.7	147.1	170.7
ALL COMMODITIES.....	†262	242.7	240.0	183.6	149.4	135.3	136.4

*Preliminary figures. * Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. *Straw-berries in June, apples in May.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Bread eased off at Toronto to 6.7c per lb., but at Victoria, B.C., was up to 8.9c per lb. Flour was easier in sympathy with the wheat market, being down about \$1.00 per bbl. Manitoba first patents declined to \$13.60 per bbl. in small lots at Toronto. Tapioca rose to 13½-15c per lb. Black tea was higher at 42½-44c. per lb. for common Pekoe. Sugar was 10c per hundred lower. Molasses rose to 71c per gallon. Glucose was easier. Cream of tartar rose to 60c per lb.

TEXTILES.—Ontario wool, washed, was up to 63-68c per lb. as compared with 41-45c a year ago. Unwashed wool was up to 49-53c as compared with 31-33c a year ago, and the market was still rising. A line of yarn reached \$1.35 per lb. and beaver cloth was up to \$3.55 per yd. Raw cotton was up to 24.9c per lb. at New York. Coloured cotton averaged 57.95c per lb. Japan silk, raw, was up to \$5.42½ per lb. Jute was steady, but hessians advanced to 15.29c per yd. Flax sewing twine rose to 44-46c per lb. Table oilcloth rose to \$2.82 per piece, and floor oilcloth to 42c per yard.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calfskins were easier at 27c per lb., but tallow rose to 14-19c. Boots continued upward, several lines advancing 10c per pair.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron, foundry No. 1, Nova Scotia, reached \$40.00-50.00 per ton, and Bessemer pig iron was up to \$62.00. Iron bars reached 5c per lb., and black sheets, galvanized sheets and tin plates were up. Wrought iron scrap rose to \$21.50 per ton. Antimony was easier at 25c per lb. Lead rose 2c to 15½c per lb. Quick-silver was lower at \$85 per flask. Silver was up to 77c per ounce. Spelter was easier at 12½c per lb. Tin was easier at 63-65c. Chain, crowbars, mallets, soldering irons and vises were also higher.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Connellsville coke rose to \$9.50-9.75 f.o.b. ovens. Supplies of Nova Scotia bituminous coal at Montreal were exhausted. Anthracite coal was unchanged at \$8.25 per ton at Montreal, but was scarce.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—New Brunswick spruce deals were slightly lower at \$21.00 per thousand, as it was difficult to get ships for export to Great Britain. Hemlock rose to \$23.00-24.00 at Ottawa, and spruce to \$24.00-25.00. Red oak was somewhat higher. In British Columbia several lines of lumber were up \$2.00 per thousand. Brick rose to \$15.00 per thousand. Lead pipe was up to 19c per lb. Nails, red lead, soil pipe and wire fencing were higher, but copper wire was somewhat lower. Linseed oil declined 25c per gallon as flax was down. Turpentine was about 2c lower. Shellac, varnish and white lead were higher.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Tubs and pails rose about 10 per cent as materials and labour were higher. Sad irons also advanced.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder was down to 4½c per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Binder twine rose to 19½c per lb. for the lower grade, and Manilla rope was up to 37c per lb. Rubber was easier at 70-71c per lb. Starch advanced 9¼c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying tables show the index numbers of retail and wholesale prices in other countries for which statistics are available.

In the United Kingdom retail prices of foods at the first of June were higher than before by about 2 per cent, the greatest increases being in mutton, beef, margarine, flour, tea, sugar and eggs. Bread was slightly upward, but fish and butter were lower. Wholesale prices in Great Britain were also higher at the first of June, and the prices were still more steeply upward during the month, the index number of the *Economist* showing a considerable advance at the end of June.

In the United States, prices of food appeared lower according to the index number of the *Annalist* and of *Gibson*, but the general level of prices was higher, there being advances in meats, dairy and garden products, clothing and metals, while breadstuffs were somewhat lower.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911....	7.14						115	983			90
1912....	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913....	7.34		1106				114	1037	108		98
1914....	7.73		1155				116	1098	114		101
1915....	7.86		1428				142	1201	115		100
1916....	8.79						167				
Jan. '14	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July....	7.42	100	1184	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103	103
Jan. 1915	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	113*	101
April....	7.79	124	1318	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	121*	97
July....	7.80	132½	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	124*	99
Oct....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	128*	103
1916											
Jan....	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	130*	106
April....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	134*	107
July....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		142*	109
Aug....	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	170	1284			112
Sept....	8.97	165	1468	268.6	219.5	124.6	173	1264			116
Oct....	9.30	168	1454		209.4	124.2	179	1289		152*	119
Nov....	9.81	178	1465	276.7	210.5	125.0	183	1313			124
Dec....	10.11	184	1459			130.6	186	1340			125
1917											
Jan....	10.27	187	1453	271.7		136.0	186	1359		160	125d
Feb....	10.46	189	1462			145.6	187	1346		166	131d
March....	10.70	192				151.5	191	1346			131d
April....	10.77	194					192				143d
May....	11.82	198									
June....	11.89	202									

a. January-March 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

d. Basis changed; calculated on old basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.					AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth	
	271	44	45	256	96	200	226		92	92
1890....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4			1053
1895....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0			760
1900....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c		894
1905....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3			910
1910....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205		1003
1911....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194		1000
1912....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327		1170
1913....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367		1088
1914....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303		1140
1915....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562		1604
1916....	182.0	196.3	137	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873		
Jan., 1914	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	53.2	1337		1085
April....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7362	119.791	57.7	1389		1113
July....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000	1185
October....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303		1229
Jan., 1915	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.840	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162	1387*
April....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362	1660*
July....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640	1822*
October....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494	1544*
1915										
Jan....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300	1502*
April....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297	1493*
July....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1331	
Aug....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1	1862	1318	1505
Sept....	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	152.018	78.4	1927	1311	
October....	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330	
Nov....	198.4	217.2	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1	2016	1325	
Dec....	204.8	223.0	154.3	208.04	13.6805	168.090	85.1	1981		
1917										
Jan....	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049		
Feb....	217.3	230.5	164.0	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064		
March....	220.6	240.9	169.0		14.1360	186.244	96.4	2061		
April....	228.7	244.5	173.0	274.45	14.5769	190.012	109.2	2049		
May....	240.0	246.0	174.0	238.16	15.1203	208.435	118.5			
June....	242.7	256.6		276.53	15.468	211.535	114.2			

a July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1000. *Quarter beginning that month.

**RETAIL PRICES OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.—
INTERIM REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL
TRADE COMMISSION**

ACCORDING to statements which appeared in the press of the United States about the end of June the United States Government is contemplating action to reduce the cost of anthracite coal to the consumer. Two months ago the Federal Trade Commission took up the subject of reduced prices with the anthracite dealers and obtained lower prices at the mines. A further readjustment will now be sought. There have also been conferences between officials and operators with a view to the reduction of the price of bituminous coal. The following interim report on retail prices of anthracite coal which was issued May 4 by the United States Federal Trade Commission is reprinted from the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (June, 1917, pp. 949-952):

By direction of the United States Senate as expressed in Resolution No. 217, Sixty-fourth Congress (Senator Hitchcock), the Federal Trade Commission has been engaged in an investigation of certain phases of the anthracite coal industry.

While that investigation was going forward a "buying panic" developed in the autumn of 1916, and enormous increases in retail prices resulted. Continuing its general investigations, the Federal Trade Commission turned immediate attention to this condition. The Commission, being about to make its report, finds that at this present moment the symptoms of the former unwarranted panic are recurring, and that there is now imminent a repetition of the conditions obtaining last winter.

These conditions were intolerable, and the Commission now, therefore, without waiting the transmission of its complete report on past conditions, is moved to call to the attention of the Senate the danger threatening the consumers of

anthracite coal and the steps thus far taken, based upon the knowledge of the Commission and within the limitations of its power, to avert that situation.

During the past week daily conferences have been held with anthracite operators, with the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, with leading jobbers, and with retailers from various parts of the country.

The Commission is able to say that there now exists no good reason for a panic in the anthracite market, nor for any increase in the present selling price to consumers. On the contrary, the retail prices generally obtaining to-day are unwarranted.

The wage increase agreed upon on April 26, 1917, will involve an increased cost of production of between 24 and 30 cents a ton. The price at which leading operators have announced that they will sell will not exceed this increase. This price is upon anthracite on cars at the mouth of the mine. There is no justification for a larger increase to be passed on to the consumer and these mine prices will not justify present retail prices in many instances.

The new wage scale with the United Mine Workers is a beneficial and steady-going factor in the industry. The Commission has received assurances both from responsible anthracite operators and from the miners' representatives that this will be a year of unusually large production. The mine prices announced for May reflect approximately the wage increase of last week. The Commission is assured that there is no reason why this price should not continue for the season and be subject to the usual summer discounts, namely, 40 cents per ton in May, 30 cents in June and 20 cents in July, and 10 cents in August.

The Commission believes that the custom normally followed by the majority

of retailers of passing the benefit of these discounts on to the consumer should be followed by the whole trade.

If the public is again so deceived as to indulge in a scramble for coal such as occurred last winter, the favourable situation above reported may be nullified. A demand for four months' coal in the single month of May will be most deplorable. If, on the other hand, purchases are made as usual, there will be no disturbance and small chance for speculators to fleece the public. The best thing that can happen now is for everyone to buy as has been his custom in former years. Such normal buying spreads evenly through the summer, and will insure a steady flow of the production of the mines through the channels of distribution, to build up usual supplies in the hands of consumers, and more especially to build up the normal stock piles of wholesalers and retailers at points far removed from the anthracite region. Many of these points must build up their winter supply during the summer when water transportation is available. Transportation will thereby be relieved of undue burdens and the coal will be steadily distributed during the summer against the needs of the winter.

During the coal panic of the winter of 1916-17, one of the greatest factors in the distressing and intolerable condition was the unwarranted and indefensible practice of using coal cars for warehouses. Coal was held in cars by speculators while shortage of cars was alleged as a cause of fuel shortage. The Commission calls your attention also to other activities of speculators in anthracite coal who perform no useful service in the distribution of the coal, but who insert themselves as a disturbing and clogging factor upon the industry and whose unearned profits are often much greater than those enjoyed by either miner or operator or honest dealer. These profits, in many instances more than 100 per cent, were paid by the consumer, together with enormous bills for car demurrage.

Within the scope of its powers, this Commission will continue to exert every

influence to avert the threatened recurrence of the conditions obtaining in the winter of 1916-17. To this end the Commission proposes to secure complete current information, keeping close to the conditions of production, distribution, price at the mouth of the mine, price to the jobbers, price to retailers, and price paid by the public.

The Commission will expose any unscrupulous wholesaler, jobber or retailer who seeks to mislead the public into a belief that exorbitant prices are justifiable or that there is any necessity to join in a frenzied bidding to secure immediate delivery for car-future needs.

The Commission will compile this information at frequent intervals and will ask the co-operation of the patriotic newspapers of the country to the end that the public may be kept constantly informed of what, in justice and reason, it should be expected to pay for anthracite and as to the volume of the production and stocks on hand existing at such times. The Commission has assurances from the anthracite operators that in case of local shortages being called to their attention by the Commission the operators will relieve such local stringency immediately.

The agencies which handle and distribute coal after it leaves the mine and before it comes into the hands of the consumer have also been heard to say to the Commission, through numerous representatives, that they desire and will expect only a fair and reasonable profit for the useful labor and service which they perform.

The fair retail price at any place is the price at the mouth of the mine plus freight, plus the reasonable dealer's profit and cost of local delivery. The May price at the mine of ordinary white ash anthracite, allowing for the 40 cent discount, is approximately as follows:

	Gross ton (2,240 pounds).	Net ton (2,000 pounds).
Egg	\$4.05	\$3.61
Stove	4.30	3.84
Chestnut	4.40	3.93

So, then, anthracite coal consumers of the United States may feel assured, first, that there is an adequate supply of coal; second, that that supply will be taken out and prepared for use in a large and constant flow during the summer months; third, that in so far as the power of constant scrutiny and publicity are effective, the Federal Trade Commission will function; fourth, that prices at the mine will be reasonable and such as would not justify the average prices now being paid by consumers.

As to the price of coal to the consumer for the coming season, this leaves two problems for further action, either by the Congress of the United States or by

some authority to be designated by Congress. First, the elimination of the element of speculation and the charging of an exorbitant price or the withholding from use of this necessity of life, and second, the imperative need of keeping the coal moving from the point of its production to its final destination and of preventing coal cars from being held out of use for the purpose of speculative storage.

The Federal Trade Commission will have the honour to present to you at an early time a further and detailed report and recommendation upon the anthracite coal industry.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1917

DURING June the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to two fair wage contracts. These contracts were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and contained the usual fair wage clause.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Manufacture, erection and completion of a steel subway bridge under the tracks of the Intercolonial Railway at Trenton, County of Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, The Maritime Bridge Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, June 12, 1917. Amount, schedule rates.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Manufacture, erection and completion of five steel bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, and the removal of the present superstructure in each case, as follows: (1) River Shibouette bridge; (2) Murphy's big bridge; (3) South River; (4) Black River; (5) Barrachois. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1917. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

The fair wages clause obtaining in

such cases was inserted in the above contracts.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in May for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 467.76
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps	565.07
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	3,301.25
Supplying mail bags.....	235.80
Repairing mail bags.....	7,018.62
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	4,031.70
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	1,043.22
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes and steel portable boxes.....	59.95
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	34.10
Repairing post office scales.....	7.60
Supplying new parcel receptacles.....	265.50
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	40.80

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917

DURING June, according to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour, 59 workpeople were killed, as compared with 29 in May and 55 in June, 1916, an increase of 30 over the May record and four over the record for June a year ago.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JUNE, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
AGRICULTURE—				
Fireman.....	Travers, Alta.	June 13	1	Kicked by a horse.
Cheese maker.....	Chemong, Ont.	" 19	1	Explosion of steam boiler.
LUMBERING—				
Sawmill employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 1	1	Struck by flying piece of lumber.
Sawmill employee.....	Bradner, B.C.	" 23	1	Fell from a flat car.
Sawmill engineer.....	Windsor, Ont.	" "	1	Struck by a belt of machine.
Logger.....	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 27	1	Crushed by logs.
MINING, METALLIFEROUS WORKS & QUARRIES				
Miner.....	Creighton Mines, Ont.	" 1	1	Blasting operations.
Molybdenite miner.....	Quyon, Que.	" 9	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Smelter employee.....	Trail, B.C.	" 18	1	Electrocuted.
Miners.....	Ainsworth, B.C.	" 19	1	Fall of rock.
Mine surveyor and helpers.....	Cumberland, B.C.	" 3	4	Explosion of gas.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—				
Roofer.....	Montmorency, Que.	" 1	1	Fell from roof.
Bricklayer's helper.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1	Struck by falling brick.
Builder's laborer.....		" 7	1	Fall.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—				
Foundry worker.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	1	Explosion of molten metal.
Moulder.....	Brantford, Ont.	" 16	1	Fell through elevator shaft.
Shipyard employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 2	1	Particulars not received.
Steel worker.....	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	" 14	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Steel worker.....	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
Power house employee.....	Montreal, Que.	" 5	1	Mangled by machinery.
Gasoline engine operator.....	Tilbury, Ont.	" 13	1	Caught in belt of engine.
Road roller engineer.....	Glasgow, N.S.	" 21	1	Crushed under road roller.
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 4	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Coteau Landing, Que.	" 25	1	Deraiment of a track velocipede.
Lineman.....	Cobalt, Ont.	" 2	1	Electrocuted.
WOODWORKING TRADES—				
Employee (wall-board factory).....	Thorold, Ont.	" 19	1	Struck by a carrier.
Woodworker.....	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	1	Struck by broken machine belt.
TEXTILE—				
Woollen mill operative.....	Amherst, N.S.	" 21	1	Mangled by belt of carding machine.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Fireman.....	Outlook, Sask.	" 9	1	Runover by locomotive.
Fireman.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	1	Fell between moving cars.
Brakeman.....	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 1	1	Deraiment of a car.
Brakeman.....	Biggar, Sask.	" 11	1	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Alberton, P.E.I.	" 20	1	Struck and run over by a car.
Brakeman.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	Collision of cars.
Brakeman.....	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 11	1	Fell from moving train.
Yardman.....	Lambton, Ont.	" 3	1	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Simcoe, Ont.	" 5	1	Run over by cars.
Car repairer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	1	Crushed under cars.
Brakeman.....	Swift Current, Sask.	" 14	1	Run over by locomotive.
Machinist.....	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	1	Struck by broken belt.
Machinist.....	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	" 26	1	Explosion of air tank.
Sectionman.....	East Angus, Que.	" 26	1	Struck by piece of coal falling from moving train.
Sectionman.....	M.P. 63.5 Nemegos, S.D., Ont.	" "	1	Fell from hand car.
Sectionman.....	Mountain, Ont.	" 3	1	Crushed by a derailed car.
Signalman.....	Neepawa, Ont.	" 6	1	Velocipede struck by a train.
NAVIGATION—				
Marine engineer.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	1	Drowned.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.	" 4	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—				
Driver.....	London, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell from and run over by wagon.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.	" 11	1	Kicked by a horse.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.	" "	1	Kicked by a horse.
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES—				
Brickyard employee.....	Fredericton, N.B.	" 22	1	Crushed by a falling piece of clay.
Pulp Mill employee.....	Millbank, N.B.	" 2	1	Crushed against steel door arch when riding past same on cars.
Elevator boy.....	Merriton, Ont.	" 23	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Watchman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	Burned—Explosion of coal oil lantern.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—				
Laborer.....	Magrath, Alta.	" 16	1	Crushed under falling poles.
Laborer.....	Sullivan, B.C.	" 29	1	Falling tree.

MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF LABOUR, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSIONS, ETC., IN CANADA

Canada

Department of Labour: Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P., Minister; F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister and Editor of *Labour Gazette*; Bryce M. Stewart, Chief of Statistics and Associate Editor of *Labour Gazette*.

[The Department of Labour administers the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Combines Investigation Act; fixes fair wages schedules to be inserted in Government contracts; collects and classifies statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, and publishes monthly the *Labour Gazette* and periodically special bulletins on trade and labour conditions, prices, labour legislation, etc.]

Alberta

Inspection of Mines: (Under Department of Public Works). John T. Stirling, Chief Inspector, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Department of Labour: Honourable J. W. deB. Farris, Minister.

[At the date of publication the Department had not been completely established, but the Act passed by the legislature indicates that the objects of the Department will be to administer laws affecting labour; to improve relations between employers and employees; to place labour where the demand for same exists; to regulate sanitary and other conditions relating to the health and well-being of the industrial classes; to encourage the establishment of new industries in British Columbia; to provide for technical training, etc., etc.]

Inspection of Factories: C. R. Gordon, Chief Inspector, Court House, Vancouver. Inspection of Mines: R. F. Tolmie, Deputy Minister of Mines, Victoria.

Workmen's Compensation Board: E. S. H. Winn, chairman, Victoria; Parker Williams, Victoria; Hugh B. Gilmour, Victoria.

Manitoba

Bureau of Labour: (Under Public Works Department). E. McGrath, Secretary, Winnipeg; John Carrol, Ida H. Bauslaugh, factory inspectors, Winnipeg.

[The Bureau of Labour collects and publishes information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, strikes, labour organizations, relations between capital and labour, etc. Also administers the Manitoba Factories Act, Shops Regulation Act, Public Buildings Act, Steam Boiler Inspection Act, Passenger and Freight Elevator Act and Fair Wages Act.]

Fair Wage Board: S. G. Oxtan, chairman, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Winnipeg; W. J. Davidson, Winnipeg; Geo. Armstrong, Winnipeg.

[Fixes fair wage schedules for insertion in Provincial Government contracts.]

Workmen's Compensation Board: H. G. Wilson, Commissioner, Winnipeg; Wm. Neill, Secretary, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick

Factory Commission: Kilgour Shives, Campbellton; Emma S. Fiske, St. John; Michael Kelly, St. John; Charles McDonald, St. John. Inspection of Factories and Hotels: James Kenny, St. John. Board of Examining Engineers: James Sullivan, Newcastle; Jas. Irwin, St. John; John B. Cudlip, St. John.

Nova Scotia

Factory and Mines Inspection: (Under Department Public Works). H. Donkin, C.E., Deputy Minister, Halifax;

Phillip Ring, factory inspector, Department of Public Works, Halifax. Workmen's Compensation Board: V. J. Paton, K.C., chairman, Halifax; Fred. W. Armstrong, Halifax; John T. Joy, Halifax.

Ontario

Trades and Labour Branch: (Under the Department of Public Works). Walter A. Riddell, superintendent, Toronto.

D. M. Medcalf, Chief Boiler Inspector, Toronto; James T. Burke, Chief Factory, Shop and Office Inspector, Toronto; Wm. C. McGhie, Chairman of Board of Examiners, Stationary Engineers, Toronto.

[Among the duties of this branch are included the collection of statistical and other information; investigation and research respecting trades and industries in the province; the establishment and supervision of employment bureaus; the administration of the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Steam Boiler Act, and generally the administration of all labour

legislation other than the Workmen's Compensation Act.]

Bureau of Mines: T. F. Sutherland, Chief Inspector, Toronto. Workmen's Compensation Board: Samuel Price, Chairman, Toronto; A. W. Wright, Vice-Chairman, Toronto; J. M. McCutcheon, Secretary, Toronto.

Quebec

Inspection of Industrial establishments and public buildings: (Under Department of Public Works and Labour). Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Minister; Louis Guyon, Chief Inspector, 9 St. John street, Montreal; Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration: Felix Marois, Department of Public Works, Quebec; Inspection of Mines: (Under Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries). A. O. Dufresne, Assistant Superintendent of Mines, Quebec.

Saskatchewan

Bureau of Labour: (Under Department of Agriculture). Thos. Molloy, Secretary, Regina.

[Collects and publishes statistical information regarding labour, operates employment bureaus, etc.]

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Plaintiff was working for the defendant as stonecutter at so much a piece.

**Industrial
Accident.
Application
of the Act on
work at so
much a piece**

While he was working a parcel of granite struck his right eye, and as he had previously lost his left eye, he became entirely blind. He sued his employer, whose defence was substantially

that the plaintiff was making granite blocks for street paving at a fixed price; that he was his own master, was not obliged to receive any orders from his employer or its representatives, could commence or finish his work or be absent therefrom when he pleased without permission; that the company had no supervision or control over him or

his tools, and that he was a sub-contractor and never received a fixed salary, and that therefore the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec did not apply to the relations which existed between them. The Superior Court, however, did not share that view and condemned the employer to pay to the plaintiff \$325 for a year's salary and an annual rent of \$325, with the option of paying a capital of \$2,000. The defendant company appealed from this judgment, which was affirmed by the Court of King's Bench sitting in Appeal, the Court holding that the plaintiff was really an employee of the defendant company, as the latter had the right to pay by the piece or by the hour, to make him work eight hours per day, and to dismiss him if his work was

not well done or materials were spoiled, such conditions evidently constituting as between them the relation of employer and employee. (*Quebec — Hendry v. Laurentian Granite Company, Limited.*)

While the plaintiff in an action to recover compensation for an industrial

**Permanent
partial incapacity which may
be cured.
Application
of the Act**

accident was working for the defendant company, a shell weighing 18 pounds fell from a shelf and struck his left arm, causing paralysis of that arm, and, subsequently of the left leg.

He was treated by a specialist who testified at the trial that "the malady was essentially curable, but could not say whether he could cure it, nor be positive as to whether another doctor would have the same difficulty or not." The Superior Court sitting at Montreal, "considering that plaintiff suffers from the complete paralysis of the left leg and arm, due to a lesion of the nervous system caused by the accident in question herein which has resisted, up to the present, all attempts at cure, but which may possibly be cured, . . . that such possibility of cure is uncertain and contingent," considering also that "the incapacity from which plaintiff suffers owing to the said accident . . . must be considered as permanent and partial incapacity inasmuch as all attempts at cure have entirely failed, and the duration of the malady increases the difficulty of curing the same," condemned the defendant company to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$2,000 with interest from date of service of action and costs. (*Quebec—Martha v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

A baggageman took action against a railway company with which he had been

**Claim for
Damages for
breach of contract dismissed**

employed to recover damages for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendants, with an alternative claim for damages for breach of contract in not

giving him employment. A claims agent of the company had induced him to sign a release, and he asserted that he did so on the promise of the agent that the company would give him employment. The agreement to employ him, however, was not written in the release. At the trial, the release was held to be valid, and judgment was reserved as to the alternative claim. The claim was subsequently disallowed and the action dismissed without costs. In the judgment it was pointed out that the plaintiff's daughter stated on cross-examination that the agent said he would do his best to get a position for him, and that to the plaintiff's knowledge the agent was not the officer who could make the appointment to any of the positions in question. Correspondence also showed that the defendants did make *bona fide* efforts to give him employment, even after the expiry of six months after the accident. (*Ontario—Baker v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Four employees of an Alberta coal company laid claim for wages under

**Meaning of
words 'clerks'
and 'servants'**

Section 54 of the Companies Ordinance, which provides that the directors of a company shall, under certain circumstances, be liable to the clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices thereof for six months' wages due for services performed for the company. The claim of the employees under this ordinance depended upon the meaning of the terms 'clerks' and 'servants.' It was ruled by the Court that the word 'servant' was sufficiently wide to cover the claimant, who was described as the mine superintendent, but who had very restricted authority. It also covered the company's doctor, who looked solely to the company for his livelihood, and who was under obligation to be ready at all times when occasion arose to exercise his professional skill in favour of any one connected with the company. The word 'clerk' covers the company's bookkeeper, but does not cover the auditor, who was under contract with the company to do

the accounting work for the sum of \$40 a month, as much if not all of his work could be performed by his employee in

accordance with the sense of his contract. *Alberta—Re Yellowhead Pass Coal and Coke Company, Limited.*)

REVIEWS

ONTARIO.—Annual Report of the Director of Industrial and Technical Education for the year 1916. (Being Appendix D to the Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1916). Toronto: 1917. 14 pp.

Notwithstanding the war, there has been marked progress in industrial and technical education in Ontario during recent years, as shown in the Report of the Director of Industrial and Technical Education for 1916. In 1911, the Industrial Education Act was passed, empowering municipalities to establish industrial and technical schools, and advantage of the Act has been taken to such an extent that at the time of the writing of the report there were only two urban municipalities with a population of over 8,000 that had not established schools, and one of these had taken steps to make a beginning next autumn. The attendance of pupils at these schools has increased from 3,750 in the school year of 1911-12 to 20,126 in the year 1916-17. In the same period provincial grants for industrial education have increased from \$5,380.26 to \$58,192.65.

Technical Education in Ontario

In discussing educational needs and problems, it is pointed out that the human resources of the community are not fully developed because of the failure of children to become equipped with a full common school education and through the failure of the youth to obtain an adequate vocational equipment for a life career in some useful trade or calling. It is suggested that the extent of the loss through these causes should be the subject of investigation, and the following recommendations are made:

(1) That additional facilities be provided through full-time or part-time day schools for children beyond 14 years of age in which vocational training with an

industrial bias in urban centres and an agricultural bias in rural centres is made an essential part.

(2) That attendance at part-time or full-time day schools be made compulsory for all children between 14 and 16 years of age.

(3) That in the larger urban centres agencies be established to assist parents and pupils in selecting suitable vocations and courses of training.

The main obstacle to fulfilling these conditions is stated to be lack of funds, and the need of federal support is emphasized.

UNITED STATES.—Care of Dependents of Enlisted Men in Canada. By Herbert Wolfe, U.S. Department of Labour. Children's Bureau. Bureau Publication No. 25. 1917. 56 pp.

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has issued a report on the care of dependents of enlisted men in Canada, prepared by Mr. S. Herbert Wolfe, an actuary of New York, who recently visited this country for the purpose of inquiring into this subject. For the purposes of the report the assistance received by the dependents of officers and enlisted men in the Canadian force is considered under two divisions: (I) benefits payable while in service, and (II) benefits payable after discharge.

(I) Benefits payable to dependents of enlisted men on service are of four kinds: (1) Assigned pay.—Enlisted men with dependents are required to assign at least one-half of their pay (not including the field allowance) at the time of their enlistment, and may assign not more than 20 days' pay in each month. Officers, however, are not required to assign any definite part of their pay.

(2) Separation allowance.—The Government also grants to dependents of volunteers a separation allowance according to the following scale:

	Per month.
Privates	\$20
Sergeants	25
Warrant officers	30
Lieutenants	30
Captains	40
Majors	50
Lieutenant-colonels	60

(3) Life insurance.—Certain municipalities have protected the families of their residents who have enlisted by insuring the lives of officers and men on active service. An Act was passed by the Legislature of Ontario in 1915, enabling municipal corporations to pass by-laws for this purpose. These policies have been issued by companies with headquarters in the United States, except in the case of Toronto, which provides about three-quarters of the insurance itself, having established a municipal insurance bureau when the companies declined to cover any more lives on the terms previously arranged. In Toronto, every officer and enlisted man residing within the city limits, who volunteers for overseas service, is protected by a life insurance policy of \$1,000 running from the time of his enlistment to his death or six months after his discharge or resignation.

(4) Canadian Patriotic Fund.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund, maintained in part by voluntary subscriptions and in part by provincial and municipal grants, assists families who are in need of help, and whose income from all sources, including the assigned pay and separation allowance, is insufficient to enable them to live according to a reasonable standard of comfort. The amount provided through this fund varies with the individual needs of the dependent families and with the relative cost of living in the different localities. A standard scale applicable to large cities like Montreal and Toronto provides a monthly allowance of \$25 to the wife of a private

having three children between the ages of 10 and 15 years. If her husband assigns the minimum portion of his pay allowed she will receive \$15 per month from assigned pay, \$20 as separation allowance, and \$25 from the Patriotic Fund, a total of \$60 per month.

(II) Benefits payable after discharge are of two kinds: (1) Pensions payable to the dependents of an enlisted man who has died on active service or whose death occurs after his discharge as a result of disability received in action. The scale of pensions ranges from \$480 a year for a private soldier to \$2,700 a year for a brigadier-general. Discharged men who are totally or partially disabled are entitled to pensions based on the same scale, but varying according to the extent of the disability. An additional allowance of not more than \$250 a year may be granted to those up to the rank of lieutenant who are totally helpless. Those whose disability is estimated at 60 per cent or more are entitled to a further special allowance for each child amounting to \$6 a month for those of the rank of lieutenant or under, \$7 a month for captains, \$8 for majors, and \$10 for those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, colonel or brigadier-general.

(2) Payments during re-education.—Disabled soldiers who are unable to follow their previous occupations are offered a course of training by the Military Hospitals Commission in some trade better adapted to their condition. While undertaking the course in vocational education the soldier is allowed \$8 a month spending money and is given his maintenance, or, if he lives at home, is allowed \$1 a day. Should he be married his wife receives a further allowance consisting of the difference between \$35 a month and the amount of his pension, and an allowance is also granted for each child, the maximum for wife and children being \$55 a month, which, with the soldier's spending money and maintenance allowance, makes a total of \$93 a month for a family of husband, wife and six children.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

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Number 8

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

In this Issue

The demand for labour during July continued to be marked in the metals and textiles group of manufacturing and in mining, lumbering and agriculture. The trend of wages continued upward, but in prices certain foods were lower, while some materials were upward. The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 242.6 for July as compared with 242.7 for June, and the cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$11.62 in the middle of July as compared with \$11.89 in the middle of June. The number of new strikes was 18, as compared with 16 in June. Nine of the new strikes and eight of those commencing prior to July were adjusted, leaving 14 unsettled disputes on the Department's record at the end of the month. Special articles deal with the settlement of labour difficulties in the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass district and in metal mines at Cobalt, and a synopsis is given of the report of the investigation into cold storage establishments under the Order-in-Council of November 10, 1916. In addition to the usual monthly summaries, the quarterly articles on unemployment in trade unions and changes in wages and hours also appear.

During July the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation affecting: (1) storemen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg; (2) commercial telegraphers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and (3) carmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In the first two cases agreements were effected; in the case of the Grand Trunk carmen the company was willing to accept the Board's findings but the employees were not, and at the end of the month the Department was in correspondence with the employees on the subject. Nine applications were received. In three cases the disputes were settled by renewed negotiations between the parties without Conciliation Boards; in four cases Boards were established; in one case the Act was not applicable, and in another instance proceedings were pending at the end of the month. During the month two disputes in connection with which applications for Boards had been received during June were also adjusted without a Board.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The sixth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada for the calendar

Labour Organization in Canada in 1916

year 1916 has been issued by the Department of Labour. The report shows that the loss in trade union membership recorded in the two previous years has been partially overcome by the increase of 17,064 reported for 1916, the total numerical strength at the close of the year being 160,407. In all there were 1,842 local branch unions in Canada, of which 1,626 had 129,123 members affiliated with international organizations, 189 had 22,884 members connected with non-international bodies, and 27 independent units had 8,400 members. There was a loss of 35 international local branches during the year, but the membership in unions of this class was increased by 14,401; the non-international bodies lost two branches and 780 members, and the independent units were decreased by four, but the reported membership showed a gain of 3,443. The membership of all classes of organized labour in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past six years, is as follows: 1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799; 1914, 166,163; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407. Of the 1,842 local trade union branches, 828 were located in 18 cities, and of these 589 reported a membership of 69,225, representing over 40 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal occupies first place as to number of local branches, while Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver follow in the order named.

Nearly all of the central labour organizations operating in Canada have benefit features on a varying scale. A table is given in the report showing the expenditure made on this account by the various organizations, the disbursements for 1916 being \$12,502,128, a decrease of \$2,063,237 as compared with the payments in 1915. A chapter gives details of restrictive measures which have been adopted by certain labour organizations against members joining the military

forces, and the action of central labour bodies in Canada on registration is also recorded. Figures are given showing the extent to which the trade unionists of the Dominion have contributed to the Canadian expeditionary forces since the outbreak of the war in August, 1914. The report serves as a directory of trade unions for the Dominion for 1917, including as it does particulars not only of every known local trade union in Canada, but also a list of all international and non-international central organizing bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers.

* * *

The Reconstruction Committee of the United Kingdom has issued an Interim

A Suggested Scheme of Co-operation in Industry in the United Kingdom

Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils submitted by the Subcommittee on Relations Between Employers and Employed. The Subcommittee was mainly composed of prominent representatives of employers' associations and trade unions and their report, which has been sent by the Ministry of Labour to the leading employers' associations and trade unions, puts forth certain important proposals for the better regulation of industry. In a covering letter, Sir D. J. Shackleton states that the war cabinet are deeply concerned with these questions and they feel strongly that action cannot be deferred until after the war as it is essential that the problems concerning the organization of industry which peace will bring should be fully and frankly discussed between employers and employed before they actually arise. The proposals of the sub-committee are applicable only to well-organized industries and are intended to deal with only one aspect of the problem of industrial reconstruction. The report states that in the interest of the community it is vital that after the war the co-operation of all classes established during the war should continue, and more especially with re-

gard to the relations between employers and employed. For securing improvement in the latter it is essential that any proposals put forward should offer to workpeople the means of attaining improved conditions of employment and a higher standard of comfort generally, and involve the enlistment of their active and continuous co-operation in the promotion of industry. To this end it seems necessary that there should be established for each industry an organization, representative of employers and workpeople, to have as its object the regular consideration of matters affecting the progress and well-being of the trade from the point of view of all those engaged in it, so far as this is consistent with the general interest of the community.

It is recommended that the Government should propose to the various associations of employers and employed a form of joint standing industrial councils in the several industries where they do not already exist, composed of representatives of employers and employed. The appointment of a chairman should be left to the council, who may decide that there should be: (1) a chairman for each side of the council; (2) a chairman and vice-chairman selected from members of the council (one from each side of the council); (3) a chairman chosen by the council from independent persons outside the industry; or, (4) a chairman nominated by such person or authority as the council may determine, or, failing agreement, by the Government.

The council should meet at regular and frequent intervals to consider matters affecting the several industries, and particularly the establishment of a closer co-operation between employers and employed. Questions connected with demobilization will call for early attention. In the well organized industries one of the first questions to be considered should be the establishment of local and works organizations to supplement and make more effective the work of the central bodies. A triple organi-

zation is necessary—in the workshops, the districts, and nationally. It is suggested that the following proposals should be laid before the national industrial council:

(a) That district councils, representative of the trade unions and of the employers' associations in the industry, should be created or developed out of the existing machinery for negotiation in the various trades. (b) That works committees, representative of the management and of the workers employed should be instituted in particular works to act in close co-operation with the district and national machinery.

Among the questions with which it is suggested that the national councils should deal or allocate to district councils or works committees, the following may be selected for special mention: (1) The better utilization of the practical knowledge and experience of the workpeople. (2) Means of securing to the workpeople a greater share in and responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions under which their work is carried on. (3) The settlement of the general principles governing the conditions of employment, including the methods of fixing, paying and readjusting wages, having regard to the need for securing to the workpeople a share in the increased prosperity of the industry. (4) The establishment of regular methods of negotiation for issues arising between employers and workpeople, with a view both to the prevention of differences and to their better adjustment when they appear. (5) Means of ensuring to the workpeople the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, without undue restriction upon change of occupation or employer. (6) Methods of fixing and adjusting earnings, piecework prices, etc., and of dealing with the many difficulties which arise with regard to the method and amount of payment apart from the fixing of general standard rates, which are already covered by paragraph (3). (7) Technical education and training. (8) Industrial

research and the full utilization of its results. (9) The provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilization of inventions and improvements designed by workpeople and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements. (10) Improvements of processes, machinery and organization and appropriate questions relating to management and the examination of industrial experiments, with special reference to co-operation in carrying new ideas into effect and full consideration of the workpeople's point of view in relation to them. (11) Proposed legislation affecting the industry.

The sub-committee are of the opinion "that a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed must be founded upon something other than a cash basis. What is wanted is that the workpeople should have a greater opportunity of participating in the discussion about and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected." The sub-committee give it as their considered opinion that an essential condition of securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed in that there should be adequate organization on the part of both employers and workpeople. It is intended that all pledges relative to the restoration of trade union rules shall be redeemed without qualification unless the particular trade union concerned agrees to alteration.

Questions addressed by the Reconstruction Committee to the Sub-Committee, and given with the answers in an appendix to the report, show that there already exist in most organized trades joint bodies for particular purposes, and it is not proposed that the industrial councils should necessarily disturb these existing bodies.

The subject of workmen's compensation is being investigated in the province of New Brunswick by a Commission appointed by Order-in-Council of the third of January, 1917. The Commission was directed to inquire

**Workmen's
Compensation
in New Brun-
swick**

into the working of the Ontario and Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Acts, with reference to their applicability to the province of New Brunswick. In an interim report, however, the Commission asked for enlarged powers so that they might give consideration to other Acts, and that means might be provided for obtaining better information as to industrial conditions in New Brunswick. In view of these recommendations the legislature passed, June 22, "An Act to Aid and Facilitate the Work of the Commission to Enquire into the Working of the Ontario and Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Acts." This Act authorized the Commission to require employers of labour to file with the Secretary-Treasurer of the province for the use of the Commission certified copies of their pay-rolls, and under date of June 30 a statement was published in the New Brunswick Gazette calling upon employers to furnish this information. The Commission has held meetings to which workpeople and employers have been invited to express their views on the subject of workmen's compensation.

* * *

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its 46th annual convention at Winnipeg June 12-14, with over 100 delegates in attendance. The retiring President's address dealt with criticism of Canadian manufacturers' profits on war contracts, tariff matters, Government ownership of railways and others questions of interest to the association. He pointed out that the real function of the

**Canadian
Manufacturers'
Association's
Annual
Convention**

association was to give service, to advance and protect the interests of Canadian manufacturers, to foster the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries and to assist in the development of Canadian export trade. The Secretary's report outlined what was being done towards the establishment of a chain of offices of the association from coast to coast and suggested improvements in the legal department, the establishment of a chemical department and of a commercial reference library. An important statement was made by Dr. Ruttan, of the Government Research Council, who stated that Western Canada would have an abundance of coal within a short time at a cost about two-thirds the price of anthracite, through a process for the treatment of lignite coal. The whole scheme for a large production at Winnipeg was complete and had been recommended to the Government. Proposed increases in freight and passenger rates and the business profits war tax were discussed and resolutions were passed favouring conscription, the abolition of the patronage system and Government action to provide in as far as possible an accurate supply of railway cars and locomotives. It was recommended that a board of trustees should be appointed to receive all monies of the railway companies unable to meet their obligations and to determine and supervise all expenditures of the railways to which advances might have to be made. The association's legislative committee in its report characterized the Alberta Factories Act as "ill-considered." The committee cited as evidence of the urgent need for amending the Act, the provision that no person shall be employed for more than one shift in one day unless the Inspector permits employment for a longer period on either shift, for reasons of trade or commerce. As further evidence the committee drew attention to the clause in the Act requiring that employers shall heat their premises and that in no case shall the temperature be less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, unless authorized by the Inspector in

writing. The minimum wage feature of the Act was considered the most serious. On this the committee states: "Although the minimum is based on a fairly safe rate for present conditions, with reasonable allowances in the case of apprentices, the principle of the minimum wage is economically so unsound that your committee feel justified in putting in a strong protest." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. R. Parsons, Toronto; First Vice-President, W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg; Second Vice-President, T. P. Howard, Montreal; Treasurer, J. F. Ellis, Toronto.

* * *

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of

**Proposed
Dominion Aid
to Returned
Soldiers in
Settling upon
the Land**

the Interior "To Assist Returned Soldiers in Settling Upon the Land and to Increase Agricultural Production."

The Bill proposes a Soldier Settlement Board to consist of three com-

missioners. The Minister of the Interior at the request of the Board may reserve Dominion lands for the purposes of the Act, but all such reservations lapse three years after the close of the present war. The Minister may grant to any settler recommended by the Board a free entry for not more than 160 acres of such lands subject to such conditions as in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council are necessary to secure the use of the land for the purposes for which it is granted. The Board may loan a settler not more than \$2,500 for,—the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; payment of incumbrances on land used for agricultural purposes; the improvement of agricultural land, the erection of farm buildings, the purchase of stock, machinery and equipment; and such other purposes as the Board may approve. Before making loans the Board must be satisfied that the value of the security offered is sufficient to justify the loan, the value to be estimated on the basis of the agricultural productiveness of the

land and the commercial value of any other security given. Also that the applicant has the ability to make from the land a fair living for himself and his family, after paying the interest and amortization charges and other payments due. All loans must be expended under the supervision of the Board. Loans upon Dominion lands constitute a first charge against the land and loans upon other lands must be secured by first mortgages, the interest being 5 per cent in each case. Payments of principal and interest are to be made in equal annual instalments extending over a period of not more than 20 years, but the settler may at any time pay the whole or any part of the money borrowed with in-

terest. The Board may defer the payment of the whole or part of the first two instalments. In the case of Dominion lands, patents are not to be issued until the loan and all interest due has been paid in full. The Bill also provides that the Board may with the approval of the Governor-in-Council make provision for,—the placing of returned soldiers with farmers in order that they be instructed in farming; agricultural training stations for returned soldiers; farm instructors and inspectors to assist settlers with information and instruction in farming; training in domestic and household science for settlers' wives and female dependents.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

During July, employment in general continued at a high level and the trend of wages was again upward. There was no slackening of the abnormal activity in met-

The Labour Market

als; outputs were well maintained by the large Nova Scotia steel industries and by the steel plant at Hamilton; at the Toronto Municipal Employment Bureau rolling mill hands were in demand. Employment in shipbuilding was expanding rapidly. In foods much overtime was worked in flour and cereal mills, and in the fruit districts of Ontario and British Columbia women were in demand for fruit picking and fruit and vegetable canning. Employment in the tobacco trade was only fair, but in textiles, factories were working to capacity and overtime was general. Employment in the clothing trade was reported good, except at Toronto and Winnipeg. Activity continued in pulp and paper, with acid-workers in demand at Ottawa. In printing, employment was good in the Maritime

Provinces and in Western Ontario, but elsewhere only fair. Employment was generally good in wood-working, especially in factories supplying boxes and baskets to the fruit trade. In shoe factories and tanneries quietness was reported from Quebec cities, but in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario employment was good. Railway traffic continued active, although some centres reported a falling off from last month. In navigation some dullness was reported at Atlantic ports, but at lake ports and on the Pacific coast conditions were very good. In the Cobalt district metal mining improved with the adjustment of labour difficulties, and in British Columbia smelters were busier with the arrival of coke shipments after the settlement of labour troubles in the Crow's Nest coal mines. As to employment in the building trades, the value of building permits issued in 35 cities was about 10 per cent greater than in June and about 40 per cent greater than in July of last year. In lumbering, saw-mills were running

to capacity, and there was a demand for bushmen at Ottawa; employment in lumbering was very good in British Columbia, although bush fires caused a suspension of operations in the Fernie district. In civic employment, 14 cities reported increases of about 4 per cent, as compared with June, in the number of employees temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid such employees in the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month. There was a heavy demand for help on the farms for the haying season, to which provincial employment bureaus in Ontario gave special attention; in Saskatchewan the provincial employment bureau at Saskatoon also reported a brisk demand for farm help. Reports from 100 employment offices show a daily average of 1335.2 vacancies notified to all offices in June as compared with 1393.0 in May and with 1312.1 in June, 1916. The percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions on June 30 was 1.3 as compared with 2.2 at the end of March and with 2.1 at the close of June, 1916.

During July there were 31 strikes in existence, involving 178 firms and 12,912 employees.

Strikes Eighteen of these strikes, involving 110 firms and 5,245 employees, began during the month, while 13 disputes affecting 68 firms and 7,667 employees commenced prior to July. The termination of ten of the July and eight of the older disputes was reported during the month, leaving 13 unsettled strikes on record at the end of July. Nine classes of employees were affected by the disputes beginning during July.

Seasonal changes in prices of potatoes, cattle and beef, fruits, fish, hides, with some declines in flour, metals and some other articles offset advances in fuel, iron, steel, hardware and tex-

tiles, so that the general price level was little changed and many foods were lower. The Department's index number of wholesale prices for July was practically unchanged from that for June, standing at 242.6 as compared with 242.7 for June, and the weekly budget of retail food prices at the middle of the month was lower at \$11.62 as compared with \$11.89 for June. Retail prices for potatoes were lower, but there were also decreases in eggs, butter, cheese, bread and flour, although eggs later began to rise. Coal averaged slightly lower, but wood was upward. Some advances in rents also occurred.

There was a falling off in the number of changes in wages and hours of labour

**Changes in
Wages
and Hours**

reported to the Department during the month of July. The number of changes reported was 18, and 5,394 workpeople were affected, as compared with 30 changes and 46,500 workpeople affected in June. All of the changes reported were in the nature of increases in wages and one involved a reduction in working hours as well. More than half the workpeople affected were employed in the transportation group. Longshoremen to the number of 670 engaged at Pacific coast ports received increases ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour. Freight handlers at Vancouver also received an increase in wages and had their time reduced from a ten-hour to a nine-hour day. At Montreal, 2,100 motormen and conductors were given a general increase of 2 cents an hour. At Nanaimo, underground workers in the different collieries received a ten per cent increase, and coal mines of the Grant Coal Company were given an eight per cent increase, which brought their wages up to those prevailing in the Nanaimo district. A lumber company at Ladysmith gave an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per day to the different classes of workpeople employed. Cupola men and helpers in the Algoma Steel Company were granted

from 50 cents to \$1 bonuses on every 100 tons after the first 100 tons; helpers also received an increase of 2½ cents per hour. In the building trades, plumbers and steamfitters at Toronto, and carpenters at Vancouver received increases. At Vancouver 200 men and girls employed in the sugar refinery were granted an increase in wages after being out on strike for three months. City firemen in Victoria, to the number of 70, were granted increases after sending in a petition to the City Council. Forty scavengers in the city of Victoria had their wages increased from \$2.75 to \$3 per day, and 30 barbers at the same place received an increase of ten per cent. Barbers at Ottawa also secured an increase.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for June, 1917, amounted to \$97,515,067, compared with \$107,596,379 in May, 1917, and \$66,399,538 in June, 1916. Domestic exports of merchandise for June, 1917, amounted to \$116,285,841, compared with \$149,057,238 in May, 1917, and \$95,635,962 in June, 1916. For the six months ended June 30, 1917, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$534,608,684, as compared with \$350,105,418 in 1916. Increases were shown in agricultural products and manufactures, while decreases were noticed in the products of the mine, fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS

	January, February, March.	April.	May.	June.	Total (6 months)
Dutiable Goods 1917.....	\$130,917,138	\$44,786,638	\$56,479,482	\$51,761,825	\$283,945,083
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	91,382,443	28,929,084	39,840,645	36,765,226	196,916,920
Free Goods, 1917.....	111,772,291	42,021,171	51,116,897	45,753,242	250,663,601
Free Goods, 1916.....	72,477,795	21,218,746	29,857,645	29,634,312	153,188,498
Total imports, 1917.....	242,689,429	86,807,809	107,596,379	97,515,067	534,608,684
“ “ 1916.....	163,860,238	60,147,830	69,897,812	66,399,538	350,105,418

EXPORTS

	January, February, March.	April.	May.	June.	Total (6 months)
Mines, 1917.....	\$21,891,347	\$3,889,510	\$6,323,572	\$4,961,037	\$37,065,466
Mines, 1916.....	17,555,684	3,690,744	6,299,546	7,755,875	35,301,849
The Fisheries, 1917.....	6,813,697	646,335	1,105,506	1,185,376	9,750,915
The Fisheries, 1916.....	6,274,279	829,515	1,478,734	1,267,883	9,850,411
The Forest, 1917.....	9,768,761	2,461,312	5,007,147	5,451,576	22,688,796
The Forest, 1916.....	9,086,471	2,287,939	4,174,038	5,846,672	21,395,120
Animals and their produce, 1917.....	32,938,472	5,514,691	11,376,808	7,331,668	58,431,729
Animals and their produce, 1916.....	24,232,847	5,112,105	6,287,620	8,473,780	44,196,352
Agriculture, 1917.....	55,962,256	11,443,161	71,793,023	67,869,423	197,067,863
Agriculture, 1916.....	47,245,253	11,305,977	47,433,750	38,744,527	154,638,521
Manufactures, 1917.....	159,558,262	40,859,646	52,949,625	39,021,170	292,338,703
Manufactures, 1916.....	122,635,729	21,573,078	27,734,477	32,252,447	204,195,731
Miscellaneous, 1917.....	1,543,070	328,793	501,555	465,591	3,039,009
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	3,047,322	292,677	1,244,973	1,294,678	5,879,650
Total exports, 1917.....	289,745,955	65,145,449	149,057,238	116,285,841	620,234,481
“ “ 1916.....	230,076,590	55,032,035	94,653,138	95,635,862	475,457,625
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1917.....	+\$47,058,526	-\$1,682,360	+\$41,460,857	+\$18,770,774	+\$85,625,797
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+\$6,216,352	-\$4,944,295	+\$66,855,023	+\$29,236,324	+\$125,352,297

Bank clearings as indicated from returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in July, 1917, as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$1,047,392,187 in June to \$1,002,899,875 in July, a decrease of \$44,492,312, or 4.24 per cent. Comparing the returns by provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia showed increases as compared with last month. As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$138,262,577, or 15.99 per cent, the total for July, 1916, being \$864,637,298. As compared with June last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver all showed considerable increases as compared with the same period of last year.

The bank statement for June, 1917,

showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$111,643,114, as compared with \$111,641,034 for the month of May, 1917. Deposits payable on demand for June, 1917, amounted to \$449,689,670, as compared with \$443,839,847 in May, 1917. Notes in circulation for June, 1917, amounted to \$156,625,701, as compared with \$142,653,596. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, school districts, etc., amounted to \$42,757,673, as compared with \$39,790,191 during May, 1917.

Canadian revenues for the month of June, 1917, amounted to \$21,828,580.40, as compared with \$17,600,149.34, an increase of \$4,228,431.06. The expenditure on capital account for June, 1917, amounted to \$10,283,624.97, which comprised \$9,250,031.09 for war purposes and \$1,033,013.12 for public works, including railways and canals.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 1917.

City.	June, 1917	July, 1917	July, 1916	July, 1917, compared with June, 1917		July, 1917, compared with July, 1916.	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$12,123,890	\$14,913,658	\$11,374,668	+	\$2,789,768	+	\$3,538,990
Halifax	12,133,890	14,913,658	11,374,668	+	2,789,768	+	3,538,990
New Brunswick	8,644,777	8,802,471	7,807,281	+	157,694	+	995,193
St. John	8,644,777	8,802,471	7,807,281	+	157,694	+	995,193
Quebec	404,116,249	381,271,759	343,377,271	—	22,844,490	—	37,894,488
Montreal	385,722,538	361,480,320	326,715,007	—	24,242,218	—	34,765,313
Quebec	18,393,711	19,791,439	16,662,264	+	1,397,728	+	3,129,175
Ontario	314,821,713	319,316,478	256,777,619	—	4,494,765	—	62,538,869
Hamilton	20,801,102	20,581,042	16,550,551	—	220,060	—	4,030,491
London	8,912,624	9,744,933	8,718,756	+	882,309	+	1,026,177
Ottawa	30,139,687	26,024,089	22,748,421	—	4,115,598	—	3,275,668
Toronto	254,968,300	262,966,414	208,759,891	+	7,998,114	+	54,206,523
Manitoba	202,940,768	174,458,431	166,054,953	—	28,482,337	—	8,403,478
Winnipeg	202,940,768	174,458,431	166,054,953	—	28,482,337	—	8,403,478
Saskatchewan	25,212,841	23,954,210	17,244,331	—	1,258,631	—	6,709,879
Moose Jaw	4,670,233	4,483,089	3,851,749	—	187,144	—	631,340
Regina	13,408,775	13,013,121	8,918,126	—	395,654	—	4,094,995
Saskatoon	7,133,833	6,458,000	4,474,456	—	675,833	—	1,983,544
Alberta	38,248,174	37,576,209	26,803,738	—	671,965	—	10,772,471
Calgary	27,412,174	26,512,173	18,305,071	—	899,996	—	8,207,107
Edmonton	10,836,000	11,064,031	8,498,667	+	228,031	+	2,565,364
British Columbia	41,283,775	42,606,659	35,197,437	—	1,322,884	—	7,408,222
Vancouver	33,960,212	35,285,172	27,481,846	+	1,324,960	+	7,803,326
Victoria	7,323,563	7,321,487	7,715,591	—	2,076	—	394,104
Total (16 cities)	\$1,047,392,187	\$1,002,899,875	\$864,637,298	—	\$44,492,312	—	\$138,262,577

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—The output of pig iron at Sydney was 29,000 as compared with 29,500 tons in June. The output in tons of blooms and billets was 26,000, rails 15,000, rods 10,000, wire products 4,500, and merchant bars 1,200, as

Manufacturing

compared with the following figures for the previous month: merchant bars 5,500, rods 7,700, and wire products 6,500. The output at Sydney Mines was: pig iron 7,500 tons, and steel 10,000 tons, compared with 7,200 tons of iron and 9,500 tons of steel in the previous month. Stove and furnace foundries and other branches of the metals group at Sydney were steadily employed. Halifax reported the shortage of help in metal plants somewhat offset by the employment of women. Amherst reported machine shops well employed, and at Westville and Stellarton there was some increase in the number of employees. St. John reported rolling mills and nail works busy, the latter industries advertising for help. At Fredericton, foundries and machine shops were very active. Moncton reported the shops of the Canadian Government railways busy, and foundries at Sackville steadily employed, with a considerable demand for skilled mechanics. Iron and steel industries at Montreal were active, with sufficient orders for the rest of the year. Quebec reported great activity in shipbuilding yards and other branches of the metals group, and at Sorel, shipyards, foundries and machine shops were very active and in a number of instances working with larger staffs. Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe also reported the metals group active. At Toronto all lines of metal and machinery industries continued active, though some difficulty was still felt in obtaining materials; skilled labour was in demand in engine and

boiler industries; shipbuilding was very active, and agricultural implement plants and stove and furnace foundries were busy. At Hamilton the Steel Company of Canada increased its output by 20,000 tons over the corresponding month of last year; other branches of the metals group reported activity. Stratford, Kitchener, Guelph, Peterborough and Owen Sound reported a demand for men in the metals group, and at Woodstock there was a considerable demand for skilled workmen in wagon factories and moulders and polishers were required in stove and furnace foundries. Kingston reported locomotive and shipbuilding works very active. London and St. Thomas reported iron working establishments busy, and at Chatham overtime was necessary in a number of establishments owing to shortage of mechanics. Windsor reported very active conditions in automobile factories, a number of companies adding to plant and requiring additional employees; there was also a demand for machinists in other branches of the metals group. Engine and machine shops at Brandon were busy, and at Medicine Hat rolling mills and other metal working establishments were very active, with a scarcity of labour in some lines. Shipbuilding was very active at Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria; a number of new yards were being constructed and many men were being taken on.

Foods, tobacco and liquors.—Halifax and St. John reported sugar refineries running day and night, and other branches of the food group active. Sydney reported more men employed in aerated water and soft drink establishments than in the previous month. At Charlottetown, packing houses were somewhat quiet. At Fredericton and Moncton active conditions were reported in flour mills and other branches of the food group. Nearly all Quebec

points reported activity except in the case of cigar factories, which were only fairly busy. St. Hyacinthe, however, reported tobacco workers active. At Toronto the provision trades were active, although a decrease in the demand for biscuits was reported; fruit and vegetable canneries were seasonally busy and cigar factories were fairly well employed. Hamilton reported all branches of the food group active. At Peterborough, flour and cereal mills were working to capacity day and night and meat packing houses were busy. Kitchener reported meat packing houses very busy, and Woodstock reported a constant demand for woman help in baking and confectionery establishments. At London the Perrin and McCormick biscuit and confectionery companies were exceptionally busy and the cigar-making business was fair, but declined considerably during the early part of the month; breweries were regularly employed. At St. Thomas, baking and confectionery establishments were busy and cigar factories well employed. Flour mills at Chatham were quiet, but abattoirs were busy. At Windsor the various branches of the food group were active, soft drink establishments working overtime; cigar factories and breweries were only fair. Other centres in Ontario reported the food group busy, except cigar factories and breweries, which in a number of cases were quiet. Winnipeg reported vegetable canneries active and a demand for help in confectionery establishments. At Brandon flour mills were busy, but tobacco products were dull; breweries were fairly busy. Regina reported flour mills running full time, and abattoirs reported business fair, though supplies were still limited; a new biscuit company commenced business with 20 hands. At Medicine Hat, flour mills continued busy and soft drink establishments and breweries reported an improvement. At Calgary, flour mills were running day and night shifts, and abattoirs and meat packing houses were fully employed; cigar factories were dull, but brew-

eries and soft drink establishments were busy. Edmonton reported an increase in the pay-roll of the Swift Canadian Packing Company. Vancouver reported a slight increase in the demand for workers in the fruit and vegetable canning industries, creameries and soft drink establishments. At New Westminster the abattoir was working full time with a normal output; cigar factories were working to capacity and were in need of hands; the brewery was working full time and salmon canneries were more active with the start of the salmon run. Victoria reported various branches of the food group busy, but cigarmaking was quiet.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—Halifax reported the cotton factory had sufficient orders to keep mills running to capacity, but found it impossible to secure the necessary help. At Amherst woollen mills were running to full capacity, and at Moncton woollen mills and underwear factories were active, the latter running night shifts. Textile factories at Fredericton required additional labour, and cotton factories at St. John were working steadily and advertising for help. Cotton mills at Quebec, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke were working to capacity, and at Montreal were very active with work ahead for several months. The Penman mills at St. Hyacinthe were working day and night. At Toronto the various branches of the textile group were active, trade in hosiery, underwear and women's sweaters being especially good. At Hamilton all branches of the textile industry were active, and at Kingston these lines were in need of help. Woollen mills at Peterborough were busy, and at Kitchener, hosiery, felt and twine factories were working full time. At Guelph, cotton, woollen, spinning mills, carpet and linen mills continued active, and at Stratford these industries reported a shortage of labour. At Woodstock, also, there was a constant demand for woman help in knitting factories. Hosiery companies at London were taking on extra help. Woollen mills at Chatham were work-

ing overtime, and the American Pad and Textile Company was unable to secure sufficient help. At Winnipeg knitting companies were somewhat quiet, but manufacturers of bags and of tents and awnings were busy. At Vancouver employment in knitted goods and on sails, tents and awnings was steady.

Clothing and laundering.—St. John reported the ready-made clothing trade brisk, and laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments busy. At Moncton, hat and cap factories were active, and garment workers at Fredericton were well employed. Quebec also reported activity in this group. At Sherbrooke, ready-made clothing factories and laundries were well employed. At Toronto, July, usually a busy month in garment making, was quiet and part time prevailed; whitewear firms were busy and steam laundries active; dyeing and cleaning establishments remained quiet. Hamilton reported all branches of the clothing and laundering group active. Shirt and collar factories at Kitchener were in need of pressers and operators, and glove factories, whitewear factories and steam laundries reported activity. Stratford reported ready-made clothing factories busy. At London, ready-made clothing companies were busy with fall orders and engaging more help. Windsor reported shirt and overall factories busy, with a demand for woman help. At Winnipeg, ready-made clothing was quiet and some hands were laid off; shirt and overall factories were busy, some taking on help; furriers were very brisk, with a strong demand for fur finishers. In several western cities steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were reported active. At Vancouver, garment workers, milliners, tailoresses and milliners were fully employed; one shirt and overall factory added machines and operators. Victoria reported shirt and overall factories, steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments actively employed.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—Pulp and paper plants continued very busy in all

districts. The commencement of work at the new pulp mill of the New Brunswick Sulphite Fibre Company at Millerton gave work to about 100 men and the number was expected to be increased. St. John reported pulp mills busy and those at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers district were very active. Manufacturers of felt and tar papers at Hamilton and Windsor were very active, and St. Catharines reported pulp and paper mills busy. Pulp and paper mills at Ottawa, Hull and Sault Ste. Marie continued active, and on the Pacific coast mills were running to capacity.

Printing, publishing, paper.—Newspaper and job printing offices were reported very active at practically all places in the Maritime Provinces, and throughout New Brunswick there was a great scarcity of skilled hands. Throughout the province of Quebec normal conditions were reported. At Toronto fair conditions prevailed in the printing and publishing group, and paper box and bag factories were active. All branches of this group at Hamilton were active. At Woodstock, London and St. Thomas, a shortage of help was reported. Western cities reported newspaper offices active and job offices fairly so. At Vancouver, newspaper offices were steadily employed, and there was some improvement in job printing. Normal conditions prevailed at New Westminster and Victoria.

Woodworking and furniture.—In the Maritime Provinces, sash, door and planing factories were generally busy, and many establishments advertised for help. Quebec reported sash, door and planing mills active, but with the prospect of dullness owing to falling off in building. At Sherbrooke, sash and door mills were active, but furniture factories dull. St. Hyacinthe reported chair and organ factories busy. Toronto reported wooden box factories, furniture factories and piano factories active, but the brush making industry was quiet owing to the scarcity and high cost of materials. At Hamilton all branches of the woodworking and furniture group

were well employed. Sash and door factories and wooden box factories at Kitchener were very busy; furniture factories were running full time, with a demand for sawyers, shaper hands, machine hands and cabinet makers; the piano and organ factory was running full time. Peterborough reported active conditions in the woodworking group, with a shortage of labour. At Stratford, furniture and chair factories were very busy. One piano company at Woodstock reported a sufficient supply of labour on hand, but another reported a serious shortage of help, especially machine hands and action makers. At Chatham there was a shortage of skilled hands in sash and door factories. The Sherlock-Manning Piano Company at London reported business good and skilled help difficult to secure. Active conditions in woodworking were reported at Owen Sound, but a serious fire at the plant of the North American Bent Chair Company destroyed considerable stock and threw a number of men out of employment. Western cities reported sash and door factories active, except Medicine Hat, where conditions were only fair. Vancouver reported the woodworking group busy, and at New Westminster there was special activity in the manufacture of wooden boxes and baskets on account of the fruit season. Sash and door factories at Victoria were quiet.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Amherst reported shoe factories well employed, and at Charlottetown tanneries were busy. At St. John, tanneries were advertising for men, and boot and shoe factories were steadily employed. Fredericton reported boot and shoe makers and tannery employees normally employed. At Quebec there was a decided falling off in the leather and shoe trade, though some improvement was noted at the end of the month. St. Hyacinthe also reported tanneries and shoe factories quiet. Sorel reported tanneries and shoe factories active. Montreal reported dullness in shoe factories until the end of the month, when the receipt

of Western orders increased employment somewhat. Toronto reported boot and shoe workers fully employed, but trunk and leather goods firms were quiet; a large plant was being established near the city for the manufacture of artificial leather. The leather group at Hamilton was active, and rubber companies at St. Catharines were well employed. Kitchener reported tanning companies busy, but shoe factories, while working, were not very busy; trunk and bag factories were active, with trunk makers in demand; rubber factories were busy, with a demand for labour. Leather trades were quiet at Peterborough, but at Stratford were active. Tanneries and shoe factories at London were very busy, and shoe workers at St. Thomas were well employed. Tanneries at Owen Sound were active. At Brandon tanneries were busy, and manufacturers of trunk and horse goods were fairly well employed. Trunk, harness and horse goods factories at Calgary were fully employed. The boot and shoe factory at Vancouver was running at capacity, and New Westminster reported the local tannery in full operation.

Clay, glass and stone.—Westville reported the Clay Products Company busy and making an addition to the tile department, and at Amherst granite and stone-cutting yards were active and short of labour. A shortage of labour was also reported at Sherbrooke in granite yards. St. Hyacinthe reported lime kilns and brickyards in full operation. At Hamilton, all branches of the clay, glass and stone group were active. At Belleville, pottery works and the large cement plant near the city were active. Kitchener reported cut stone and brick yards fairly busy, but tile and sewer-pipe manufacturers were not as busy as in the same month last year. Stratford and Chatham reported brick and tile yards steadily employed. Brickyards at London were in operation, but reported the demand slight. Brandon reported brickyards dull. At Medicine Hat, brick and tile manufacturing was somewhat dull, but manufacturers of stoneware

were well employed. Vancouver reported cut-stone and granite yards steadily employed. At Victoria, brick, tile and pottery works were fairly active, and a new pottery company was recently formed to carry on operations near Victoria.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Sydney reported the tar and chemical company busy, and at Fredericton paint and varnish companies had a satisfactory trade. Chemical factories at Sherbrooke were active. Toronto reported the paint and varnish, soap and chemical industries active, and at Hamilton manufacturers of soaps, acids and drugs were well employed. Windsor reported drug manufacturing establishments working to capacity, but soap factories were quiet owing to lack of material. Regina reported oil works busy, but soap works only fairly well employed. Linsseed oil mills at Medicine Hat were fairly active. Vancouver reported the petroleum refinery busy, and at Victoria paint and soap factories were doing an increased export trade.

Water, light and power.—In a few localities some special work was being undertaken in connection with the supply of water, light and power, but activity was mainly confined to maintenance work. At Sault Ste. Marie a large number of men were employed in day and night shifts on an extension of the power canal. Orillia reported that work on the new civic power plant at Swift Rapids was making good progress. At Lethbridge, work was continued on the new civic filtration system. Calgary reported some activity in connection with the construction of improvements to the civic water system, a large number of teams and men being employed on the work. Power lines at New Westminster were being extended to accommodate new shipyards.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for June amounted to \$13,556,979, as compared with \$11,892,609 in June, 1916, an increase of \$1,664,369. Sydney

Transportation 1901

reported steam railways and repair shops busy, and at Westville steam and electric lines were in need of labour. At St. John and Newcastle, railway freight and passenger traffic was active. Skilled men were in demand in railway repair shops at Fredericton. Quebec points reported railway passenger and freight traffic well maintained, and at Toronto railway employees had a busy month. At Hamilton, steam roads were very active and repairs shops busy. Kitcheener reported light passenger traffic, but heavy freight shipments. At London, steam railways were active, and the radial line added to the number of cars in service. St. Thomas reported a dull month in freight business on a number of roads. The Michigan Central was busy, but the Wabash and Pere Marquette did not handle the usual amount of freight. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific into the city and its operation added to activity in freight and passenger movement at Prince Albert; traffic over the Canadian Northern was also good. Medicine Hat reported railway work active, with a scarcity of labour. Calgary reported active railway conditions and local shops were fully employed. At Vancouver, steam and electric railways and repair shops were steadily employed. New Westminster reported improvement in passenger and freight traffic on the electric roads; repair shops were only partially employed and several men were laid off.

Water transportation continued active, with the exception of some dullness at St. John and a few other places. Sydney reported navigation and longshore work active, with an increase in the number of employees. Newcastle reported quiet conditions along the waterfront owing to lack of tonnage for lumber shipments. At Quebec, navigation and

'longshore work was very dull, and ship labourers and 'longshoremen were obliged to find other employment. Montreal, however, reported fairly active conditions on the waterfront. Three Rivers reported activity in the harbour, large shipments of pulp, paper and lumber being made. At Brockville and Belleville, navigation work was only fair on account of the limited coal shipments. Toronto reported navigation active, with plenty of work for sailors and 'longshoremen. At Hamilton, steamship lines were active, and Owen Sound also reported activity. Sault Ste. Marie reported a decrease in the amount of tonnage passing through the canal in June owing to shortage of vessels. Vancouver reported 'longshore work very busy.

Metal mining showed increased activity with the settlement of the coal strikes in the Crow's Nest Pass district and the adjustment of threatened difficulties in the Cobalt camp where,

Mining with comparatively satisfactory working forces, the silver mines were being operated at the maximum.

Ore shipments for the month of July from the Cobalt camp constituted a new high record for any one month during the current year. A total of 53 cars, containing 3,621,305 pounds, were sent out, as compared with 44 cars containing approximately 3,237,261 pounds in June and only 35 cars in May. Bullion shipments for the month were a little below the average, being 667,090.52 fine ounces, valued at \$543,776.34, as compared with 1,162,028.70 fine ounces, valued at \$905,296.06 in June.

Poreupine mines were getting a better supply of labour, although the shortage was still reported severe; it was estimated that about 1,000 additional men could be used to good advantage at the producing mines. Tonnage being treated at the different mills showed a slight increase above the June tonnage. Sault Ste. Marie reported the output of the Helen and Michipicoten mines had

fallen off on account of scarcity of miners and labourers.

Nelson reported that the Granby smelter at Grand Forks had blown in four furnaces, the resumption of operations having been made possible by the receipt of coke from the Crow's Nest Pass district; the company's mines at Phoenix were also commencing operations. While the Trail smelter was operating at about the same capacity as last month, the output was expected to be greater as the supply of coke increased. Other mining properties were running steadily.

There was a considerable increase in activity in coal mines during July, due to the settlement of labour difficulties in the Crow's Nest Pass district. (See special article in this issue.) In the Sydney district the output of the Dominion Coal Company instead of reaching 310,000 tons was 277,000 tons, due to a serious explosion in which 65 miners lost their lives. All coal mines in the Westville district worked steadily, though some loss of time by miners usually at this time of the year brought the output some 10,000 tons below that of last month; the coal scarcity still continued, although several new claims were being prospected in the district. Following the placing of coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district under government control and the adjustment of labour difficulties, production was resumed, but at Lethbridge mines were reported working shorthanded and some collieries were finding difficulty in resuming work owing to a shortage of miners. At the end of the month Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, reported to the Minister of Labour that the daily output in District 18 was 17,500 tons of coal and 750 tons of coke, and that the output was gradually increasing. Coal mines at Nanaimo and in the district were working steadily, but most of them could increase output if skilled workers were available.

Nearly all points in the Maritime Provinces reported building active or fairly so, and at Moncton

Building and Construction

a considerable number of men were employed on bridge construction.

Quebec reported a great falling off in building; Montreal also reported quietness, but at Sherbrooke activity was reported. Toronto reported a fair amount of activity in building, chiefly in the construction of dwelling houses in suburbs and outlying districts. At Hamilton, building was active in the construction of dwellings, commercial buildings and factory extensions. Belleville reported fair activity in the erection of dwellings and a large number of building tradesmen employed upon an evaporating plant. At Peterborough, building tradesmen were very active in the construction of workmen's dwellings and in the erection of a new mill for the Quaker Oats Company. Woodstock reported building brisk and all available men employed. Chatham also reported building active, mainly in the erection of industrial plants. At London and St. Thomas, building was comparatively quiet. Windsor reported exceptional activity in house building, and it was expected that building contractors would erect several hundred workmen's dwellings by fall. Brandon reported all branches of building busy, and at Regina all building tradesmen were fully employed. Prince Albert reported building tradesmen steadily engaged, but Medicine Hat and Lethbridge reported quietness. Building operations at Calgary were somewhat interrupted by a strike of bricklayers and masons. Vancouver reported that building, while not great in volume, showed improvement, and most building tradesmen were em-

ployed. At New Westminster a number of extensions were being made to factories, but at Victoria building was quiet.

Westville reported sawmills active, and at St. John sawmills and shingle mills were running

Lumbering

steadily. At Newcastle all the sawmills had full crews at work, but good labour was scarce. Fredericton also reported active conditions in sawmills. Quebec reported that several of the large sawmills in the district were not cutting merchant lumber owing to difficulty in making shipments. Camps for pulpwood, ties and telephone poles were active in the Sherbrooke district. Sawmills at Peterborough and Owen Sound were busy, and at Prince Albert were running day and night. Bush fires in the Fernie district occasioned serious loss of life and property; milling operations were suspended and about 200 men thrown out of employment. Vancouver reported lumbering as busy as a shortage in skilled labour and in supplies would permit. At New Westminster, sawmills and shingle mills were employed at full capacity, most of them working double shifts. Nanaimo reported that logging camps in the district were working to capacity, but were handicapped by a shortage of skilled woodsmen; sawmills were running steadily and were also short of men. Victoria reported several new logging camps were in operation in the Alberni district and a new sawmill started operations in the Cowichan district; all shingle mills were employed at full capacity, most of the output being exported to the prairies of the middle states and to Australia.

Points in the Maritime Provinces reported good crop conditions, but in some districts a shortage of

Agriculture

labour. In Eastern Ontario there was an urgent demand for farm labour for the hay crop, particularly in the Ottawa district, and the local employment bur-

eau of the Ontario Bureau of Labour was instrumental in placing large numbers of civil servants, workmen and others in the hay fields for short periods. Hamilton reported a steady demand for farm help in the district at wages of \$60 per month or \$2.50 per day. Woodstock reported that while there was a considerable demand for farm labour, there was little complaint of scarcity from farmers within a reasonable distance of the towns. Brandon reported fair crop conditions and a shortage of farm help. Several western districts reported grain in need of rain, and Calgary reported considerable damage to crops by hail. Edmonton reported an active demand for agricultural help at \$50 per month and board. Several hundred women left Vancouver early in July to pick berries in the Fraser Valley, and later went to the Okanagan district to assist in harvesting the apple, peach and plum crops. Victoria reported that about 500 women and girls gathered the strawberry crop in the district,

earnings averaging about \$1.75 per day.

Sydney reported cod fishing good and herring fair; lobster factories closed with a fair season. Charlottetown reported large catches of cod and had-dock, and along the shore districts of St. John some large catches of sardines were taken. Newcastle reported very good catches of salmon, cod and mackerel. At New Westminster, salmon fishing was very quiet, and the commencement of the fourth year run about the middle of the month was below the average of other fourth year runs. Of the 34 canneries on the river only 24 had taken out licenses, and 1,200 fishermen's licenses had been issued, instead of 2,400, the usual number on fourth year runs. Victoria reported a very successful whaling season; up to the middle of the month 175 whales had been taken, and 2,500 barrels of oil had been landed at Victoria.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported activity in all departments of the Starr Manufacturing Company; a shortage of labour was somewhat offset by the employment of woman help in some departments. Boat and ship repairing plants continued active, and stove and furnace foundries were busy, with difficulty in securing competent help. The Acadia Sugar Refinery was running day and night, and Moir's biscuit and confectionery factories reported a scarcity of woman help in the chocolate department; aerated water and soft drink establishments worked overtime. Street railways reported a shortage of motormen and conductors. 'Longshore work was quiet.

Sydney reported four blast furnaces in operation and the following outputs in tons: pig iron 29,000, ingots 33,000, blooms 13,000, billets 13,000, rails 15,000,

rods 10,000, wire products 4,500, merchant bars 1,200. The output at the Sydney Mines steel plant was: pig iron 7,500 tons, steel 10,000 tons. Stove and furnace foundries and other branches of the metals group were steadily employed. The food group was busy, more hands being employed in aerated and soft drink establishments, and sash, door and planing mills employed more men than during last month. The Sydney Tar and Chemical Company was busy, with the usual number of men employed. Steam railways were active in all branches, and an increased number of men were employed in navigation and 'longshore work. The coal output at Sydney Mines was 51,000 tons. The Dominion Steel Company took out 50,000 tons of limestone and 100,000 tons of iron ore. Coke ovens of the Sydney Steel Works produced 50,000 tons, and those at Sydney Mines 9,000 tons. Build-

ing was fair. Cod fishing was good and herring fair. Lobster factories closed with a fair season.

Owing to a heavy explosion in No. 12 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, 65 men were killed and the mine thrown idle. The cause of the explosion was unknown, but the section of the mine affected was badly fallen in in some places. One side of the mine was untouched and was expected to be working as soon as ventilation was restored. On account of the explosion, the output of the Dominion Coal Company, instead of reaching 310,000 tons, was 277,000 tons.

Westville reported steel working plants steadily employed, and owing to labour shortage one company at Stellarton introduced woman labour, some 35 women being employed. Flour and feed mills operated continuously; soft drink establishments reported a large increase in business. Newspaper and job printing offices were very active. All wood-working mills worked full time. The Standard Clay Product Company reported more business than it could handle. Steam and electric railway traffic was busy. All coal mines worked full time, though the loss of time by miners, which is usual at this season of the year, brought the output some 10,000 tons below that of last month. The coal scarcity still continued, though several new seams were being prospected. Saw-mills continued very active. Farmers reported a great scarcity of labour despite the high wages offered.

At Amherst, machine shops were well employed, woollen mills were running to capacity and the shoe factory was busy. Cut stone and granite works were active, but short of experienced mechanics. Building was fairly active.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported metal manufacturing active and fruit and vegetable canneries busy; meat packing houses were somewhat quiet. Large catches of cod and haddock were reported.

New Brunswick

St. John reported rolling mills and nail works were busy, and one nail plant was advertising for men. The sugar refinery was working day and night and baking and confectionery establishments were well employed. Soft drink establishments were fairly busy and breweries were active. Cotton factories were advertising for help. The pulp mills were steadily employed and all branches of the printing group were working steadily. Sash, door and planing mills had a good month, and the wooden box factory was advertising for help; broom and brush factories continued active. Tanneries and shoe factories were well engaged. Brick yards were quiet. Railway transportation was active, but long-shore work was very dull. Building tradesmen were well employed. Saw and shingle mills were running steadily. Some good catches of sardines were made during the month.

Moncton reported shops of the Canadian Government railways and the Sackville foundries steadily employed, with a considerable demand for skilled mechanics. Very active conditions existed in flour mills and in the bakeries, creameries and aerated water establishments. Woollen mills and underwear factories were busy, with some shortage of help. Woodworking plants were steadily employed. House building was very active, and a number of men were employed in railway construction. Extensive paving contracts were employing a large number of men, many of whom had to be brought from other localities.

At Newcastle, pulp and paper mills were very busy. The commencement of operations at the new pulp mill of the New Brunswick Sulphate Fibre Company at Millerton gave employment to about 100 men, and this number was expected to be increased. Newspaper and job offices were busy and a scarcity of skilled labour was reported not only in the Miramichi district but in many parts of New Brunswick. Sash and door factories continued very busy owing to the large amount of building under way in

the district. Rail workers continued busy, but little was being done along the waterfront owing to lack of tonnage for lumber shipments. Sawmills had full crews at work, but good labour was very scarce. Fishing was good, salmon, cod and mackerel being taken in large quantities.

Fredericton reported foundries and machine shops very active and all branches of the food group busy. There was a decided shortage of help in textile factories and garment workers were well employed. There was a shortage of help in printing and bookbinding establishments. Woodworking and furniture factories reported employment steady. Boot and shoe workers, tannery employees and leather workers generally were normally employed. Railway repair shops were busy and skilled men were in demand. The building trades showed increased activity, a considerable number of new buildings being in course of erection. Sawmills were running at capacity.

Quebec

Montreal reported that the iron and steel industries had all the business they could handle for the rest of the year. All textile and knitting mills were fully employed, and orders for all lines were nearly 20 per cent ahead of the same period in 1916. The printing and publishing group reported a good month. The dullness in the boot and shoe trade persisted almost to the end of the month when the receipt of Western sample orders increased activity slightly. Railway companies continued active, and longshoremen and teamsters were busy. Building was quiet; most of the work under way was on industrial plants.

Quebec reported iron and steel trades very busy, with considerable overtime in iron shipbuilding. The food group was busy and cotton mills were working at capacity. In the clothing and laundering trade seasonal activity prevailed. Printing trades were busy. In the leather group there was a decided falling off, but some improvement was noted at

the end of the month. Passenger traffic by rail and water was fairly active, but not up to the level of other years, and hotels, laundries and some lines of trade were adversely affected. Water shipments showed great dullness, and ship labourers and longshoremen were employed in other occupations. In the lumbering industry several of the large sawmills were not cutting, difficulty in shipping merchant lumber being the cause. Building was quiet, and there was a marked falling off in the number of permits issued.

Sherbrooke reported the metals group active, and all branches of food products busy except cigar factories, which were only fairly well engaged. Textile factories were very busy, also ready-made clothing factories. Pulp and paper mills and the printing and publishing business continued active. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, but furniture factories in the district were very dull. Cut stone and granite yards and brick yards were well employed, with a scarcity of labour reported in the former industry. Chrome iron and copper mines and asbestos mines were very busy. Some mines that had been closed down for some time were re-opening and labour was in demand. Building was brisk. Camps for pulpwood, ties and poles and shingle and saw mills were very active. Farm help was in demand.

At St. Hyacinthe the metal trades were active; foundries and machine shops worked full time and repair shops were very busy. Electrical workers had a busy month, and farm implement plants were active. The new co-operative bakery was in operation, and was enlarging its premises. In soft drink establishments marked improvement was reported. The tobacco industry was very active, and the local distillery had a big export business during the month. The cotton and woollen industry had a very active month, the Penman Company working night and day. Clothing factories were very brisk and some of them were in need of hands. Sash and door

factories had work on hand for some months, and the wooden box industry was active. The chair factory had a good month. Both organ factories worked full time with their regular staffs. The local tannery was quiet and boot and shoe workers worked five days per week only, and there was some unemployment. Stone and granite cutters were well employed, and the lime kilns and brick yards at St. Dominique were in full operation. A large number of men were employed on the streets and in building the new filters. There was very little new building under way, but the tradesmen in that line were well employed on repair work. The general condition of agriculture was good, but farm labour was very scarce.

Three Rivers reported the Canada Iron Corporation busy and enlarging its plant. Biscuit factories and cigar factories were active, and soft drink establishments reported improvement. The Wabasso Cotton Company was busy, with over 1,000 hands employed, and the Diamond Whitewear Company was active. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company reported increased activity and recently put in a locomotive for shunting cars in their own yards. The St. Maurice Paper Company at Cap de la Madeleine was also busy. Shoe and leather factories were working full time. The harbour was busier than in June, lumber, paper, pulp and steel rails being shipped. Sash and door factories were well employed and several buildings were in course of construction.

Hull reported the E. B. Eddy mills working full time, with labour still difficult to secure. The abattoirs and meat packing houses were very active. The Smart & Woods factory reported business very good.

At St. John's and Iberville, manufacturers continued very busy; some departments of the Singer Manufacturing Company worked overtime. Tradesmen of all sorts were in great demand. Unskilled labour was scarce, the city having undertaken considerable work on the streets, waterworks improvements and

the construction of filters. Haying was in progress, with a shortage of farm labour; although farmers were offering very high wages they could not secure all the men needed.

Sorel reported machine shops, foundries and shipyards very active, in some instances with additional working forces. Tanneries, shoe factories and shirt factories were busy. The mica factory of the Loughborough Mining Company continued active.

Ontario

Toronto reported all lines of the metal and machinery industries active, except in some instances where shortage of material was reported. The engine and boiler industries were active and skilled labour was in demand. Shipbuilding was very active, also agricultural implement plants and stove and furnace foundries. Flour mills, bakeries, canning factories and dairies had a good month. Abattoirs and meat packing houses reported a scarcity of experienced help. Cigar factories were fairly well employed. All provision trades were active, although a decrease in the demand for biscuits in the last few weeks was reported. Fruit and vegetable canneries have been seasonally busy. Knitting mills and carpet factories were busy, but garment workers in some lines were rather slack, although trade showed improvement towards the end of the month. Hat and cap workers were well employed. The various branches of the textile group were active. Trade in hosiery, underwear and women's sweaters has been especially good. Whitewear firms were busy and steam laundries were active. Dyeing establishments remained quiet. Printing and allied trades were fairly busy and paper box and bag manufacturers were active. Wooden box factories, furniture and piano factories had a good month; the brush manufacturing industry was quiet owing to the scarcity and high cost of material. Boot and shoe workers had a fair amount of employment; harness workers were active, but trunk and bag factories were quiet. The

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company has established a large plant at New Toronto for the manufacture of artificial leather. One hundred skilled workers will be employed. Paint and varnish, soap and chemical industries were active. Steam and railway employees and those engaged in railway repair shops had a busy month. Navigation was active, with plenty of work for sailors and 'long-shoremen. There was a fair amount of activity in the building trade, mainly in the construction of dwelling houses in the suburbs and outlying districts, but quite a number of industrial plants were under construction. A force of 150 men was engaged in constructing a small railway line for the Canadian Pacific Railway between North Toronto and Leaside. Farm help was greatly in demand. There was a great demand for hotel and restaurant help and for stenographers and capable office girls for the summer supply work.

Hamilton reported furnaces and converters active and rolling mills well employed. Manufacturers of structural iron and steel were active, and the Steel Company of Canada increased its output 20,000 tons over the corresponding month of last year. Other branches of the metals group reported activity. Manufacturers of food and tobacco products and all branches of the textile trades were busy. The printing and publishing trade had a good month, and the woodworking and furniture group was active. All branches of the leather, clay and paints group continued well employed, and there was no falling off in activity in rail and water transportation. Building was active, but little municipal construction was being done.

Niagara Falls reported all industries in the metal working and machinery class busy. The shredded wheat factory, bakeries and fruit canneries were active, the latter being short of help. Hat, corset and suspender factories were busy and the shoe-parts factory was short of labour. Freight traffic was very heavy on all railways. Electric inter-urban and scenic lines were doing a

heavy passenger business. Building was active. The Bell Telephone Company was laying additional conduits and the city was about to commence considerable cement sidewalk and curb construction. Unskilled labour was in demand. Heavy rains seriously interfered with haying operations at the commencement of the season.

St. Catharines reported all branches of the metal group active. Damage from electrical storms stopped operations for a day in one establishment. All branches of the food group except breweries continued active. Textile industries were well employed. Pulp, paper, beaver-board and other pulp products continued active. Woodworking factories were busy and rubber companies were well employed. Building and construction was fairly brisk.

Ottawa reported little change in the various industries; all trades were fully employed and the demand for unskilled labour continued. An active demand for farm labour was fairly well met by the release of various employees in the city.

Brockville reported fair activity in the manufacture of boilers, motor boats and automobiles, and stove and furnace foundries and hardware plants were busy. Various branches of the food group were well employed. Hat and glove factories were fairly active, and newspaper and job printing offices were also fair. Railway transportation was active, but 'longshore and navigation work was only fairly good. Building was fairly active in the construction of dwellings.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Works and the Kingston Shipbuilding Company very active. Flour, feed and other cereal mills reported business good and other branches of the food group were busy. Textile factories were in need of more help. Railway traffic was active and repair shops were busy. Building was quiet.

Belleville reported the rolling mills and other branches of the metals group active. Food and clothing factories con-

tinued steadily employed. Sash, door and planing mills, despite the quiet in building, were busy. Potteries and cement works were active. Rail traffic was heavy, but water transportation light.

Peterborough reported a demand for labour in the metals group, and flour, feed and cereal mills were working day and night; meat packing houses also were busy. Woollen mills were active. Planing mills were busy, but found it difficult to get labour owing to building activity. Brick yards were active and sawmills busy.

Brantford reported engine and machine companies and manufacturers of farm implements very busy and short of both skilled and unskilled labour. Baking and confectionery establishments were well engaged; the Waddell Preserving Company was very busy and short of labour. Soft drink establishments reported a much busier month than last owing to the hot weather. Woollen mills, underwear factories and silk works were busy. The Brantford Cordage Company was greatly in need of unskilled help. Printing establishments were busy, also manufacturers of paper boxes. Manufacturers of wooden boxes were busy supplying these to canning factories. The Brandon Shoe Company were busy, but were allowing some of their staff to help the farmers in the surrounding districts to take in crops that were already late being looked after. The Verity Plow Company was also doing the same; it is expected others would follow suit wherever men could possibly be spared. The starch and varnish factories were busy. Building was quiet.

Kitchener reported activity in the metals group. Foundries were very busy and short of men. Flour mills in the district reported trade good. A few men were working at the sugar factory getting machinery in shape. Confectioneries and candy factories were not as busy as last month, but the Doer biscuit factory was running full time. Cigar factories and breweries were busy, with

some demand for hands. Hosiery, felt and twine factories were well employed. Shirt and collar factories were very busy, with a demand for pressers and operators. Whitewear factories reported trade very good, and laundries were very busy. Furniture factories were running full time, with a demand for labour in some departments. The Betzner Woodenware Company, manufacturers of ladders, washing machines, etc., has devoted its entire plant to the making of wooden toys and has large orders ahead. The piano and organ factory was running full time during the month. Tanneries were busy, boot and shoe factories fairly active and trunk makers in demand at the Canada Trunk and Bag Company. Rubber factories were in need of labour. Railway passenger traffic was fair, but freight traffic heavy. Building tradesmen were busy.

Guelph reported the metals group active, with a demand for skilled workers. Flour and feed mills were busy, and all branches of the textile group well employed. The Bell Piano Company and other branches of woodworking were active. Building was quiet. Farmers reported the supply of farm labour fairly adequate.

Stratford reported metal manufacturers advertising for skilled and unskilled labour. All branches of the food group were active except breweries. Woollen, hosiery and knitting factories were running to full capacity and were somewhat short of help. Ready-made clothing factories were busy. Furniture and chair factories, sash, door and planing mills were very busy. Tanneries and harness factories were steadily employed. Transportation was active, and the Grand Trunk repair shops were working day and night.

Woodstock reported a considerable demand in wagon and sleigh factories for skilled labour, especially painters, and a more urgent demand for unskilled men; moulders and polishers were in demand in stove and furnace foundries. There was a constant demand for woman help in the food and textile groups and

some scarcity of linotype operators and job hands in printing establishments. Rubbers and finishers were required in furniture and chair factories. One piano factory reported a sufficient supply of labour for the slack period, but another reported a serious shortage of all kinds of help, especially machine hands and action makers. There was considerable local activity in building and construction and all available labour was fully employed. There was some demand for farm help, but little serious complaint of scarcity from farmers within reasonable distance of the towns.

London reported the rolling mills and Leonard & Sons boiler and engine works very busy. The Ford Motor Company were assembling an average of 40 cars a day and were working nearly every night. Manufacturers of biscuits and candy were exceptionally busy, and dairies were active. Cigar factories were only fairly well employed, and in the early part of the month were closed for a period of from one to two weeks; breweries were steadily employed. Hosiery companies were taking on extra help and manufacturers of towelling, etc., were working overtime. Ladies' wear and men's clothing factories were busy, the latter engaging more help. Newspaper and job printing continued fair, with a shortage of help. The London Paper Box Company was established in its new factory and was very busy. All branches of the woodworking group were active, with a demand for skilled help at the Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company. Tanneries, shoe factories and manufacturers of leather goods were busy. Brickyards were at work, but the demand was light. Steam and radial railways were busy. Very few dwellings were being erected, but there was some activity in the construction of public and commercial buildings.

St. Thomas reported the Canadian Iron Corporation very busy, with a better supply of unskilled labour for heavy work. The Dominion Brake Shoe Company had more orders than it could fill.

Railway shop employees were well employed and the Norsworthy foundry and Erie Iron Works were busy. Flour mills and confectioneries were well employed, also tobacco workers. Newspaper offices were busy, with machine operators still in demand. Shoe factories were active. There was a falling off in freight business on a number of the roads. The Michigan Central was busy, but the Wabash and Pere Marquette roads did not handle the usual amount of freight. Michigan Central traffic employees received the back pay due them on account of re-adjustment on the eight-hour basis and a very considerable amount was distributed among the men.

Chatham reported foundries and machine shops more active than in the preceding month and overtime was necessary owing to shortage of skilled mechanics. The Gray Carriage Company, while stock-taking reduced its staff, but all hands found employment elsewhere. Flour mills were quiet, but abattoirs were very busy. Woollen mills were working overtime and the American Pad and Textile Company was unable to secure sufficient help. Sash and door factories were active, but short of skilled hands. Brick and tile yards were very active. Building was brisk, chiefly in connection with additions to industrial plants. Municipal work was hampered by the scarcity of labour. Farmers were busy and help was in demand at \$3 per day to good men.

Windsor reported very active conditions in automobile factories, a number of companies making additions to plant and requiring additional employees. Other branches of the metals group were active, with a demand for machinists. Flour mills were quiet, but the cereal factory was working to capacity. Meat packing houses reported a shortage of material and were unable to fill orders. Soft drink establishments were working overtime, but cigar factories and breweries were only fairly busy. The button factory was rushed with orders, but was having difficulty in procuring material. The shirt and overall factories were very

busy and in need of woman help. Manufacturers of felt and tarred paper were very busy. Newspaper and job printing establishments were only fairly well engaged and the paper box business was quiet. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, but broom, brush and wooden box factories were quiet, the broom factory not being able to obtain broom corn. Piano and organ factories were fairly busy. Brick and tile yards were active. Manufacturers of soaps reported business poor owing to shortage of material. Drug and medicine establishments were working to full capacity. Building was exceptionally active, both in the erection of dwellings and industrial plants. Building contractors expected to erect 600 workmen's houses by the fall.

Owen Sound reported that while work in machine shops was slightly quieter there was still a demand for skilled labour. The food and textile groups were steadily employed and nearly all branches of the woodworking group were busy. A serious fire in the North American Bent Chair Company's storeroom destroyed a great deal of stock and threw several hundred men out of their regular employment. Railway freight and passenger traffic was good and conditions in navigation were fairly busy. Building was quiet and sawmills active. Farm help was in demand.

Orillia reported a falling off in some branches of metal manufacturing, which was expected, however, to be only temporary. The agricultural implement plant was working to the capacity of the labour force available, and the stove foundry required mounters. Ready-made clothing factories were steadily employed. Planing mills and furniture factories were busy, with a demand for labour. Work was continued on the civic power plant at Swift Rapids.

Cobalt reported the silver mines were operated with comparatively satisfactory working forces and the bonus of 50 cents a day above the base wage was still being paid. (See special article elsewhere re settlement of wage diffi-

culties.) Ore shipments for the month of July from the Cobalt camp constitutes a new high record for any one month during the current year. A total of 53 cars containing 3,621,305 pounds were sent out as compared with 44 cars containing approximately 3,237,261 pounds in June and only 35 cars in May. Bullion shipments for the month were a little below average, being 667,090.52 fine ounces, valued at \$545,776.34, as compared with 1,162,028.70 fine ounces, valued at \$905,296.06 in June. The Porcupine mines were securing a better supply of labour, although there was still a shortage; it was estimated that about 1,000 additional men could be used at the producing mines. Hollinger Consolidated was paying underground workers a flat wage of \$4 a day; all the other producers classify labour and pay from \$3 to \$3.50 for unskilled labour and from about \$3.50 to \$4.75 for skilled labour. Tonnage being treated at the several mills showed a slight increase over June tonnage.

Sault Ste. Marie reported active conditions in steel plants and other metal working industries. The output of iron ore at the Helen and Michipicoten mines declined on account of the scarcity of miners and labourers. During June 2,632,577 tons of freight passed through the canal, compared with 3,147,957 tons in the corresponding month in 1916, the difference in business being accounted for by the shortage of vessels. The extension of the water power canal was going on day and night with a force of about 600 men; two new blast furnaces for the steel company employed about 125 men.

At Port Arthur and Fort William the various branches of the metals group were well employed, and at the Western Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Port Arthur, an average of 1,000 men were employed during July. During the month the civic authorities in both cities sent out notices to the different industrial establishments to ascertain the extent of any labour shortage which might exist.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported vegetable canners steadily employed and in confectioneries chocolate dippers were in demand. Knitting factories were rather quiet. Manufacturers of bags, tents and awnings were busy. Ready-made clothing factories were quieter and laid off some hands. Shirt and overall factories were busy, some taking on additional help. There was a strong demand for fur finishers. Bookbinders were brisk, and there was a demand for experienced help. There was also a demand for experienced help in paper box factories. There was practically no demand for saleswomen in department stores, but telegraphers were greatly in demand.

At Brandon, engine and machine shops were busy. Flour mills were active, but manufacturers of tobacco products were dull. Sash and door factories were active, tanneries were busy, and manufacturers of trunks and horse goods fairly well employed. All branches of transportation and building were active. Crop conditions were reported fair, but farm labour was required.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported flour mills running full time; abattoirs and meat packing houses reported business fair, but supply was still limited. Bakers and confectioners were busy, with help in demand; a new biscuit company commenced business with 20 employees. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Newspaper and job printing offices and binderies were in need of help. The oil works were running full time, but soap works reported business only fair. Railway business was very good. Crops in the district were in need of rain.

Moosejaw reported creameries and dairies very active, and soft drink establishments were well employed. Building was quiet and railway traffic was brisk. It was not expected there would be any serious labour shortage to harvest the crops.

Prince Albert reported flour mills fairly well employed and other branches of the food group busy. Sash, door and planing mills were active. Railway conditions were good; the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific through new country has stimulated business; traffic on the Canadian Northern was also heavy. Building was rather quiet in the city, but active in country districts. Sawmills were running steadily day and night shifts. No scarcity of men for farming operations was reported at the end of the month.

Saskatoon reported manufacturers of cereal products busy, with a tendency to quieter conditions as the middle season approached. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were active, and breweries were well employed. Printing and publishing houses were busy, and sash and door factories and other branches of the woodworking group had a fairly good month. Railway transportation and repair shops showed activity. Building was fairly active, the T. Eaton Company erecting a large addition to its building and several business blocks undergoing repairs or reconstruction. Crops in the district were expected to be poor owing to the long period of dry weather.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat, rolling mills and other metal working industries were very active, with a scarcity of labour in some lines. Flour mills continued busy and other branches of the food group were well employed. Planing mills reported business fair. The Clay Products Company was rather quiet, but the stoneware company was well employed. Railway work in all branches was active, with a scarcity of labour. Building was quieter. The civic gas department was active, several thousand feet of mains being laid during the month, and work was commenced on a new gas well.

Lethbridge reported flour mills and the macaroni factory busy. Planing mills and box factories were active and

the brickyard was well employed. Work on the new civic filtration plant was continued, but building, except in the rural districts, was only fairly busy. Railway repair shops were very busy. Nearly all the mines in the district were active, but short of labour; some mines were unable to resume operations owing to a shortage of miners. Grain crops were suffering because of dry weather, but hay making was in progress and expected to be a fair crop. The demand for farm help was being met, wages running from \$2.50 to \$3 per day with board.

Calgary reported the various branches of the metal manufacturing active, flour mills running day and night shifts and abattoirs and packing houses fully employed; cigar factories were dull. Printing and publishing houses were well employed. Sash, door and planing mills reported trade good and the leather group was fully employed. Railway transportation was active and repair shops were busy. Most of the coal mines in the district were again in operation with large orders on hand. The city had 20 teams and a large number of men employed on the new water system. There was still a demand for men for the lumber camps and sawmills. Damage by hail to crops was greater than in the two previous years and as a result building operations in the district have been greatly curtailed.

Edmonton reported the iron and machinery company fully employed, and the Swift Canadian Packing Company increased its staff by 25 employees. The Great Western Garment Company had 200 persons on its payroll and reported trade fair. Newspaper offices were busy, with overtime in some establishments. There was an active demand for agricultural help at \$50*per month and board.

British Columbia

Fernie reported a slight improvement over the preceding month in bakery and confectionery lines. Manufacturers of aerated waters and soft drinks reported

a considerable increased demand as compared with previous months. The local brewing establishments also transacted a much greater volume of business despite a four day strike which occurred during the month. Operations in sash and door factories and planing mills maintained their fairly active condition. Steam railway traffic was more active on account of the resumption of operations in the coal mining and coke industries. There was, however, a noticeable dropping off in lumber shipments. The local railway shops resumed operations with the re-opening of the mines. Early in the month operations in coal mines which had been suspended since early in April were resumed and the industrial situation was considerably improved. Although the mines and coke ovens were opened, it was found there was a shortage of labour, but this could not be considered acute. The new wages paid in these industries and amended working conditions have the tendency to hold men accustomed to following these operations, which was not the case heretofore, when miners often sought more lucrative employment.

Two incidents slightly interrupted mining operations during July, *i.e.*, a forest fire in the vicinity of Coleman and an incendiary fire at Michel. The former case caused the miners from both Coleman and Carbondale mines to be taken to fight fire for a few days as a precaution against the fire approaching dangerously near those camps and possibly render them idle by destruction of outer works. At Michel, owing to fire which destroyed the hoist house, the upper No. 8 mine workings were rendered idle. Over 100 men were expected to be idle, while the tonnage of the colliery will possibly be reduced 300 tons daily until the necessary repairs are made, which were expected to take about ten days or two weeks. While the demand for products in the lumbering industry continued brisk, shortage of labour and disastrous forest fires adversely affected production. Fires of more or less serious nature occurred in many localities

and woodsmen were taken from their regular occupations and required to fight fire. Tremendous loss to property in the form of standing timber and sawlogs, post and railway ties has been sustained, as well as destruction of logging equipment and camps, while in a fire near Fernie seven lives were lost.

Nelson reported that the Granby smelter at Grand Forks had blown in four furnaces, the resumption of operations having been made possible by the receipt of coke from the Crow's Nest Pass district; the company's mines at Phoenix were also commencing operations. While the Trail smelter was operating at about the same capacity as last month, the output was expected to be greater as the supply of coke increased. Other mining properties were running steadily. The lumbering industry was seriously affected by forest fires and the burning of several mills threw a number of men out of employment; these, however, were quickly employed in other mills.

Vancouver reported engine works active, though at one large establishment work was retarded by a strike. Boiler-making was absorbing all available hands and shipbuilding in all branches was very active; orders which were expected to keep the yards busy for more than two years were already booked. New yards were being constructed and quite a number of men from other lines have been attracted to the shipyards by higher wages. Flour and feed mills were busy and sugar refining was busier following the settlement of a strike. Abattoirs and meat packing houses were steadily employed, and there was a slight increase in the demand for workers in fruit and vegetable canning, creameries, aerated water and soft drink establishments. Employment was steady and trade good in knitted goods, also in sail, tent and awning manufacture. Steam laundries reported a scarcity of skilled woman help, and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Boot and shoe workers, garment workers, milliners, tailoresses and dressmakers

were fully employed. The firm of James Thompson & Sons installed some 40 machines and were employing 40 operators, the closing of the B. C. Shirt and Overall Company's plant enabling the Thompson Company to obtain the skilled operators needed for the manufacture of shirts and overalls. Pulp and paper mills up coast were reported very busy. Newspaper offices were steadily employed, and job printing showed improvement; bookbinding was quiet. The woodworking group was busy in all branches and the petroleum refinery was busy. Steam and electric railways were active and 'longshore work was very busy. While there was no great volume of building, most of the tradesmen were employed. Some harbour dredging was in progress. Lumbering continued busy, but still hampered by a shortage of skilled loggers and supplies. Fishing was busy and packing houses had staffs on hand to meet the expected big catches of salmon. Several hundred women left the city early in July to pick berries in the Fraser Valley, and later went to the Okanagan district to assist harvesting the apple, peach and plum crops. Saleswomen and clerks in department stores had a busy month; the Hudson Bay Company replaced the men running eight elevators in its store by women. In banks, also, there has been a steady replacement of men by women.

New Westminster reported shipbuilding yards fairly active. The new yard was nearing completion, and was expected to commence building ships in a few weeks; about 70 men were employed, and this number will be increased to some 200 men when building starts. The abattoir was working full time and the fruit canning plant was busy with small fruits and rhubarb. Cigar factories were working to capacity with work for a few more men. The sash and door factory was working at full capacity and wooden box and basket factories were running double shifts. The electric light plant was normal and power lines were being extended to accommodate the new shipyards. Passen-

ger and freight service on the electric railway showed improvement. Railway repair shops were only partially employed and several men were laid off. Additions to industrial plants created a fair amount of activity in building. Sawmills and shingle mills were very active, some working double shifts. Farmers were busy with the hay crop and small fruits. Fishing was very quiet, the fourth year sockeye run, which commenced towards the end of the month, being considerably below the usual run. Of the 34 canneries on the Fraser, only 24 had taken out licenses, and only 1,200 fishermen's licenses had been issued, instead of 2,400, the usual number on the fourth year runs.

Nanaimo reported the foundry fairly active, brewery workers quiet and cigar-makers fairly busy. Some of the quartz mines in the district commenced shipping ore, but not to a large extent. Coal mines in the city and district were working steadily, but most of them could increase their output if they were able to secure more men, especially skilled workers. Building was quiet. Logging camps were working to capacity, but handicapped by a shortage of skilled woodsmen. Sawmills were running steadily and also required men.

At Victoria, work in the iron shipyards and foundries continued active, a

number of vessels being under construction. Flour and feed mills were operating steadily and bakeries and confectioneries were doing a normal trade. Cigar factories were quiet, but breweries were doing an active business. Shirt and overall factories, steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were actively employed. All pulp and paper mills on the coast were operating to capacity. The printing industry was fair. Brick, tile and pottery works were fairly active; a new pottery company was recently formed to carry on business at Victoria. Summer travel on the coasting steamers was only fair, and 'longshore work was dull. Building and construction of all kinds was quiet. Several new logging camps were in operation in the Alberni district, supplying logs to the mills in that locality, and a new sawmill commenced operations in the Cowichan district. All shingle mills were employed at capacity, most of the output being exported. Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island was proving successful; up to the middle of July 175 whales had been taken at three stations. Since the beginning of the season 2,500 barrels of oil have been landed at Victoria for export. Five hundred women and girls gathered the strawberry crop, which was about normal. Earnings averaged \$1.75 per day without board.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING JULY, 1917

DURING July the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation affecting (1) storemen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg; (2) commercial telegraphers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and (3) carmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In the first two cases agreements were effected; in the case of the Grand Trunk carmen the company was willing to accept the Board's findings, the employees were

not, and at the end of the month the Department was in correspondence with the employees on the subject.

Nine applications were received. In three cases the disputes were settled by renewed negotiations between the parties without Conciliation Boards; in four cases Boards were established; in one case the Act was not applicable, and in another instance proceedings were pending at the end of the month. During the month the two disputes in connection with which applications for

Boards had been received during June were also adjusted without a Board.

Applications Received

An application was received at the beginning of the month from employees of the Halifax and South Western Railway Company, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, affecting 35 employees directly and five indirectly, and dealing with a demand for higher wages and shorter working hours. Negotiations were, however, resumed between the parties and resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties without the intervention of a Board.

On July 3 the Department received an application for a Board from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, dealing with a dispute between the company and freight handlers on the steamship docks at Vancouver, some 140 men being affected, and the dispute arising out of demands for increased wages. There was much unrest at this time in several lines of transportation workers, and the departmental officer at the Pacific coast being already at work as a mediator, procedure was stayed for a few days, with the result that an adjustment was effected without a Board.

On July 7 an application was received on behalf of members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees in the employ of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. It was pointed out to the parties, however, that as the Act had been held not to apply to industries controlled by the Government of a province no Board could be established save by mutual consent of the parties. The commissioners managing the railway were not agreeable to having the matter dealt with in this way and accordingly no Board was established.

On July 14 an application for a Board was received from employees of the Stratheona Garment Company of Montreal, the applicants being tailors and

others, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. About 78 employees were directly affected and the dispute grew out of a reduction in wages. There had been a strike in connection with which an officer of the Department had visited the locality. The firm having been engaged on war work, the strike was in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (as amended), though this was not known to the workers at large. They decided, however, to return to work and to submit their grievances to a Board. A Board was accordingly established. Mr. Thomas Murray, of Montreal, and Mr. Harry Rishikoff being appointed for the employer and employees respectively, and they being unable to agree on a chairman, Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., was appointed by the Minister of Labour.

On July 16 an application was received from the Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union for a Board to deal with certain differences between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its employees in regard to wages and working conditions. The men had gone on strike July 11, but returned to work on the thirteenth, after negotiations between the parties by which it was arranged that the men should receive on resuming work an increase of 6 cents per hour, final adjustment of all difference going to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A Board was accordingly constituted, Mr. David Carey of Toronto for the employees, Mr. Duncan Macdonald of Montreal for the employer and His Honour C. G. Snider of Hamilton was appointed chairman by the Minister, the other members not being able to agree upon a third.

On July 18, certain employees of the Cape Breton Electric Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees of America applied for a Board to deal with a dispute arising out of the alleged dismissal of three employees. A

Board was established, as follows: Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Halifax, for employer; Mr. Finlay Macdonald, K.C., Sydney, N.S., for the employees. Shortly after the close of the month, Messrs. Forrest and Macdonald failing to make joint recommendation for chairman, the Minister appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice Chisholm. It should be noted that the employing company failed to name a Board member and the Minister appointed for the company.

On July 20, employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company engaged in steam shovel and excavation work on lines west of Fort William applied for a Board to deal with a dispute concerning increased wages, some 75 men being affected. At the end of the month correspondence was in progress.

On July 26, an application for a Board was received from the maintenance of way employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway in respect of a dispute affecting 5,000 men directly and 10,000 indirectly, with regard to a new schedule involving wages. A Board was established July 31, Mr. Wm. Georgeson of Calgary being appointed as the company's representative, and Mr. David Campbell, Winnipeg, as representative of the employees. Early in August these being unable to recommend a chairman, the Minister appointed Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, to the chairmanship.

On July 27, carpenters in the employ of a firm executing a building contract for the Algoma Steel Company applied for a Board to deal with a dispute involving a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. The carpenters were members of Local Union 446 of Sault Ste. Marie, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and about 15 men directly and 150 indirectly were

affected. As the number of men was small and the matter seemed one which might be adjusted by mediation, the Department instructed its officer at Sault Ste. Marie to use his efforts to this end. This was done, and at the end of the month the Department was advised that an agreement had been signed by which the men received an increase. No Board was, therefore, established.

Other Proceedings under Act

Early in July a settlement was effected of a dispute concerning civic firemen at Vancouver (see *Labour Gazette* for June). The men applied for a Board early in June, but as the question of civic by-laws arose, action in regard to the establishment of a Board was deferred, the Department's officer at Vancouver lending his efforts in the meantime to effect an adjustment. On July 7, the men went out on strike, but were back at work in a few hours, the civic officials making the concession of one day's rest in four. No Board, therefore, was appointed. (Further references to this matter will be found in the trade disputes article and in a special article on the two platoon system.)

Reference was made in the June *Gazette* to an application for a Board by machinists on the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. As only 18 men were affected, it was thought that the matter was one which could be arranged between the parties without resource to a Board, and the Department's correspondent at Sault Ste. Marie was instructed to use his efforts to this end. As a result of renewed negotiations, a satisfactory arrangement was reached under which new rules were posted embodying increased wages ranging from 2½ cents to 5½ cents.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Commercial Telegraph Operators

DURING July the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraph operators, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. The application was made by the employees and stated that the dispute related to proposed amendments to the existing wage scale and rules. A Board was established on June 20, consisting of Mr. F. H. McGuigan, representing the employers, Mr. David Campbell, representing the employees, and His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn appointed chairman.

Majority and minority reports were presented, the latter signed by the representative of the company. Both parties formally notified the Department of their acceptance of the award with some slight changes.

Majority Report

The text of the reports follow:

(Copy)

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and its commercial telegraph operators, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, employees.

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which the above dispute was referred under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, appointed on the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1917, hereby beg to report:

That in compliance with the representations of the parties interested, the Board met on Thursday, June 28, A.D. 1917, at the head offices of the company, and was attended by S. J. Konenkamp, President of C.T.U. of A.; Thos. Carrothers, general chairman of the Em-

ployees' Committee, and J. F. Campbell, general secretary of same committee, and J. H. Booth, C. McMahon, R. T. McIvor, G. R. Powson, E. J. Emory, representing the employees, and T. McMillin, manager, of employers; W. J. Kamp, manager of Eastern Division; W. Marshall, manager of Western Division, and W. N. Thompson, of the employers' head office, representing the employers.

The demands of the employees were discussed at length with the officials representing the company in the presence of the Board until Saturday, when the Board adjourned until Tuesday, the third day of July, 1917, when at the suggestion of the Board the employees re-drafted and submitted their proposed amendments for the consideration of the Board and employers.

The Board and parties were in continuous session from date of adjournment until the evening of Saturday, the seventh day of July, in effort to reach agreement on all matters in dispute, but much to the disappointment of the Board they failed to agree and both parties withdrew their respective propositions, including those which we considered concluded and acceptable, and determined to leave the entire dispute to be reported upon by the Board.

The Board having carefully considered the proposed amendments submitted and filed with your Department an application by the employees and the re-draft of these proposed amendments and the very full discussion and argument that took place upon each clause thereof and the differences emphasized by the information, both written and verbal, on behalf of both parties, and after mature deliberation, the undersigned members of this Board have come to the conclusions and make the recommendations following, that is to say:

That Schedules "A" and "B" hereto attached be the rules and rates governing the employees until lawfully terminated; the said schedule marked "B" being wage scale and classification of telegraphers which was submitted by the employers during the negotiations and which the Board understands was acceptable to the employees' committee, subject to the objection that certain telegraphers would not share in the increase proposed therein. To overcome this objection, the Board recommends that in addition to the increases granted therein each Morse telegrapher shall receive an increase of not less than five dollars (\$5) per month during the life of the schedules now recommended, but that such increased salaries shall not be considered as affecting any of the classifications provided in the accompanying wage scale and classification, nor create a precedent in negotiating future schedules.

It was pointed out to the Board that no revision of the schedule nor any increase had been granted to the employees since the thirty-first day of July, 1912, with the exception of the sum of \$5 flat increase granted in November, 1916, which it was claimed by the employees did not satisfy their then requirements, and, it was alleged, was accepted without prejudice to their right to further press for revision as to rates, rules and wages, and while the Board have divided upon the report, still the undersigned members trust that the recommendations which have been made will be put in force by the company not later than the first day of September, 1917, at which date we recommend that that be done.

Dated this twelfth day of July, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Rep. of Employees.

Schedule A to Report, Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph rules and wages for commercial telegraphers, to take effect September 1, 1917.

The following rules and schedule of wages shall govern the telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph:

Article One.—1. Employees assigned to regular service as shown in the accompanying schedule of wages shall be classed "commercial telegraphers" within the meaning of this schedule.

2. When additional telegraph positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

Article Two.—1. Telegraphers' right of promotion will extend over each telegraph superintendent's division, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Where these are sufficient, the senior telegrapher will be given preference.

2. When a vacancy occurs the same will be filled by the appointment of the senior telegrapher without discrimination who in the opinion of the proper authority is capable of filling the position.

3. A complete list of all telegraphers within each superintendent's division, showing seniority, standing and salary will be supplied monthly to a representative of the telegraphers. This list compiled according to seniority in the ratings shall be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegrapher or his representative.

4. In case of reduction of staff the junior telegrapher will be dispensed with, and if reduction necessary in higher grades the junior in higher grade will have the preference of continuing in the service but at a reduced salary, and so on through each class until the junior class is reached.

5. Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff will be given preference of re-employment when a vacancy occurs.

6. Any telegrapher in good standing, whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff, will, upon request, be transferred to any point on the system where a vacancy may occur, retaining continuous service record, but ranking as a new man in the ratings. It is understood that this will not entitle him to free transportation of household effects.

Article Three.—1. A telegrapher declining or being unable to accept promotion does not forfeit his right to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher getting the position.

2. A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment upon resuming duty, if he is entitled to it.

3. All vacancies shall be immediately bulletined by the superintendent and such vacancies shall be filled on the first of the following month, except in case of reduction of staff or inability to obtain telegraphers of the necessary ability.

4. Any telegrapher who is required to perform the duties of a chief or devote any portion of his time to such work for a period of 30 days or major fraction thereof, shall not be included in the telegraphers' ratings.

5. Permanent chiefs, promoted from the ranks, will retain their seniority rights in the ratings, provided that in the event of a chief being reduced to the ranks of an operator, he shall be retained in the company's optional percentage until such time as there is a vacancy in the ratings which his seniority entitles him to.

Article Four.—1. No telegrapher shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him. Telegrapher may have the assistance of a co-telegrapher if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within 10 days he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If a telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at regular rates for all time lost, and necessary extra expenses while attending such investigation (if away from home) and re-instated.

2. A written statement, setting forth the results of an investigation and the reasons therefor, will be furnished by the company to the local board of adjustment, if requested by it.

Article Five.—1. Telegraphers after three years' service shall be granted two weeks' leave of absence each year at regular wages.

2. Application for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in the order of seniority of applicants from point of service, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants. The company will, whenever possible, arrange vacations between and including the months of April and October when so desired.

3. In the event of a telegrapher entitled to a vacation with pay being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining a vacation that has been deferred after date allotted, he shall be paid salary for the same.

4. Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

5. All time worked on Sunday shall be paid for on overtime basis, it being understood that the company may assign part of Saturday night staff, whenever practicable, to Sunday night duty, on regular hours, being part of their regular week's service.

6. Telegraphers when called upon to perform duties at other than their regular place of employment shall be allowed all necessary expense incurred, and overtime for time travelling in excess of their regular trips, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. When assigned to such duties a telegrapher shall be advanced a reasonable amount of expense money.

7. Where regular relieving agents are appointed they will not be included in the telegraphers' ratings while engaged in such duties, but will retain all seniority rights and will receive 75 cents per day extra expense while away from headquarters.

Article Six.—1. At offices where two or more telegraphers are employed, the hours of duty shall be as follows: eight and one-half hours' duty shall constitute straight day duty beginning and ending between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Seven hours shall constitute all night duty, beginning at or later than 8 p.m. Seven and one-half hours shall constitute all other tricks. No trick shall be split more than once nor extended over 12 hours. At all other offices the hours

of duty shall be 10 consecutive hours, including one hour for lunch.

2. No telegrapher shall be compelled to work more than five and one-half consecutive hours without a lunch relief.

3. Overtime will be computed at the rate of seven hours per day.

4. The average minimum performance on all Vancouver-Winnipeg, Montreal-Winnipeg, Montreal-Vancouver and Toronto-Winnipeg circuits shall be 30 messages per hour, and on all other first class circuits 33 messages per hour, allowing 30 words to count as one message in case of press and 20 shall be counted as one message in RS business and night lettergrams. Chief operators and traffic chiefs shall determine the carrying capacity of the circuit, and any loss through interruption shall not be charged against telegraphers' average.

5. When a telegrapher entering the service is paid a higher salary than the minimum rating, he will be included in the company's optional rating, and such telegrapher shall not be included in the fixed ratings until such time as his seniority in the service shall entitle him to a position in the fixed rating.

Article Seven.—1. A telegrapher leaving the service of the company will, on request, as soon as practicable, be furnished with a certificate by the proper official, stating term or terms of service, capacity in which employed, and whether leaving the service of his own accord or discharged. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated.

2. If detained more than five days waiting such certificate, the telegrapher will be paid regular wages for all time in excess of five days. Unless otherwise requested, this certificate will be mailed to the telegrapher at his last place of employment.

Article Eight.—Telegraphers' representatives shall have the right to represent the employees engaged in the transmitting or receiving of telegraph matter passed by telephone, Morkrum or other automatic device over the company's wires, and articles two, three, four, five, six and seven of the Telegraphers' Schedule also apply to Morkrum operators.

SCHEDULE "B" TO REPORT BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER—	
30 per cent.....	\$105
30 per cent.....	100
30 per cent.....	95
10 per cent optional.....	—
VANCOUVER BRANCHES—	
Dock office, 1 operator.....	\$ 85
Vancouver hotel, 1 operator.....	65
Vancouver hotel, 1 operator.....	60
Fairview, 1 operator.....	60
VICTORIA—	
1 operator.....	\$110
1 operator.....	105
1 operator.....	100
NANAIMO—	
Agent.....	\$ 95
1 operator.....	85
NEW WESTMINSTER—	
Agent.....	\$ 95
Kamloops: agent.....	90
Kamloops: 1 operator.....	65
Revelstoke: 1 operator.....	100
Vernon: agent.....	90
Vernon: 1 operator.....	85
Kelowna: agent and operator.....	80
Penticton: agent and operator.....	80
Rossland: agent.....	90
Nelson: 1 operator.....	105
Nelson: 2 operators.....	95
Nelson: 1 operator.....	85
Cranbrook: agent.....	90
Fernie, agent.....	90

ALBERTA

Calgary: 30 per cent.....	\$105
" 30 per cent.....	100
" 30 per cent.....	95
" 10 per cent optional with the Co.	—
ALGARY BRANCHES—	
"C" office, 1 agent and operator.....	\$115
"RR" office, 2 operators.....	65
"H" office, 1 operator.....	65
"V" office, 1 operator.....	65
Edmonton, 1 operator.....	95
Edmonton, 2 operators.....	90
Medicine Hat: 1 agent and operator.....	105
Medicine Hat: 1 operator.....	90
Medicine Hat: 1 operator.....	80
Lethbridge: agent.....	110
Lethbridge: 1 operator.....	92.50
Lethbridge: 1 operator.....	85
Lethbridge: 1 operator.....	80
MacLeod: agent.....	80
Strathcona: agent.....	80
Banff: agent.....	80
Red Deer: agent.....	75

SASKATCHEWAN

MOOSE JAW—	
30 per cent, 4 operators.....	\$105
30 per cent, 4 operators.....	100
30 per cent, 5 operators.....	95
10 per cent, 1 operator.....	90
MOOSE JAW BRANCHES—	
Mx office, 1 operator.....	105
RH office, 1 operator.....	82.50
Saskatoon, 1 operator.....	100
Saskatoon, 2 operators.....	95
Saskatoon, 1 operator.....	90
Regina, 1 operator.....	100
Regina, 1 operator.....	90
Swift Current, 1 operator.....	90
Swift Current, 3 operators.....	85
Prince Albert, agent and operator.....	85
Weyburn, agent and operator.....	85
Weyburn, 1 operator.....	70
Yorktown, agent and operator.....	85

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG—	
30 per cent.....	\$105
30 per cent.....	100
30 per cent.....	95
10 per cent optional.....	—
Winnipeg "WD" office—	
2 operators.....	105
3 operators.....	100
2 operators.....	95
3 operators.....	90
WINNIPEG BRANCHES—	
A office, 2 operators.....	75
DE office, 1 operator.....	65
MK office, 1 operator.....	65
H office, 1 operator.....	65
Un office, 1 operator.....	65
Fort William, 1 operator.....	95
Fort William, 5 operators.....	90
Port Arthur, 1 operator.....	90
Kenora, 1 operator.....	85
Brandon, 1 operator.....	85
Portage La Prairie, agent.....	72.50
MONTREAL—	
30 per cent at.....	\$95
30 per cent at.....	90
20 per cent at.....	85
20 per cent at optional.....	—
MONTREAL BRANCHES—	
P R Branch: 1 at.....	\$ 90
3 at.....	85
1 at.....	80
"D" office, 1 at.....	95
"D" office, 1 at.....	65
"E" office, 1 at.....	70
"W" office, 1 at.....	75
"W" office, 1 at.....	60
"N" office, 1 at.....	65
"G" office, 2 at.....	60

"S" office, 2 at.....	65
"H" office, 1 at.....	45
"Do" office, 1 at.....	55
"Y" office, 1 at.....	45
"Re" office, 1 at.....	60
"Re" office, 1 at.....	55
"U" office, 1 at.....	55

OTTAWA—	
1 at.....	\$ 90
5 at.....	85
4 at.....	80
4 at.....	75
1 at.....	65
1 at.....	55
Head Office, Ottawa.	

QUEBEC—	
1 at.....	85
1 at.....	75

SHERBROOKE—	
1 at.....	75

ONTARIO DIVISION

TORONTO—	
30 per cent at.....	95
30 per cent at.....	90
20 per cent at.....	85
20 per cent optional.	

TORONTO BRANCHES—	
King Edward Hotel, 2 operators at.....	55

LONDON—	
1 at.....	90
1 at.....	85
1 at.....	70
1 at.....	60
1 at.....	50

HAMILTON—	
1 operator at.....	80
2 operators at.....	75
2 operators at.....	60

ATLANTIC DIVISION

St. John, N.B.—	
3 operators at.....	85
2 operators at.....	80
2 operators at.....	75

HALIFAX, N.S.—	
3 operators at.....	85
2 operators at.....	80
3 operators at.....	75

Hazel Hill, 7 operators at.....	95
New Glasgow, 1 operator at.....	65
Sydney, N.S., 1 operator at.....	65
Sydney, N.S., 1 operator at.....	55
Amherst, N.B., 1 operator at.....	60
Fredericton, N.B., 1 operator at.....	60
Glouce Bay, N.S., 1 operator at.....	50
Guysboro, N.S., 1 operator at.....	40

SUPERIOR DIVISION

Sudbury, 1 operator at.....	75
Sudbury, 1 operator at.....	55
North Bay, 1 operator at.....	55
North Bay, 1 operator at.....	unknown
Sault Ste-Marie, Ont, 1 operator at.....	70
Sault Ste-Marie, Ont, 1 operator at.....	unknown
Sault Ste-Marie, Michigan, 1 operator at.....	70
Sault Ste-Marie, Michigan, 1 operator at.....	45

Minority Report

(Copy.)

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraphs and its commercial telegraph operators (members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America).

Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

My Dear Mr. Crothers,—

I am pleased to say that throughout the protracted hearings of the Board, which have been held almost continuously since the first meeting in Montreal on June 28 last, that the friendly and conciliatory attitude of both the telegraph officials and the representatives of the men have been of material assistance to us in removing and bringing about adjustment of many of the serious points at issue, especially in the discussions regarding a general increase in wages, which, so far as we are at present able to judge, was finally adjusted, fairly satisfactory to all concerned.

I regret, however, that after most careful consideration of all the circumstances, and evidence presented, that I am unable to accept and subscribe to certain recommendations in the report of my colleagues—Mr. Justice Gunn and Mr. Campbell—as follows:

First.—The change proposed in Article 6 on page 4 by the substitution of an 8½ for a 9 hour day, as worked at present, the company vigorously protest against this change, for the reason that the present division of time has been found to work fairly satisfactorily for many years past, but to, in a measure, meet the demands of the men, the company proposed to divide the working hours into three equal periods of eight hours each, which seems a reasonable and fair solution, unless the men prefer to continue to work as at present.

Second.—It is proposed, on page 5, Article 8, to enlarge this Article to embrace Morkrum operators, as follows:

"Telegraphers' representatives shall have the right to represent the employees engaged in the receiving or transmitting of telegraph matter passed by telephone, Morkrum or other automatic device over the company's wires, the Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the telegraphers' schedule shall also apply to Morkrum operators."

If made effective, as recommended, Article 8 would include a large number of employees in a distinct machine branch of the service, who are not at present and never have been included in this company's telegraphers' schedule, nor are they included in the schedule of any other commercial telegraph company doing business throughout the Dominion of Canada. The company point out that the most serious and objectionable feature of this demand is that, if adopted, Rules Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 would restrict and reduce the number of messages which are being handled daily through these machines from 50 to 75 per cent. For these reasons, I am unable to join in the recommendations of my colleagues, as to do so would be most unfair to the company, and seriously restrict and handicap them in handling the telegraph business offered them daily.

On page 3 of the report the following appears:

"It was pointed out to the Board that no revision of schedule, nor any increase, had been granted to the employees since the thirty-first day of July, 1912, with the exception of the five dollars per month (this should read \$5.50 per month instead of \$5.00 per month) flat increase granted in November, 1916, which, it was claimed by the employees did not satisfy their own requirements, and, it was alleged, was accepted without prejudice to their right to further press for revision as to rates, rules and wages, and while the Board have divided upon the report, still the undersigned members trust that the recommendations which have been made will be put in force by the company not later than the first day of September, 1917, at which date we recommend that that be done."

The telegraphers' representatives referred to this feature of the situation continuously during the hearings, evidently believing that their forbearance in this respect entitled them to special consideration, but I am unable to agree with this view, for the reason that the schedule bearing date of July 1, 1912, signed by James Kent, manager of telegraphs, and M. Mackay, chairman of the employees' committee, under which these men are still working, clearly provides that the schedule continue in effect for one year from date, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice in writing from either party. Under these provisions, if their wages or working conditions were oppressive or unsatisfactory, the telegraphers always had the remedy in their own hands by demanding a new schedule.

Having failed to do so would indicate that a majority of them must have been fairly well satisfied with their wages and working conditions; otherwise, they would surely have demanded a revision of schedule, which they were entitled to by agreement with the company.

It would be a reasonable assumption that the unfavourable business conditions prevailing

during the year 1913, throughout the entire Dominion, followed August 14, 1914, by the declaration by Great Britain of war against Germany, which still further intensified the depression and falling off in business of every character (these unusual conditions continued during the greater part of the two succeeding years) may have influenced these men in withholding or deferring their demands for a new schedule. In doing so, however, it is not improbable that they were influenced quite as much by self-interest as by consideration for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company.

While the abnormal increase in the cost of the necessities of life, which still continue throughout the world and this country in particular, has undoubtedly increased the burdens of these men, we must not lose sight of the fact that this company, while now serving the public at considerably lower telegraph rates than prevailed two years ago, increased the pay of these men \$5.50 per month last November. The increases now proposed make a total increase to all these telegraphers of approximately \$13.00 per month, or an average of from \$15 to \$20 per month higher wages than paid for similar service by any other commercial telegraph company doing business in the Dominion of Canada.

Believing as I do that when the employees' representatives have given these matters further serious consideration, they must surely see that the company had endeavoured to deal fairly with them, and that they will decide to adjust their few unsettled trifling differences with the managing officers of their company in the same friendly spirit which has prevailed for so many years past between the officers of this great corporation and its employees. A final effort in this direction last night encouraged me to hope for a satisfactory conclusion.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN.

Montreal, July 17, 1917.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its Employees in the Manitoba District

ON July 2 the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed on May 28 to enquire into certain differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Storemen. The application was made by the employers and stated that the dispute related to a demand on the part of the employees for increased

wages, the number of men affected being 200. The employees ceased work on the day the Board was established and remained out until July 10, when they returned under the findings of the Board. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, representing the employers; Mr. R. S. Ward, appointed by the Minister to represent the employees, the latter having refused to nominate a representative,

and Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., also appointed by the Minister, the other members having failed to agree upon a chairman. The representative of the men submitted a minority report, but shortly after the receipt of the Board's report both parties notified the Department of their acceptance of the Board's award and the dispute was accordingly ended.

Majority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees in the Manitoba District, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway Storemen, employees.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Edmund L. Taylor, chairman; William J. Christie, representing the employer, and Robert S. Ward, representing the employees, begs to report as follows:

The company was represented by D. C. Coleman, assistant general manager of Western Lines, and C. H. Temple, superintendent of motive power and cars. The employees refused to take part in the proceedings, and were not represented.

The Board was organized and held its first sittings on June 5, 1917, and further sittings were held on June 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 27 and 28.

Before taking any evidence the Board used its utmost efforts to bring the parties to an amicable settlement of the dispute. The chief difficulty in the way of getting the parties to meet and discuss the matters in dispute was the question of the company recognizing the storemen as being affiliated with the Canadian Pacific System Federation of Shop Employees. The storemen claimed they had given proper notice to the company of such affiliation, while the company claimed they had not received such notice, and would not regard the storemen as part of such Federation. The employees insisted on having the chairman of the Federation present at any negotiations between themselves and representatives of the company, while the company refused to negotiate with the employees while such chairman was present.

The chairman of the Board suggested that the employees give proper formal notice in writing to the company of their claim to affiliation, and ask to have the question considered by the company. The employees at first declined to give any such notice, but on the twenty-fifth of June, 1917, decided to re-

consider this matter, and did give formal notice to the company as to their affiliation with the said federated trades. The company's representatives, however, stated they wished to leave the matter in the hands of this Board, and did not seem inclined to enter into further negotiations with the employees.

It appears from the evidence taken that about 130 men are now out on strike.

The men on strike have asked to be recognized as being affiliated with the Canadian Pacific System Federation of Shop Employees, and for an increase in wages of 6 cents per hour. The schedule hereto attached will show the present rate of wages of these employees, the rate asked for, and the rate they have been offered by the company. Mr. R. S. Ward, representing the employees on the Board, is of the opinion that the employees ought to receive an increase of 6 cents per hour, and urged on behalf of the employees the fact that a large portion of other employees of the company, namely, those employed in the shops, have recently received an increase at the rate of 6 cents per hour.

The chairman of the Board and William J. Christie, taking into consideration the fact that the employees shown on the schedule hereto annexed are not skilled to the same extent as are nearly all the employees in the shops who have recently received the increase of 6 cents per hour, do not see their way clear to recommending quite so large an increase for this class of employees, but are of the opinion that the truckers should receive an increase of 4 cents per hour for men in the first year of service, and 4½ cents per hour for men in the second and subsequent years of service; that the storemen should receive an increase of 5 cents per hour; and that all other employees shown on the schedule should receive a flat rate increase of \$1.50 per month, in addition to the rate offered by the company as per attached schedule.

Mr. Christie urged in support of his finding the fact that at an arbitration held in May and June of this year between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its employees, by an unanimous report of the Board, part of the employees were given an increase of 2 cents per hour, and the highest increase given was 3 cents per hour. The men in this case had not received any increase since 1914.

It should be noted in this report that for the purpose of endeavouring to get an unanimous report of the Board, Mr. Ward was willing to join in recommending an increase of 5 cents per hour for all classes of employees shown on the schedule.

Dated at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1917.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. J. CHRISTIE,
For Employer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

AND

STORES EMPLOYEES, WESTERN LINES.

Class.	Rates May, 1917		Rates asked		Rates offered	
	1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year
Truckers.....	22-23½	24	28-29½	30	25-26	27
Storemen.....	25	30	31	36	29	34
Dept. Invoice Clerk.....	\$66.00	\$71.00	\$79.00	\$84.00	\$72.50	\$78.00
Merch. Invoice Clerk.....	71.00	76.00	84.00	89.00	78.00	83.00
Clerks.....	55.00	60.50	68.00	73.50	60.50	66.50
Receiving Clerks.....	71.00	76.00	84.00	89.00	78.00	83.00
Tracing Clerks.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50
Pricing Clerks.....	66.00	71.00	79.00	84.00	72.50	78.00
Stock-keepers.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50
Sen. Storemen.....	66.00	75.00	79.00	88.00	72.50	82.00
Teamsters.....	66.00	66.00	79.00	79.00	72.50	72.50
Store Order Clerks.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50
Supply Car Men.....	60.50	60.50	73.50	73.50	66.50	66.50
Shippers.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50
Billing Clerks.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50
Night Storemen.....	66.00	66.00	79.00	79.00	72.50	72.50
WINNIPEG ROUND- HOUSE— Clerk.....	66.00	66.00	79.00	79.00	72.50	72.50
WINNIPEG COACH YARD— Clerk.....	66.00	66.00	79.00	79.00	72.50	72.50
NORTH TRANSCONA Day Clerk.....	66.00	66.00	79.00	79.00	72.50	72.50
Night Clerk.....	66.00	66.00	79.00	79.00	72.50	72.50
FORT WILLIAM— Senior Clerk.....	71.00	76.00	84.00	89.00	78.00	83.00
Clerk.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50
SOURIS, KENORA AND BRANDON— Clerk.....	60.50	66.00	73.50	79.00	66.50	72.50

(Sgd.) W. J. CHRISTIE.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees in the Manitoba District, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway Storemen, employees.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

I regret that a majority of the Board has arrived at conclusions with which I cannot agree, and that it is, therefore, necessary for me to submit a minority report in order to set forth my reasons for believing that the majority report does not recommend an increase in wages for the storemen in accordance with what has been proven to be the general increase given in Canada to railway shop employees, because of the increased cost of living.

The majority report explains very fully the efforts made by the Board to get the parties to the dispute together, in the hope that by so doing the dispute might be settled without a formal enquiry by the Board.

As stated in the majority report, there are two important questions in the dispute,—

First.—The question of the right of the storemen to have the chairman of the System Federation accompany their committee and take part in their negotiations;

Second.—The request of the storemen for an increase in wages equal to that received by the shop employees, namely 6 cents per hour.

Regarding Question No. 1, the company contended before the Board that it had never received proper notice from the storemen that they were affiliated with the System Federation and desired to be recognized as such by the company.

While it is quite true that no letter was produced worded in the way the company thought it should be, there was sufficient evidence, both in documents and verbally, placed before the Board to convince me that the question of recognition of the storemen as being affiliated with the Federation has been an issue between the storemen and the company, also the company and the Federation, since the spring of 1916, and during that time the company never indicated to the men that the matter was not properly before them for consideration, until a given form of request had been received by them.

The chairman suggested that in order to remove this difference, that the storemen again give the required notice; this the men at first declined to do, but later reconsidered their decision and forwarded such notice to the company.

Speaking especially of the circumstances in this connection which happened this year, the evidence showed that the storemen were represented at the convention of the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation, held March 26, 1917, at which the rate of increase necessary was fixed; also that Mr. Morse, representing the storemen, accompanied the Federation Executive at the first federated schedule meeting with the company on April 19.

Mr. Temple, superintendent of motive power, requested the storemen's representative to retire, suggesting that they negotiate with Mr. Fawcett, superintendent of their department, as he did not know anything about the stores. This request was honoured by the Federation as a matter of convenience, and was at no time regarded as a severance of the storemen from the Federation.

There was also two letters produced, written by Mr. Morse, on behalf of the storemen, to Mr. Fawcett, general storekeeper, in which the company was requested to meet a committee of

the storemen, accompanied by the chairman of the System Federation. To both of these Mr. Fawcett replied that he could only meet a committee composed of storemen, as in previous years.

The committee of storemen met Mr. Fawcett without the Federation chairman, and endeavoured to negotiate to have the chairman present; failing this they took up the rate question, and also failed to come to an agreement—the company refusing to grant the 6 cents per hour increase. The storemen's committee then took the case through the usual channels until Mr. Grant Hall, general manager, was reached, with whom the matter of recognition of the storemen as being affiliated with the Federation, and having the chairman of the Federation with the storemen's committee in the negotiations, was the main topic for discussion. In the face of all this, the contention of the company that the matter was not properly before them seems to be merely an excuse, as no good reason was shown why the storemen should not be recognized as part of the Shop Employees' Federation.

The storemen asked for an increase in wages of 7 cents per hour for hourly-paid men and the equivalent for monthly men on a basis of two hundred and ten (210) hours per month. To understand the situation it will be necessary to commence the story at the time the men reached the decision to ask for this increase.

A schedule of rules and rates governing the employees in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway was produced, which showed the Federation to comprise of the following crafts: machinists, pipefitters, moulders, blacksmiths, electricians, carmen, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, patternmakers, and the specialists and helpers to all these trades.

That the storemen was affiliated with this Federation and had representatives present at the convention was also shown. The convention lasted several days, and a decision was arrived at that owing to the abnormal increase in the cost of living a seven (7) per cent increase was necessary. The storemen having taken part in this convention, understood that this increase applied to them the same as the other workmen.

The System Federation then made arrangements to meet the company, and at their first interview, as previously stated, Mr. Morse, representing the storemen, accompanied them. At this interview Mr. Temple, superintendent of motive power, declined to discuss the business of the meeting until Mr. Morse had retired. However, the fact that Mr. Morse accompanied the System Federation executive at this interview indicates that it was the intention of the Federation that the rates of pay for all employees included in the Federation should be negotiated at the same time, but upon arrangement with Mr. Temple the Federation continued the negotiations in order not to cause delay, feeling convinced that the storemen

would have no difficulty in securing whatever increase the Federation received.

After negotiating for some time a settlement was arrived at on a basis of 6 cents per hour increase, Fort William to Broadview; 4 cents per hour increase from Broadview to Kamloops; and 5 cents per hour increase from Kamloops to the coast, for all employees in the Federation, except the storemen.

After this settlement was arrived at the storemen commenced negotiations with the company, and in line with the settlement arrived at by the Federation they reduced their request for an increase to 6 cents per hour. Although every effort possible was made to negotiate this increase, the company refused to grant it, and the men came out on strike on May 28.

The foregoing goes to show that the storemen are very closely allied to the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation, which received an increase of 6 cents per hour in the District of Manitoba. The reason for granting this increase was because of the increased cost of living. There is no doubt but that the storemen are affected by the increase in the cost of living to the same extent as the other workmen, and, therefore, I cannot see any reason at all why they are not entitled to receive the same increase in pay.

It was also shown in the evidence that 6 cents per hour increase was granted to the shop employees on the Canadian Northern Railway, from Humboldt to Quebec; on the Grand Trunk Pacific, from Melville, east; and on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Broadview to Montreal; and that a similar increase had been offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway to their shopmen, showing that the prevailing increase throughout Canada to shop employees to meet the high cost of living was 6 cents per hour, and no good reason has been shown why this precedent, so thoroughly established, should not also apply to the storemen, who are parties to the dispute.

The majority report of the Board states that the reason for not granting the storemen so large an increase is that they are not skilled to the same extent as are nearly all the employees in the shops—who have recently received an increase of 6 cents per hour.

This, however, does not appear to me to be borne out by the schedule of rules and rates governing the Canadian Pacific Railway Federated Trades—an examination of which shows that there are thirty-nine (39) different classes of labour, which prior to May 1 received from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) cents per hour, and thirty-seven (37) other classes of labour which received from thirty-one (31) to thirty-five (35) cents per hour. All the men employed in these different classes received the six cent per hour increase, and as it is fair to assume that if the company pays 30 cents per hour to a certain class of men in one department and 30 cents per hour to a certain class in another de-

partment, that in the opinion of the company both classes of men are equally as valuable to the company in their respective departments; and that men receiving equal pay are entitled to equal treatment in increases of pay.

Therefore, when such a large number of different classes of labour in the shops, which are paid about the same as the storemen, re-

ceived 6 cents per hour increase by committee negotiations, there is no justification why the storemen should receive less favourable treatment by a Board of Conciliation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) R. S. WARD,
For the Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its Car Department Employees

ON July 28 the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its car department employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The application was made by the employees and stated that the dispute related to a general increase in wages and other conditions of employment. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, representing the employees; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, representing the company, and His Honour R. D. Gunn, appointed by the Minister upon failure of the other members to select a chairman. The Board presented an unanimous report, which, at the end of the month, had been accepted by the company, but not by the employees, with whom the Department was in correspondence on the subject.

Report of Board

The text of the Board's report is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and its amendments, and in the matter of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company, employers, and its car department employees (members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America), employees.

To the Hon. Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Investigation appointed on the fourteenth day of July, 1917, met at the City of Montreal on the sixteenth of the same month, and was attended by William A.

Forbes, Joseph Corbett, Albert Mercier and Charles Lefebvre, committee representing the employees, and Mr. James Coleman, superintendent of the car department, and Mr. John Hendrie, master car builder, representing the company.

The Board made an inspection of the car shops, extensive repair yards and surroundings, and noted the conditions under which the several classes of car department employees performed their daily labour, and afterwards heard fully all the evidence, representations and contentions submitted by all parties upon all matters in dispute, and find that:

The car department employees are now and have been for many years past working under printed rules and regulations which also govern all shop employees in the motive power department of the company; that these rules were carefully considered by Professor Adam Shortt, ex-Supreme Court Judge Wallace Nesbitt, and John G. O'Donoghue, Esq., first as early as May, 1907, and later, in October, 1911, as a Board of Conciliation under this Act, investigating and endeavouring to adjust disputes between the company and its machinists, arising out of practically the same demands as are now presented by the employees and resulting in the rules being approved on both occasions, and continued in effect for the reason apparently that many thereof had been in force for a long period of years, and amendments introduced by additional rules creating and governing the operation of a pension system instituted by the company for its permanent employees, which received legislative sanction, and became fully effective the first of January, 1908; and under which two hundred and twenty-three (223) of its old and deserving car department employees are now enjoying pensions, and fifty-seven (57) other employees of same department who have passed the retiring age (65 years), but who are, at their own request, continued in service, earning reasonable daily wages at such work as they are individually able to perform, but who if the minimum wage clauses in the proposed schedule were to be made effective would, in all probability, be soon dropped from the service, with only their pensions to rely upon, which in most cases would be less than one-third of their present earnings.

That it also appears that there was no serious objection to the company continuing in effect the present shop rules and regulations for the government of the employees in this department, or to the amendment thereof, as might be considered proper, but no schedule as set out in the proposed amendment filed with your department has as yet been put in force for the government of these employees.

That it should be pointed out that a majority of the employees have been continuously in the service of the company from 15 to 30 years, and a considerable number even longer, and the classification of work and rates has been long established and well understood in the car shops, and in our opinion changes and alterations should not be adopted until after a thorough and careful consideration, which in any event we feel can safely be deferred in the circumstances without injustice to any of the employees at the present time, although we feel that there can be no well founded objection to the parties adding to the present shop rules and regulations now in force, the rules set out in Schedule A hereto.

The Board have pleasure in acknowledging that the company conceded that the great advance in the cost of living justified some of the demands of these employees, and the company already made numerous increased allowances within recent date.

The Board, after reviewing the whole circumstances, have concluded that for the reasons heretofore noted, amongst others, that a general increase of 20 per cent over the rates in effect on the first day of March last be granted to the employees of the car department of the company, saving and excepting that in no event shall the company be expected to increase the wages now paid to its car men at

points of interchange beyond the rates paid by other railway companies, for the same class of labour at these points of interchange, or in the same territory, until the rates prevailing at the present time at these points or in the same territory are increased by the other companies, but for the purposes of equalization the Board would further recommend that special increases in compensation be made at an early date by the company to its car men at certain of the smaller stations east and south of Montreal, at which lower rates now prevail.

The recommendations hereby proposed are to become effective from and after the first day of July, A.D. 1917, and continue so for one year, and thereafter until terminated by the usual notice in writing from either party.

Dated twenty-sixth July, 1917.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN.

(Sgd.) CHARLEMAGNE RODIER.

Schedule "A"—Rule.

Employees having grievances, either specific or of a general nature, may present the case to their proper officer. If investigation is desired, the aggrieved party or another employee representing him, or a committee of employees representing him, may, during working hours, arrange with his foreman for same. Investigation to be held within 48 hours after such application, and in case a satisfactory adjustment cannot be made the case may be referred to the next higher officer of the department, until the manager is approached. If after investigation, the employee is found to have been unjustly dealt with, he will be paid for all time lost. In order that the committee may be properly constituted and entitled to formal recognition, it must have applied to adjust case with the foreman before applying to the higher officer.

Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to employees to go before the management.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1917

THERE were on record as in existence during July 31 strikes, involving 178 firms and 12,912 workpeople, 18 of these strikes involving 110 firms and 5,245 employees having commenced during July, while 13 strikes involving 68 firms and 7,667 employees commenced prior to July. The estimated time losses occasioned through the 31 strikes amounted to 56,772 working days, 20,572 of which were lost as the result of the 18 strikes commencing during July, and the balance, 36,200 days, are chargeable to the 13 disputes commencing prior to July. Eighteen strikes terminated during July, leaving 13 unsettled strikes on record at the end of the month.

NEW DISPUTES IN JULY, 1917.—In the

table below are shown the industries and occupations affected by the strikes beginning in July:

Trades.	No. of Disputes	No. of Employers	No. of Employees
Mining.....	1	2	100
Lumbering.....	1	52	800
Building and Construction.....	4	14	207
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	4	21	292
Woodworking trades..	1	1	35
Clothing trades.....	2	11	575
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation...	1	1	100
Transportation and Communication....	3	7	3,006
Public employees.....	1	1	130
Total.....	18	110	5,245

Disputes beginning prior to July

WESTERN COAL OPERATORS.—As was intimated in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette* as the probable course of events, work was on July 3 resumed in most of the mines operated by members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, the operations being under the control of the Dominion Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Armstrong. Practically all the mines were operating before the close of the month and the output was increasing daily.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On June 11, 47 builders' labourers in the employ of Geo. Oakley & Son, Limited, cut stone contractors, for new Union Station construction at Toronto, Ont., went on strike demanding that the union rate for builders' labourers of 35 cents per hour be paid to the labourers in the stone-cutting yard. The firm conceded the demand and work was resumed on July 28.

IRON WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On June 25, five structural iron workers in the employ of Geo. Oakley & Son, contractors on new Union Station, Toronto, ceased work in sympathy with the builders' labourers who went on strike June 10. They resumed work concurrently with the labourers, July 28.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On June 26, about 700 builders' labourers in the employ of 40 firms struck for increased wages. The men resumed work on July 30, having accepted the offer of the Builders' Exchange for a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour.

MACHINISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 1, 42 machinists in the employ of four firms, the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Limited, the Stewart Sheaf-Loader Company, Limited, and the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company, Limited, went on strike for increased wages from 45 to 55 cents per hour. An amicable settlement of the dispute at the establishment of the Stewart Sheaf-

Loader Company, involving an increase in wages to certain employees, was effected and work resumed May 8. The strike in so far as the other three establishments were concerned was continued until July 4, when it was agreed between employers and union that strike be declared off if the court proceedings relative to an injunction preventing picketting which had been granted were discontinued. Work was resumed at the same rates of wages as prevailed prior to strike.

SUGAR REFINERY EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On April 23, 242 employees of the British Columbia Refining Company, Limited, ceased work in protest against the alleged unfair dismissal of one of their fellow employees for his activity in connection with a proposed application to the firm for increased wages for the employees. The demand for the reinstatement of the dismissed employee was enlarged to one for increased wages and recognition of their union. A settlement was effected as the result of the mediation of an officer of the Department of Labour, the company granting a 20 per cent increase in wages, the other demands having been waived by the employees. Work was resumed July 23.

RAILWAY STOREMEN, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 28, 133 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway stores' department and members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Storemen, Local No. 18, Winnipeg, Man., went on strike owing to the refusal of the company to grant their request for an increase in wages of 6 cents per hour over the prevailing rates of 25 and 30 cents per hour for first and second year employees respectively. The company made application for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the Board, in its report dated June 28, recommended an increase of 5 cents per hour, which was acceptable to the employees, who resumed work on July 11. (See proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.)

SEAMEN, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—On June 27, a strike of deckhands, firemen, oilers, wipers and coal passers, numbering about 450 men, in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Union Steamship Company on coasting steamers on the Pacific coast was declared, owing to the refusal of the three companies to accede to their demand for an increase of 20 per cent in wages. A settlement, following negotiations between the parties, was reached and a new scale involving an increase of 15 per cent in wages and other concessions was granted, same to take effect July 16, on which date work was resumed.

Disputes beginning during July

COAL MINERS, TAYLORTON AND BIENFAIT, SASK.—On July 5, about 100 coal miners in the employ of the Western Dominion Collieries at Taylorton, Sask., and the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, at Bienfait, Sask., went on strike to enforce their demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The provincial police succeeded in settling the strike, the miners returning to work in a few days.

SHINGLE WEAVERS AND PACKERS, PACIFIC COAST MILLS.—On July 23, about 800 shingle weavers and packers employed in 52 mills at Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Moody and other Pacific coast points, ceased work to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day at the same wages as were formerly paid for a ten-hour day. At the close of the month 35 of the mills were again in operation, but the strike was still in progress in the other mills.

BRICKLAYERS, CALGARY, ALTA. — On July 2, about 35 bricklayers, plasterers and masons at Calgary, Alta., went on strike demanding an increase of 10 cents per hour over the prevailing rate of 70 cents per hour. Seven contracting firms were affected as the result of the strike. A settlement was effected, following negotiations, whereby the Builders' Exchange granted an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, making the rate $77\frac{1}{2}$ cents per

hour for bricklayers, plasterers and masons.

ELECTRICIANS, HALIFAX, N.S.—About 52 electricians in the employ of five firms at Halifax, N.S., went on strike for increased wages. The strike was unsettled at the end of July.

CARPENTERS, MERRITTON, ONT.—On July 24, 20 carpenters in the employ of W. J. Trimble, general contractor, went on strike for an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour. Up to July 31, the contractor had not conceded the demanded rate, viz., 60 cents an hour, and strike was still in progress.

CARPENTERS, MONTREAL, QUE. — On July 25, about 100 carpenters in the employ of the building contracting firms employ of the building contracting firm of Norcross Brothers Company, Montreal, Que., went on strike for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour. The strike was still in progress at the end of July.

PATTERN MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT. — About 120 pattern makers in the employ of 16 firms ceased work on July 16 owing to the refusal of their employers to grant their request for increased wages from 50 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. An amicable settlement, however, was expected, the firms involved conceding the increased rate of $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, on which basis the pattern makers resumed work July 23.

MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, PATTERN MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Fifty-eight machinists, boilermakers, pattern makers, blacksmiths and helpers in the employ of the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., went on strike July 19 for recognition of their union, a demand to which the firm up to July 31 refused to accede.

MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS, LONDON, ONT. — Fourteen moulders and coremakers in the employ of the Empire Manufacturing Company, Limited, London, Ont., went on strike July 19 owing to their objection to the employment of women as coremakers. The strike was still in progress at the end of the month.

MOULDERS, GUELPH, ONT.—On July 21, 100 moulders in the employ of three firms, namely, Crowe's Iron Works, Guelph Stove Company, Limited, and Thomas Griffin, stove and range manufacturer, Guelph, Ont., went on strike for increased wages from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day. The strike was amicably settled through negotiations, the firms granting the increased rate demanded. Work was resumed July 26.

CAR BUILDERS, PRESTON, ONT. — On July 5, about 40 employees of the Preston Car and Coach Company at Preston, Ont., went on strike owing to their objection to a new foreman. The company refused to make any change respecting the foreman in question, and on July 13 the employees returned to work.

GARMENT WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On July 3, 75 garment workers in the employ of the Stratheona Garment Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Que., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. The employees returned to work on July 9, pending an adjustment of the matter in dispute by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which they applied for. (See proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.)

FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On July 28, 500 fur workers in the employ of 10 firms at Montreal, Que., ceased work to enforce their demand for recognition of their union. The strike was still in existence at the end of July.

CIGARMAKERS, LONDON, ONT. — On July 23, 100 cigarmakers in the employ of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, London, Ont., went on strike in protest against the alleged unfair dismissal of one of their fellow workers, and also owing to their dissatisfaction with the condition of tobacco stock with which they were required to work. A settlement was effected on July 28, the management promising to remedy the condition of the stock, and work resumed August 1, but the discharged employee was not reinstated.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—On July 11, 2,000 street railway employees of the Toronto Railway Company ceased work owing to the company refusing to grant their demand for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour. An amicable arrangement was effected whereby the men returned to work on July 13 at an advance of 6 cents per hour on condition that the dispute generally be left to the disposition of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which was applied for by the employees. (See proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LONDON, ONT.—On July 13, six linemen and troublemen, employees of the London Electric Company and members of Local No. 120 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, went on strike for an increase in wages from 35 to 42½ cents per hour for linemen and from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour for troublemen. The dispute was amicably adjusted through negotiations, the linemen accepting the rate of 38½ cents per hour and troublemen 40 cents per hour offered by the company. Work was resumed July 20.

'LONGSHOREMEN AND DOCK FREIGHT HANDLERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—The 'longshoremen and dock freight handlers, numbering about 1,000 men, in the employ of five companies, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, the Union Steamship Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company and the Johnson Wharf Company, ceased work on July 30 on account of the above companies refusing to accede to their demand for increased wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour for straight time and from 65 to 75 cents per hour for overtime, Sundays and legal holidays. The strike was unsettled at the end of July.

CIVIC FIREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On July 7, 130 members of the Vancouver fire department ceased work between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the after-

noon for the purpose of discussing with the Mayor their demand for one day's rest in four. The firemen refused to resume work until assurance was given them that recommendation for consideration of their demand would be made to the city council the following Monday afternoon, and failing a decision before six o'clock on that day a strike would again be called. A special meeting of the Council favourably considered and recommended the adoption of the firemen's proposal for one day's rest in four.

(Reference to the termination of the following dispute was omitted from the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

RETAIL CLERKS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On May 26, about 45 female clerks in the employ of the F. W. Woolworth Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., went on strike owing to their demands for increased wages from \$6 to \$8 per week and recognition of their union being refused by the management. The firm instituted court proceedings and secured an injunction preventing the striking employees from picketting the establishment. The strike terminated as the result of the firm filling the places of the striking employees. (See table of trade disputes, p. 544, the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1917.)

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JULY, 1917

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO JULY, 1917								
MINING— Coal Miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal districts	New agreement.....	1	6,000	1917 April 2,	1917 July 3	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B..	Increased wages.....	12	10	April 23	.....	Unsettled.	
Builders' labourers.....	Toronto, Ont..	Increased wages.....	1	47	June 11	July 28	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Structural iron workers.....	Toronto, Ont..	Sympathetic.....	1	5	June 25	July 28	.....
Builders' labourers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	40	700	June 26	July 30	Negotiations.	Compromise.
METAL TRADES—								
Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.....	.....	.....	1916 June 12,	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	3	42	May, 1 1917	July 4, 1917	Negotiations.	In favour of employers
Machinists and moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and nine-hour day.....	1	14	May 9	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and nine-hour day.....	1	4	May 17	.....	Unsettled.	
CLOTHING— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis.	3	20	Mar. 12	.....	Unsettled.	
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Sugar refinery employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dismissal of fellow employee increased wages and recognition of union	1	242	April 23	July 23	Mediation...	Employees partially successful
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION Railway storemen.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	1	133	May 28	July 11	Board of Conciliation	Compromise.
Seamen (Coast steamship employees)	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	Increased wages.....	3	450	June 27	July 16	Negotiations.	Compromise.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JULY, 1917.—(Continued.)

Occupation	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JULY, 1917.								
MINING— Coal Miners.....	Taylorlton and Bienfait, Sask.	Increased wages.....	2	100	1917 July 5	1917 July 16	Miners re- turned uncon- ditionally to work.	
LUMBERING— Shingle weavers and packers.....	Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Moody and other Pacific Coast Points.	Demand eight-hour day and same wages as paid for ten-hour day.	52	800	July 23	.....	Unsettled.	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Bricklayers, masons & plasterers..	Calgary, Alta..	Increased wages.....	7	35	July 2	July 31	Negotiations.	Comprom- ise
Electricians (wiremen).....	Halifax, N.S....	Increased wages.....	5	52	July 9	.....	Unsettled.	
Carpenters.....	Merritton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	20	July 24	.....	Unsettled.	
Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	100	July 26	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL TRADES— Pattern makers.....	Toronto, Ont....	Increased wages.....	16	120	July 16	July 23	Negotiations.	In favour of employee
Machinists, boilermakers, black- smiths, pattern makers & helpers	Vancouver, B.C.	Recognition of union.....	1	58	July 19	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders and coremakers.....	London, Ont..	Objection to employment of women	1	14	July 19	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders.....	Guelph, Ont....	Increased wages.....	3	100	July 21	July 26	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
WOODWORKING TRADES— Car builders.....	Preston, Ont....	Objection to new foreman.	1	35	July 5	July 13	Negotiations.	In favour of employers
CLOTHING— Garment workers.....	Montreal, Que..	Increased wages.....	1	75	July 3	July 9	Employees returned to work pending adjustment through Board of Con- ciliation.	
Fur workers.....	Montreal, Que..	Recognition of union.....	10	500	July 28	.....	Unsettled.	
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PRE- PARATION— Cigar makers.....	London, Ont....	Dismissal of fellow-employee	1	100	July 23	July 31	Negotiations.	In favour of employers
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION Street Railway employees.....	Toronto, Ont....	Increased wages.....	1	2,000	July 11	July 13	Negotiations.	Comprom- ise.
Electrical workers.....	London, Ont....	Increased wages.....	1	6	July 13	July 20	Negotiations.	Comprom- ise
Longshoremen and dock freight handlers.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages.....	5	1,000	July 30	.....	Unsettled.	
PUBLIC SERVICE— Civic firemen.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand one day's rest in four	1	130	July 7	July 7	Negotiations.	In favour of employees

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN THE COAL MINES OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS DISTRICT

AS forecast in the *Labour Gazette* for July (p. 506) employees of the coal mines in southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta, known as District 18, returned to work July 3 after having been on strike intermittently since November last. Mr. W. H. Armstrong, who was appointed Director of Coal Operations in the district mentioned, directed that the mines should be re-opened and operated under a tentative agreement arranged between the Western Coal Operators' Association

and the miners in March, with certain wage increases in addition. The closing of the mines seriously affected the smelting industries of British Columbia, which were dependent on them for coke. Manufacturing and transportation over a wide area were also hampered. The following is a brief statement of the particulars in the dispute and the rates of wages which the miners have at last agreed to accept:

Although an agreement was entered into in March, 1915, for a period of two

years, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, the miners, in the month of July, 1916, refused to work any longer under the terms of the agreement, basing their action on the advance in the cost of living and demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages. This dispute was adjusted by an agreement signed August 4, 1916, which increased wages approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In November, 1916, however, the miners demanded a further increase of 25 per cent, to take effect from November, 1916, or as an alternative that a committee be formed to investigate the increase in the cost of living and that a war bonus be paid commensurate with whatever increase should be indicated by the findings of the committee. As no understanding was reached the miners went on strike for a few days in November, but work was resumed as a result of the efforts of the Minister of Labour, who arranged that a special investigation into the cost of living should be made by an officer of the Department of Labour. Work continued until January 16, 1917, when the miners went on strike again, repeating the demand for a 25 per cent bonus or an increase based on the advance in the cost of living indicated in the report of the special investigation which had been made in the meantime. The strike was settled January 29, through the intervention of the Minister of Labour, who instructed the operators to pay the employees a war bonus of \$1.75 a week as from November 15, 1916, to April 1, 1917, by which date it was expected a new agreement would be negotiated. It was arranged that the amount due the employees under this arrangement for the period November 16 to February 5, 1917, should be guaranteed or advanced by the Government, the Government endeavouring to recover from the consumers. The disputing parties endeavoured to frame an agreement as from March 31, 1917, on a basis of increased wage rates approximating 15 per cent. No agreement was, however, reached, and beginning early in April operations were

again interrupted in practically all mines in District 18.

Efforts were made by the Minister of Labour and his officers to bring about an agreement, and towards the end of May Mr. R. F. Green, M.P., visited the locality as the representative of the Government in an effort to adjust matters. An agreement was recommended which represented an advance of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the rates of the agreement which expired March 31, 1917, regardless of the war bonus applied to that agreement during its term. The arrangement also provided for a commission to sit every four months to adjust wages to increases or decreases in the cost of living during the life of the agreement. There was much contention as to what was termed a "penalty clause," providing for the discharge of employees, causing a stoppage of work in violation of agreement. The operators insisted on this clause and the men were obdurate in their refusal. A deadlock followed, the mines remaining closed.

The Dominion Government then took further action by appointing Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, Director of Coal Operations for the territory covered by District 18, with power to make inquiries respecting wages and hours of labour and labour conditions generally and other matters affecting the production of coal and coke, and the resumption of such production during the war and for three months after the conclusion of peace. A working agreement was effected on the lines indicated above with the penalty clause omitted and operations in the mines were resumed July 3. During July miners in the Drumheller field went on strike, but returned to work after a few days on practically the same condition as those under which District 18 was operating.

The following schedules give comparison of rates for day labour outside and inside under agreement 1915-1917, under the war bonus of August, 1916, the war bonus of February, 1917, and agreement of 1917-1919, ratified by the miners June 30, 1917:

OUTSIDE WAGES.

OCCUPATION	Hours	Agreement 1915-1917	Bonus Aug. 1916	Bonus Feb. 1917	Hours	Agreement 1917-1919
Bottom men.....	10	\$2.89	\$3.18	\$3.47	9	\$3.66
Slate pickers (boys).....	10	1.37	1.54	1.83	9	1.76
Slate pickers (men).....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Car oilers (men).....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Car oilers (boys).....	10	1.65	1.86	2.15	9	2.13
Tally boys.....	10	1.37	1.54	1.83	9	1.76
Teamsters.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Blacksmiths.....	10	3.85	4.10	4.39	9	4.72
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	10	2.90	3.19	3.48	9	3.67
Carpenters.....	10	3.85	4.10	4.39	9	4.72
Carpenters' helpers.....	10	2.90	3.19	3.48	9	3.67
Power house engineers.....	12	4.40	4.65	4.94	9	5.35
Power house engineers.....	10	3.90	4.15	4.44	9	4.77
Power house engineers.....	8	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Fan men.....	12	2.90	3.19	3.48	11	3.67
Hoisting engineers.....	10	3.78	4.03	4.32	9	3.97
Hoisting engineers.....	8	3.20	3.45	3.74	8	4.63
Hoisting engineers.....	12	4.40	4.65	4.94	11	5.35
Incline engineers.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Tail rope engineers.....	10	3.85	4.10	4.39	9	4.46
Tail rope engineers.....	8	3.63	3.88	4.17	8	4.72
Endless rope engineers.....	10	3.30	3.55	3.84	9	4.08
Box car loader engineers.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Tipple engineers.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Screen engine tender.....	10	2.65	2.91½	3.20½	9	3.54
Locomotive engineers.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Locomotive switchmen.....	10	3.00	3.30	3.59	9	3.78
Firemen.....	8	2.89	3.18	3.47	8	3.66
Firemen.....	10	3.37	3.62	3.91	9	4.16
Firemen.....	12	3.85	4.10	4.39	11	4.72
Firemen's helpers.....	10	2.65	2.91½	3.20½	9	3.34
Water tender.....	12	3.25	3.50	3.79	11	4.02
Railway car helper.....	10	2.60	2.86	3.15	9	3.28
Tipple dumpers (men).....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Tipple dumpers' helpers.....	10	2.64	2.90	3.19	9	3.33
Tipple dumpers (boys).....	10	1.65	1.86	2.15	9	2.13
Top cagers.....	10	2.64	2.90	3.19	9	3.33
Car repairers.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Car repairers' helpers.....	10	2.90	3.19	3.48	9	3.67
Breaker engineer.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Fan firemen.....	12	3.40	3.65	3.94	11	4.19
Lampmen (depending upon number of lamps & skill of man)	8	2.47	2.75	3.04	8	3.16
Lampmen (depending upon number of lamps & skill of man)	12	2.89	3.18	3.47	11	3.66
Lampmen (depending upon number of lamps & skill of man)	12	2.47	2.75	3.04	11	3.16
Lampmen (depending upon number of lamps & skill of man)	12	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Machinists.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Machinists' helpers.....	10	2.90	3.19	3.48	9	3.67
Ashmen.....	12	2.89	3.18	3.47	11	3.66
Ashmen.....	10	2.50	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Wipers (men).....	12	2.89	3.18	3.47	11	3.66
Couplers (men).....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Couplers (boys).....	10	1.65	1.86	2.15	9	2.13
Breaker oilers.....	11	2.89	3.18	3.47	10	3.66
Washer or tipple oilers.....	11	2.89	3.18	3.47	10	3.66
Breaker picker boss.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Timber framers.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Timber sawyers.....	10	2.64	2.90	3.19	9	3.33
Box car shovellers.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Breaker platform boss.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Breaker platform men.....	10	2.60	2.86	3.15	9	3.28
Breaker screen men.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Rock bank men.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.76
Dirt bank men.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Finisher after box car loader.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
All other outside labor not classified.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16

Bee Hive Coke Ovens.

Levelling and drawing 6½-ton charge.....	Per oven	1.00	\$1.08 and 29c per day.....	1.24		
Levelling and drawing 5-ton charge.....	"	.80	86½c and 29c per day.....	.99		
Loading railway cars, over 200 tons per month.....	Per ton	.17	17½c and 29c per day.....	.21½		
Loading railway cars, under 200 tons per month.....	"	.16	16½c and 29c per day.....	.19		
Steam locomotive engineer.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.19
Motorman.....	10	3.18	3.43	3.72	9	3.93
Lorryman.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Plasterers.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
Carters and cleaners.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16
All other coke oven labour not classified.....	10	2.47	2.75	3.04	9	3.16

OCCUPATION	Hours	Agreement 1915-1917	Bonus Aug. 1916	Bonus Feb. 1917	Hours	Agreement 1917-1919
Belgian Coke Ovens.						
Ram engine man.....	10	3.40	3.65	3.94	9	4.79
Chargers.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Clayers.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Drawers.....	10	2.89	3.18	3.47	9	3.66
Loaders.....	10	2.60	2.86	3.15	9	3.28

Briquette Plant.

Engineer.....	12	3.85	4.11	4.40	11	4.73
Briquetter.....	12	3.97	4.22	4.51	11	4.86
Briquetter's helper.....	12	3.40	3.65	3.94	11	4.17
Tar melter.....	12	2.89	3.18	3.47	11	3.66
Laborers.....	12	2.89	3.18	3.47	11	3.66

INSIDE WAGES

Shot lighters.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Bratticemen.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Bratticemen's helpers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Timbermen.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Timbermen's helpers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Tracklayers.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Tracklayers helpers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Motormen.....	8	3.05	3.30	3.59	8	3.79
Motormen's helpers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Locomotive engineers.....	8	3.05	3.30	3.59	8	3.79
Locomotive switchmen.....	8	2.73	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Drivers.....	8	3.30	3.30	3.59	8	3.79
Driver (wet places).....	8	3.30	3.55	3.85	8	4.08
Drivers (spike team).....	8	3.50	3.75	4.04	8	4.31
Couplers (men).....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Couplers (boys).....	8	1.65	1.86	2.15	8	2.13
Switch boys.....	8	1.37	1.54	1.83	8	1.76
		to 1.65	to 1.86	to 2.15		to 2.13
Door boys.....	8	1.10	1.24	1.53	8	1.42
Rope riders.....	8	3.03	3.30	3.59	8	3.79
Main and tail rope riders.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Pushers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Buckers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Loaders.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Miners.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Miners (wet places).....	8	3.75	4.00	4.29	8	4.60
Rock miners.....	8	3.75	4.00	4.29	8	4.60
Miners laborers (wet places).....	(New rate)				8	3.88
Timber handlers.....	8	3.30	3.30	3.59	8	3.79
Cagers (slope and incline).....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Cagers (shaft).....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Machinemen.....	8	3.75	4.00	4.29	8	4.60
Machinemen's helpers.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Pumpmen.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.38½	8	3.47
Pumpmen (Galt mines).....	8	3.20	3.45	3.74	8	3.97
Hoistmen.....	8	3.03	3.30	3.59	8	3.79
		to 3.30	to 3.55	to 3.84		to 4.08
Drivers (boys).....	8	1.65	1.86	2.15	8	2.13
		to 2.75	to 3.02½	to 3.31½		to 3.47
Grippers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Grippers (boys).....	8	1.37	1.54	1.83	8	2.13
		to 2.75	to 3.02½	to 3.31½		to 3.47
Pipefitters' helpers.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Pick carriers.....	8	1.37	1.54	1.83	8	1.76
		to 2.75	to 3.02½	to 3.31½		to 3.47
Clutchmen.....	8	3.30	3.55	3.84	8	4.08
Rollermen.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
All other inside labour, not classified.....	8	2.75	3.02½	3.31½	8	3.47
Fan boys.....	(New rate)				8	1.42
						to 2.13

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DIFFICULTIES IN THE COBALT MINES

DURING the past few months there has been considerable unrest in the Cobalt mining district and at one time it looked as if a general strike would take place. The trouble dates back to the spring of last year, at which time an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation was made by the Cobalt Miners' Union. Owing, however, to the numerous mining companies concerned refusing to act together in naming a representative, a Board could not be established and the matter was investigated by a Commission appointed under the Inquiries Act. A majority report was submitted which recommended that as the mine owners had during May increased the wages by adding 25 cents to the day rates to underground employees and to some surface men and had arranged to give a bonus of 25 cents per day to all employees when the price of silver averaged 70 cents an ounce, that no further increase was justified, but it was recommended that the bonus should apply when silver averaged 65 cents an ounce. A minority report stated that both the underground and surface employees should receive 50 cents per day increase on the wage rate owing to the increased cost of living, and contended that the increase should not be dependent on the fluctuating price of the product. The Commission was composed as follows: His Honour Judge Coatsworth, Toronto (chairman), E. T. Corbeil, Copper Cliff, Ont., and Jos. Gibbons, Toronto, who presented the minority report.

At conferences of the various miners' unions in the district, held at Cobalt during March and May of the present year, it was decided to ask the mine operators to increase the base wage scale by including the increases granted by way of bonus, as suggested in the minority report of the Commission the previous fall, and the proposed wage scale

was presented to the operators who were asked for a conference.

None of the companies would confer with the representatives of the union, but met committees of their own employees, and a few of the properties agreed to add the bonus to the wage scale, and posted notices to this effect. The majority of the companies consented to continue the bonus under the existing arrangement, but would not add it to the wage scale.

During June the unions voted on the question of a strike to enforce their demands and a large majority favoured a strike.

During these proceedings, Mr. E. N. Compton, fair wages officer of the Department, visited Cobalt and endeavoured by mediation between the parties to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties and to avert a strike. Captain Macgladery, M.L.A., also assisted in these negotiations. The union, as an alternative to the inclusion of the bonus in the regular wage scale, offered to accept the undertaking of the companies that they would continue payment of the bonus irrespective of the price of silver until such time as the cost of living decreased to a point as low as that which existed in August, 1914. The companies, while willing to continue payment of the bonus, would not undertake to do so other than on the existing plan based on the price of silver. Ultimately it was decided by the employees not to call a strike so long as the remuneration to employees, either in the form of a base wage or bonus, equalled the amount asked by the union. It was stated, however, that should occasion arise the men would be called out without the delay of taking a further strike vote. At the end of the month the matter was considered definitely adjusted so far as the Cobalt camp was concerned.

THE TWO PLATOON SYSTEM IN FIRE DEPARTMENTS

THE question of the double-platoon system for civic fire departments was lately forced to the front in the city of Vancouver, B.C., and incidentally came before the Department of Labour. It is perhaps desirable to indicate the nature and extent of the movement.

In a number of cities in the United States the double-platoon plan has been adopted, and while not thus far established at any point in Canada, efforts have been made in this direction. The Winnipeg Fire Department made a request in April, 1917, for the two-platoon system. The city fire committee agreed that the system offered advantages, but objected to the increased expenditure which would be involved; a compromise was effected by allowing the men one full day in every four and a proportionate addition was made to the strength of the brigade. Recently the members of the fire department of Vancouver opened negotiations for the two-platoon system, and the negotiations bringing no arrangement the firemen applied to the Minister for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Almost simultaneously the City Council arranged to take a plebiscite on the question, and the vote being against the plan, it was ruled that a Board would have no jurisdiction, but the departmental representative at Vancouver was instructed to confer with the parties and to assist in the attempt to effect a settlement. These efforts, however, were not immediately

successful, the firemen going on strike; a settlement was, however, reached in a few hours. Particulars of the Vancouver dispute are printed elsewhere.

Where the two-platoon plan is in operation the men usually work in two shifts, one of ten hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., without any time off for meals; and a night shift of 14 hours from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., the men on the respective shifts alternating at regular intervals. In case of fire in existence at the changing hour, the men coming on relieve the men at work, but if the conflagration is serious the men off duty are required to respond without extra pay.

Some 35 municipalities in the United States have adopted the system, including such important cities as Kansas City, Seattle, Spokane, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Buffalo, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, and in a number of instances the fire chiefs concerned speak favourably of the plan, stating that it has resulted in better service, efficiency and health. The following quotation from a statement by the fire chief of Butte, Mon., will be of interest:

"... The system has proven itself eminently satisfactory in every respect; about 18 per cent increase in men and expense; morals of the men better, more harmony, living conditions are better, less infraction of rules than ever before and more interest in work is taken. Through our methods

of inspection, made possible by the two-platoon system, the fire loss has decreased."

While the majority of opinion would seem to be greatly in favour of the two-platoon system, it is not unanimous. The chief objection to the plan seems to be increased expense, though some fire chiefs claim also that it is subversive of discipline. The fire chief of New York City, for instance, says:

"I have always opposed the two-platoon system for the reason, firstly, that I consider it absolutely subversive of discipline, secondly, because it entails a greater expense without the compensating advantage of increased efficiency. The two-platoon system brings the men in the fire department down to a mechanical working basis. . . . Furthermore, under a two-platoon system the men are inclined to spend their days off duty in attending to their own business, coming back tired and fagged out to bunk in the engine house for the night; under such conditions the fire business soon becomes a secondary occupation. Give the men a day off in five, a day off in four, or even a day off in three, but never allow them to get you in a position where they are controlled by a

labour organization and ready to demand pay for overtime as they did in Kansas City. A fireman's day is 24 hours; he is not working, he is waiting. The business demands eternal vigilance; it is only those who adhere to the principle of eternal vigilance who can properly guard the lives and property of the people of the city that employs them."

Numerous fire brigades in the United States and a few in Canada are now organized as labour unions. There are in the two countries 23 brigades organized as unions under charter from the American Federation of Labour, one being the Vancouver brigade. Of the 23 unionized brigades, eight work under the two-platoon system. The Winnipeg brigade is organized under the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and fire departments in some other Canadian cities are in process of organization as labour bodies. It is of interest to note that when the members of the Boston, Mass., fire department were organized, the organizer stated that the charter granted by the Federation prohibited strikes and that the Federation would not support members who took advantage of their connection with the union to violate rules of the department.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

DURING June there was a slight decrease in the demand for workers as compared with May, as shown by reports from 100 bureaus—70 commercial, 13 public and 17 philanthropic. As compared with June, 1916, there was an increase of 98.11 per cent in the demand for workers estimated on the basis of

reports for that month from practically identical bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in June was 35,514, a daily average of 1335.2, as compared with 35,928 or a daily average of 1393.04 in May, and with an average of 1312.16 in June of last year. The number of persons placed was 16,682,

a daily average of 648.20, as compared with 746.71 in May and 655.67 in June, 1916. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 46.97 per cent, as compared with 53.7 per cent in May and with 50.2 per cent in June of last year.

As to employment for women and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 7,513, a daily average of 288.96, as compared with 331.8 in May. The number of such workers placed was 2,658, a daily average of 102.23 per cent, as compared with 110.7 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 51.94 per cent, and for women and girls 35.38 per cent, as compared with 60.4 per cent and 39.6 per cent respectively for May.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal reported a decrease in the demand for workers as compared with the preceding month and with June, 1916. Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver showed decreases as compared with May and increases as compared with June, 1916, while Winnipeg showed an increase in the demand as compared with May and a decrease as compared with June, 1916.

Of the smaller centres, Fort William and Port Arthur, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary reported increases in the demand in both cases, while Ottawa and Hamilton reported declines as compared with May, but increases as compared with June of last year.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salva-

tion Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 1,939, a daily average of 76.1 as compared with 97.7 in May. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,391, a daily average of 168.9, as compared with 223.5 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment				Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army.	239	55			294	942	114		1,056
Halifax	2				2	2			2
St. John.	16				16	16			16
Quebec	5				5	8			8
Montreal	33				33	33			33
Ottawa	13				13	60			60
Toronto	43				43	632			632
Hamilton	17	2			19	32	9		41
London	4				4	11			11
Winnipeg	10	18			28	13	40		53
Calgary	20	35			55	35	65		100
Edmonton	1				1	25			25
Vancouver	75				75	75			75
Y. W. C. A.	76				76	211			211
Sherbrooke	5				5	5			5
London									
Winnipeg	5				5	5			5
Brandon	3				3	10			10
Saskatoon	26				26	96			96
Calgary	15				15	56			56
Edmonton	5				5	5			5
New Westminster									
Vancouver	9				9	12			12
Victoria	13				13	22			22
Miscellaneous									
Montreal Municipal	17				17	17			17
Montreal Catholic	5	64			69	5	64		69
Social Service Guild									
Montreal Directorate of Female Immigration		7			7	7			7
Toronto Municipal	47				47	143			143
Toronto Women's Patriotic League	122				122		531		531
Toronto Women's Hostel	3				3	17			17
Hamilton Provincial	1	57			58	1	57		58
Walkerville Provinc'l	2	4			6	5	10		15
Winnipeg Municipal	195	171			366	632	594		1,226
Saskatoon Provincial	6				6	37			37
Vancouver City Relief	216	130			346	247	235		432
Victoria Municipal	250	272			522	250	272		522
Total	978	961			1,939	2279	2112		4,391
Daily average									
June					76.1				168.9
May					97.7				223.5

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.							INDIVIDUALS PLACED.								
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						May, 1917	June, 1917	June, 1916						May, 1917	June, 1917	June, 1916
Halifax—Commercial (2).....	27	78		30	135	4.54	5.04	5.76	2	44		2	48	1.16	1.92	2.01
St. John—Commercial (2).....						1.33		10.46						.71		2.86
Quebec Province L.....	118		1		119	22.64	4.95	19.09	118		1		119	8.96	4.96	7.04
Sherbrooke.....	24	5		24	53	10.44	2.18	7.54	24			20	44	4.23	1.83	3.54
Provincial.....	24			19	43	9.71	1.79	7.04	24			19	43	3.96	1.79	3.44
Y.W.C.A.....		5		5	10	.73	.39	.50				1	1	.27	.04	.10
Montreal.....	1073	194		7	1274	77.76	52.17	43.31	567	37		5	609	40.67	24.83	23.37
Provincial.....	775	68			843	53.64	35.13	35.93	288	14			302	25.36	12.58	20.04
Municipal.....	293			2	303	18.33	12.12	2.22	277	1		2	280	14.00	11.20	4.48
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	5	42		5	52	1.72	2.00	2.28	2	15		3	20	.72	.78	1.00
Directorate of Female Immigration.....																
Commercial (10).....		76			76	4.07	2.92	2.88		7			7	.59	.27	1.85
Ottawa.....	1135	12	7	17	1171	60.15	46.68	37.08	1094	7	7	12	1120	47.65	44.67	9.93
Provincial.....	814	2	7		823	37.48	33.28	1.00	814	2	7		823	37.48	33.28	.96
Y.W.C.A.....		10		10	20	1.11	.77	2.31		5		5	10	.29	.38	.50
Women's Hostel.....				7	7	1.39	.23	1.97				7	7	.29	.23	.30
Commercial (5).....	321				321	20.17	12.40	31.80	280				280	9.59	10.78	8.17
Toronto.....	3203	955	102	708	4968	249.32	192.82	93.94	2377	564	97	390	3423	163.13	132.38	50.63
Provincial.....	431	335	83	335	1184	45.68	45.54		378	247	83	240	948	40.80	36.46	
Municipal.....	811		15		826	57.38	31.77	15.64	616		11		627	39.71	24.12	13.32
Women's Patriotic League.....	2	82		157	241	11.38	10.26	5.50	1	32		72	105	3.46	4.47	1.20
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		68		68	136	5.46	5.44	6.28		7		7	14	.38	.56	.40
Y.W.C.A.....		65		60	125	7.29	5.23	6.25		15		5	20	.96	.85	.42
Commercial (5).....	1959	406	4	88	2457	122.13	94.58	60.27	1382	263	3	66	1714	77.82	65.92	35.34
Hamilton.....	117	244	6	9	376	16.62	14.46	1.28	76	143	13	9	241	8.40	9.27	.26
Provincial.....	117	241	5		363	12.77	13.96		76	140	12		228	8.09	8.77	
Commercial (1).....		3	1	9	13	3.85	.50	1.28		3	1	9	13	.31	.50	.26
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5).....	2989	70		7	3066	68.09	118.25	106.65	612	1	1	1	615	25.13	23.76	33.27
Winnipeg.....	6630	2518	62	181	9391	367.97	361.19	438.45	2344	768	46	38	3194	169.36	122.84	215.60
Municipal.....	82	193	9	14	298	10.77	11.46	17.77	63	96	7	10	176	5.96	6.77	10.65
Girls' Home of Welcome.....		102			102	5.56	3.92	4.50		24			24	.67	.92	.54
Y.W.C.A.....		83		82	165	8.08	6.35	3.04		13		13	26	1.15	1.00	1.41
Commercial (10).....	6548	2140	53	85	8829	343.56	339.46	413.14	2281	635	39	13	29.68	161.58	114.15	203.00
Brandon.....	370	79	22	48	519	13.46	19.25	35.19	211	10	6		227	8.28	8.77	21.19
Y.W.C.A.....		5		10	15	1.00	.63	.69		4			4	.17	.17	.12
Commercial (4).....	370	74	22	38	504	12.46	18.62	34.50	211	6	6		223	8.11	8.60	21.07
Regina.....	1091	173	7	37	1308	52.04	50.31	31.66	395	59	2	7	463	18.89	17.80	18.43
Y.W.C.A.....		5		4	9	.04	.35	.23		1		1	2	.04	.07	.08
Commercial.....	1091	168	7	33	1299	52.00	49.96	31.43	395	58	2	6	461	18.85	17.73	18.35
Saskatoon.....	1128	125		85	1339	46.39	52.36	26.77	756	34		14	804	30.23	31.39	16.07
Provincial.....	398	46			444	14.16	17.76	6.73	259	26			285	12.00	11.40	3.92
Y.W.C.A.....		28		85	113	5.44	4.52	4.26		5		14	19	.72	.76	.77
Commercial (2).....	730	52			782	26.79	30.08	15.78	497	3			500	17.51	19.23	11.38
Calgary.....	1920	150	16	45	2131	76.81	83.92	15.61	1506	46	5	8	1565	61.31	61.79	48.42
Y.W.C.A.....		30		35	65	2.50	2.50	4.42		7		8	15	.23	.58	1.15
Commercial (5).....	1920	120	16	10	2066	74.31	81.42	61.15	1506	39	5		1550	61.08	61.21	47.27
Edmonton.....	3228	311	25	191	3755	151.23	144.32	103.33	1701	76	4	19	1800	71.55	69.23	62.84
Y.W.C.A.....		34		9	43	2.08	1.65	1.71		6			6	.23	.23	.12
Commercial (10).....	3228	277	25	182	3712	149.15	142.77	101.62	1701	70	4	19	1794	71.32	69.00	62.72
New Westminster.....	19	2			21	1.58	.84	4.42	3				3	.46	.12	1.50
Municipal.....	19	2			21	1.58	.84	4.42	3				3	.46	.12	1.50
Vancouver.....	3572	408	28	520	4528	199.08	174.44	156.70	1983	172	4	85	2244	100.38	86.53	91.19
Municipal.....	124	64	2		190	8.87	7.60	3.32	124	14	2		140	6.26	5.60	2.92
Y.W.C.A.....		100		54	154	7.04	5.92	5.23		10		5	15	.51	.58	.50
Commercial (10).....	3448	244	26	466	4184	183.17	160.92	148.15	1859	148	2	80	2089	93.61	80.35	87.77
Victoria.....	78	159	3	119	359	27.07	13.91	36.88	67	50	2	39	158	6.49	6.11	23.88
Municipal.....	17	52			69	13.04	2.76	17.92	15	6			21	1.08	.84	17.04
Y.W.C.A.....		6			6	2.46	.23	5.00		6			6	.12	.23	.42
Commercial.....	61	101	3	119	284	11.57	10.92	13.96	52	38	2	39	131	5.29	5.04	6.42
Total (19 centres).....	26722	5485	279	2028	34514	144652	1335.20	117412	13836	2011	188	647	16682	766.99	648.20	632.08

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JUNE, 1917

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions, which is the sixth quarterly report on the subject, deals with unemployment as at June 30, 1917, and is based on returns received from 1,260 labour organizations, with a total membership of 123,005, or about 77 per cent of the total trade union membership of the country. Trade unionists unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. For all occupations represented, 1.3 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with 2.2 per cent in March, 1917, 2.2 per cent in December, 1916, 1.5 per cent in September, 1916, 2.1 per cent in June, 1916, and 8.7 per cent in December, 1915. The percentage unemployed at the end of the period under review for all occupations is somewhat smaller than was recorded in any of the previous quarterly reports, due principally to improvement in the building and construction trades, and in lesser degree to increased activity in the transportation and miscellaneous groups.

Employment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as reported by 328 unions with a membership of 36,847, was not quite as good as in March, 1917, or in June of last year. This may be attributed to slightly increased percentages of unemployment among the leather, boot and shoe and rubber workers, the glass bottle blowers and the printing, publishing and paper goods tradesmen. Unemployment in the metals, machinery and conveyances group showed some decrease, as it did also in the garment, food, tobacco and liquors and woodwork and furniture industries. Textiles, carpets and cordage and pulp and paper workers, as reported by respectively two and 13 unions, appear to be well employed. In comparison with June of last year, there was a slight increase in the volume of unemployment, with

the most noticeable increases in the garment, leather and glass industries. The food, tobacco and liquors group showed considerable improvement over last June, and there was also a slight decrease in unemployment in the metals, machinery and conveyances trades.

Reports from 515 organizations of transportation employees, with a total membership of 48,225, indicate that 5 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with 1.3 per cent at the end of March and with .5 in June, 1916. In this group, steam railway and navigation workers were much better employed than in March, while street and electric railway employees were slightly slacker. As compared with June of last year, there were very small fluctuations in the individual sub-groups, the percentage for the whole group remaining stationary.

In mining, quarrying and refining of ores, reports were included of 25 unions only on account of the large number of strikes in Alberta and British Columbia on this date. The percentage of unemployment, however, was smaller than in March or in June, 1916, the figures being respectively .3 per cent, .8 per cent and 1.2 per cent. Miners and mill and smelter men were better employed, and quarry work remained active.

The percentage unemployed in building and construction, according to reports received from 208 unions with 15,441 members, was 3.2, as compared with 7.5 at the close of March and with 8.6 in June, 1916. There was a noticeable improvement in the volume of employment afforded bricklayers and masons granite and stone cutters and steam shovel and dredge men, while other tradesmen in the group were well employed in comparison with former reports. It should be noted, however, that the membership reported in this group falls short of the membership reported in March by almost 2,000.

In the public employment group, the situation was better than in March, 1917, and very slightly slacker than in June of last year, the percentage unemployed being .04. The miscellaneous group was better employed than in either month, chiefly on account of improvement for hotel and restaurant and music and theatre employees. Stationary engineers and firemen were not quite as well employed as in March, but their trade was brisker than in June, 1916.

The percentages reported unemployed in the different occupations are indicated in the following table:

Occupation	June 1917	Mar. 1917	Dec. 1916	Sept. 1916	June 1916	Dec. 1915
Manufacturing & mechanical industries.....	1.79	1.22	2.3	1.3	1.1	3.1
Metals, machinery and conveyances..	.11	.29	.7	.0	.6	.9
Food, tobacco and liquors.....	1.50	1.75	1.2	.5	.4	.8
Textiles, carpets and cordage.....	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0
Clothing and laundering.....	4.95	5.46	6.4	1.0	.6	3.3
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Printing, publishing and paper goods..	.79	.52	.3	1.2	.8	3.7
Woodworking and furniture.....	.62	.69	.6	.0	5.9	1.5
Leather, boots and shoes and rubber.	6.28	4.18	4.3	.1	.0	.0
Glass bottle blowers	3.56	1.92	.0	12.17	.0	.0
Transportation ..	.51	1.25	1.6	.5	.5	.30
Steam railways.....	.35	1.12	.6	.6	.5	2.4
Street and Electric railways.....	.18	.09	.2	.0	.3	2.3
Navigation.....	1.79	3.79	10.5	1.1	2.3	12.2
Teaming and driving	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Mining & quarrying ..	.32	.80	.6	.7	1.2	5.9
Building and construction ..	3.21	7.47	5.2	6.3	8.6	28.3
Public employm't	.04	.47	.1	.1	.0	.0
Fishing.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.3
Miscellaneous....	.99	2.11	1.3	1.9	3.1	8.4
All occupations..	1.25	2.16	2.1	1.4	2.1	8.7

The following table summarizes the returns by provinces. It will be seen that the volume of unemployment was less in each of the provinces as compared with March, 1917, and conditions were also improved as compared with June, 1917, except in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, where the percentages were slightly greater:

Province.	June 1917	Mar. 1917	Dec. 1916	Sept. 1916	June 1916	Dec. 1915
Nova Scotia.....	.25	1.16	.78	.0	.10	.18
Prince Edward Island.....	.0	18.18	.0	5.53	4.6	3.2
New Brunswick.....	.20	1.78	1.66	.09	.8	.7
Quebec.....	2.23	2.95	3.62	2.43	1.8	9.9
Ontario.....	.94	1.53	1.55	.72	1.7	8.1
Manitoba.....	.58	2.81	1.01	.83	1.2	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	.25	1.77	1.63	2.19	2.6	7.0
Alberta.....	.84	1.09	1.70	.92	3.03	4.3
British Columbia.....	2.50	3.00	3.86	3.37	5.3	14.3
Canada.....	1.25	2.16	2.17	1.47	2.1	8.7

The percentages reported unemployed in the five largest cities are indicated in the table which follows:

City	June 1917	Mar. 1917	Dec. 1916	Sept. 1916	June 1916	Dec. 1915
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Montreal.....	2.75	4.17	4.61	5.0	2.6	10.6
Toronto.....	1.74	1.06	1.82	.63	1.8	10.6
Winnipeg.....	.72	2.53	.98	.58	1.9	2.6
Edmonton.....	1.68	1.11	3.32	4.27	1.78	8.43
Vancouver.....	2.67	4.75	5.94	4.56	8.4	18.0

The tabular statement on the following page presents the returns in some detail:

UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1917.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia				Prince E'd. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries . . .	3	176	2	1.14					12	857	0	0	47	11333	491	4.33
2- METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES . . .	2	98	0	0					8	735	0	0	11	2730	0	0
3- Moulders . . .	1	36	0						1	4	0	0	3	700	0	
4- Blacksmiths . . .									2	116	0	0	1	100	0	
5- Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders . . .									2	159	0	0	1	45	0	
6- Patternmakers . . .													1	156	0	
7- Metal polishers, buffers and platers . . .													1	112	0	
8- Machinists . . .	1	60	0						3	456	0	0	4	1617	0	
9- Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths . . .																
10- (b) Food, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS . . .													4	851	14	1.65
11- Cigar and tobacco workers . . .													3	768	14	
12- Brewery workers . . .																
13- Others . . .													1	83	0	
14- (c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE . . .													1	298	0	0
15- Textile workers and spinners . . .																
16- (d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING . . .													13	4501	344	7.64
17- Tailors . . .													2	107	0	
18- Garment workers . . .													7	3461	344	
19- Hat, glove and fur workers . . .													4	933	0	
20- (e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE . . .													4	566	0	0
21- (f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PAPER GOODS . . .	1	80	2	2.50					3	122	0	0	7	1152	10	.87
22- Compositors . . .	1	80	2						2	102	0	0	2	804	10	
23- Pressmen and Assistants . . .	1	80	2						1	20	0	0	1	20	0	
24- Bookbinders . . .													1	221	0	
25- Stereotypers and electrotypers . . .																
26- Engravers and lithographers . . .													2	85	0	
27- Others . . .													1	22	0	
28- (g) WOODWORK AND FURNITURE . . .													3	198	2	1.07
29- (h) LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBERS . . .									1	10	0	0	4	1037	121	11.67
30- (i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS . . .																
31-Transportation . . .	28	1734	14	.81	4	227	0	0	32	3706	4	.11	66	7947	27	.34
32- (a) STEAM RAILWAYS . . .	27	1623	14	.86	3	202	0	0	28	2828	4	.14	57	4943	17	.34
33- Conductors . . .	1	40	0						2	113	0	0	3	173	0	
34- Locomotive engineers . . .	3	86	0						4	240	0	0	10	625	13	
35- Locomotive firemen . . .	4	192	0						2	117	0	0	10	740	0	
36- Carmen . . .	3	161	0						2	431	0	0	7	668	2	
37- Trainmen . . .	6	540	9						5	642	3		9	1587	0	
38- Telegraphers (local unions) . . .	2	83	4										2	94	0	
39- Telegraphers . . .																
40- Road maintenance men . . .	5	331	1		2	139	0		6	297	0		13	830	0	
41- Railway employees N.E.S. . .	3	190	0		1	63	0		4	988	1		3	226	2	
42- (b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES . . .	1	111	0	0					1	177	0	0	2	297	10	3.40
43- (c) NAVIGATION . . .					1	25	0	0	3	701	0	0	5	2604	0	0
44- Marine engineers . . .					1	25	0		2	216	0		2	151		
45- Longshoremen . . .									1	485	0		3	2453	0	
46- Others . . .																
47- (d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS . . .													2	103	0	0
48-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores . . .	8	3252	0	0									2	1040	0	0
49- Miners . . .	6	2914	0										2	1040	0	
50- Quarry workers . . .	2	338	0													
51- Mill and smeltermen . . .																
52-Building and Construction . . .	9	613	0	0	1	387	0	0	9	334	6	1.79	33	3663	65	1.78
53- Bricklayers, masons and plasterers . . .	2	114	0						2	67	6		4	978	0	
54- Carpenters and joiners . . .	3	276	0						1	66	0		15	859	27	
55- Electrical workers . . .	1	55	0						1	42	0		2	194	25	
56- Granite and stonecutters . . .	1	63	0										2	125	0	
57- Painters, decorators and paperhangers . . .	2	105	0						1	81	0		3	407	12	
58- Plumbers and steamfitters . . .					3	61	0						2	475	0	
59- Tilers, lathers and roofers . . .													3	323	0	
60- Bridge and structural iron workers . . .																
61- Steam shovel and dregmen . . .					1	17	0									
62- Hod carriers and building labourers . . .													2	302	1	
63-Public Employment . . .	2	44	0	0	1	387	0		3	43	0	0	6	626	0	0
64- Civic employees . . .													3	57	0	
65- Letter carriers . . .	2	44	0						3	43	0		3	569	0	
66-Fishing . . .																
67-Miscellaneous . . .	3	561	0	0					2	31	0	0	13	2050	22	1.07
68- Retail clerks . . .	1	33	0										2	209	0	
69- Hotel and restaurant employees . . .													1	32	0	
70- Barbers . . .	1	8	0						1	11	0		1	38	0	
71- Musicians and theatre employees . . .	1	520	0										6	817	0	
72- Stationary engineers and firemen . . .									1	20	0		3	954	22	
73- Others . . .																
All Occupations . . .	53	6380	16	.25	5	614	0	0	58	4981	10	.20	167	26659	605	2.23

*Commercial and railway—organized in interprovincial divisions.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Ontario				Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.		
																						June, 1917	Mar., 1917	June 1916	
160	17108	124	.72	26	3467	19	.55	14	499	0	0	27	1387	21	1.44	39	2010	23	1.14	328	36847	661	1.79	1.22	1.1
65	6208	0	0	15	2248	15	.67	5	199	0	0	11	846	0	0	15	1026	1	.09	132	14088	16	.11	.29	.6
17	1309	0	0	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	0	0	1	20	0	0	26	2170	0	0	0	1.9
2	28	0	0	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	76	0	0	1	6	0	0	10	527	0	0	0	7
6	489	0	0	5	530	15	1	66	0	0	0	2	194	0	0	4	668	0	0	21	2201	15	.68	.28	1.3
4	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	47	1	7	2	47	1	7	7	369	1	.27	.29	1.23
7	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	480	0	0	5	480	0	0	8	480	0	0	0	.98
26	3619	0	0	7	1395	0	0	4	133	0	0	5	547	0	0	5	252	0	0	55	8079	0	0	.26	.5
3	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	23	0	0	2	33	0	0	5	262	0	0	3.78	3.9
12	1393	21	1.51	2	170	4	2.35	0	0	0	0	3	125	2	1.60	8	262	1	.38	29	2891	42	1.50	1.75	4.9
8	1263	21	1.61	1	94	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	16	2	0	2	134	1	0	14	2181	38	17.43	1.99	4.1
2	90	0	0	1	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	109	0	0	6	128	0	0	11	421	4	.95	2.77	6.4
2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	199	0	0	0	20.9
1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	328	0	0	0	14
23	2828	60	2.12	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	140	0	0	2	81	0	0	40	3150	404	4.95	5.45	.8
9	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	362	0	0	0	0
10	2005	60	3.00	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	140	0	0	2	81	0	0	21	6287	404	6.43	0	.09
14	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1501	0	0	0	11.2
18	1462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	83	0	0	1	83	0	0	13	2111	0	0	0	0
37	3752	19	.51	7	418	0	0	9	300	0	0	9	230	0	0	13	558	21	3.76	86	6612	52	.79	.52	.8
17	2135	12	.56	1	15	0	0	5	213	0	0	4	147	0	0	7	386	10	0	39	3882	34	.88	.57	.9
8	827	5	.61	2	130	0	0	2	49	0	0	3	64	0	0	3	100	6	0	20	1210	11	.91	.45	.0
3	381	0	0	1	193	0	0	1	26	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	60	5	0	9	888	5	.56	.33	.0
3	115	2	1.74	1	30	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	7	181	2	1.11	.03	.0
3	172	0	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	307	0	0	0	.93
3	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	144	0	0	0	1.26
3	96	0	0	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	325	2	.62	.69	.0
8	1039	14	1.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2151	135	6.28	4.18	5.9
3	250	10	4.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	281	10	3.56	1.92	.0
198	17412	43	.25	48	6116	35	.57	45	2973	0	0	41	3326	17	.51	53	4784	107	2.24	515	48225	247	.51	1.26	.5
169	13532	33	.24	48	4781	35	.73	42	2695	0	0	39	2979	17	.57	42	2230	7	.31	453	35813	127	.35	1.12	.5
23	982	2	.2	5	205	3	.15	4	209	0	0	5	384	0	0	5	271	0	0	48	2447	5	.24	.36	.7
35	2179	15	.7	5	394	25	.63	8	349	0	0	7	394	8	0	8	350	0	0	80	4617	61	1.33	.90	1.4
27	2549	1	.04	7	599	5	.08	5	355	0	0	5	373	8	0	4	262	0	0	64	5187	14	.27	.73	.3
22	1255	2	.16	4	760	0	0	9	353	0	0	6	286	1	0	7	153	0	0	60	4067	5	.12	2.31	.04
27	4046	13	.32	6	1006	2	.2	6	738	0	0	6	808	0	0	5	431	7	0	70	9798	34	.35	1.89	.2
2	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	276	4	1.55	.0	0
30	2260	0	0	15	1367	0	0	10	691	0	0	10	754	0	0	13	763	0	0	5	4288	60	1.17	.0	0
3	162	0	0	4	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	7432	1	.01	.15	.8
7	2347	0	0	0	890	0	0	2	153	0	0	2	347	0	0	3	1225	0	0	18	1989	3	.15	1.49	.0
22	1533	10	.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1289	100	7.76	37	6152	110	1.79	3.79	2.3
15	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	102	0	0	21	756	0	0	.47	1.4
6	1023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	810	100	0	13	810	100	0	13	4771	110	2.31	4.53	3.4
1	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	377	0	0	3	377	0	0	3	625	0	0	3.07	2.8
4	3505	18	.51	1	445	0	0	1	125	0	0	1	274	0	0	2	40	0	0	6	713	0	0	0	0
4	3505	18	.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	274	0	0	10	2141	15	.70	25	10212	33	.32	.80	1.2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1856	15	0	9	1856	15	0	22	9589	33	.34	.84	1.3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	285	0	0	1	285	0	0	2	338	0	0	0	0
96	7303	283	3.60	9	903	10	1.11	12	258	10	3.80	19	703	24	3.41	20	1277	118	9.24	208	15441	496	3.21	7.47	8.6
23	2076	248	11.95	2	69	0	0	4	193	10	15	5	140	15	0	2	64	0	0	44	3601	289	8.03	17.9	17.2
29	2351	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	0	0	5	157	2	0	5	630	78	0	59	4371	107	2.45	4.26	2.8
0	106	0	0	1	435	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1112	25	2.24	2.84	.9
11	416	0	0	1	100	0	0	2	15	0	0	1	8	1	0	2	47	10	0	20	764	11	1.18	17.5	14.3
7	686	5	.73	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	78	2	0	16	1369	19	1.39	2.11	8.5
10	712	10	1.41	4	262	10	1.53	2	28	0	0	4	84	0	0	2	69	7	0	27	1691	27	1.59	3.04	5.6
4	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	5	0	9	436	5	0	9	436	5	1.15	2.26	20.4
4	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	326	0	0	7	733	0	0	7	733	0	0	3.41	16.2
2	107	0	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	122	6	0	6	255	6	0	6	308	12	3.89	22.7	.0
3	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	7	56	1	0	7	56	1	1.78	2.31	.6
22	673	0	0	2	214	0	0	4	60	0	0	5	240	1	.42	1	10	0	0	50	2355	1	.04	.47	.0
3	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	70												

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

RETURNS from 14 cities reporting the volume of employment afforded civic employees temporarily employed during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month of July show an increase both in the number of workers and the amount of wages paid, as compared with the same period in June. In July the number of employees was 9,919, as compared with 9,486 in June, an increase of over four per cent. The amount of wages paid was \$315,107.60, as compared with \$305,691.48 in the previous month, an increase of almost four per cent. There is, however, evidence of a tendency on the part of a number of cities to curtail expenditure on municipal undertakings. The returns from Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Brandon and Victoria show decreases as compared with June, both in the number of employees and the amount of wages paid. Civic employment in the two Saskatchewan cities was practically stationary, while at Winnipeg and Vancouver increases in the number of employees and decreases in the amount of wages paid were reported. These returns, however, were offset by reports from Halifax, Montreal and Toronto, showing increases both in the number of employees and the amount of wages paid.

Reports from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. As compared with June, there is a slight increase in the number of employees and a decline in the amount of wages. As compared with July of last year, however, a very considerable decline in the volume of civic employment is shown, there being a decrease of about 35 per cent in the number of employees and of about 30 per cent in the amount of wages paid.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, JUNE AND JULY, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	June	July	June	July
Halifax....	349	400	\$3,782.49	\$ 11,214.25
Montreal..	*2,876	2,936	*77,177.52	78,966.20
Ottawa....	a895	657	a24,019.60	21,742.53
Toronto...	*1,387	1,847	*46,948.30	66,697.69
Hamilton..	504	480	17,394.14	16,418.21
London....	503	361	11,841.40	10,898.29
Winnipeg..	599	746	25,115.31	24,831.90
Brandon...	64	61	1,876.49	1,655.27
Regina....	317	312	11,823.55	11,457.15
Moosejaw..	119	116	4,063.95	4,152.95
Calgary...	500	566	20,929.25	17,413.60
Edmonton..	*515	526	*17,511.90	18,144.40
Vancouver.	*583	638	*28,359.24	22,785.28
Victoria...	275	273	9,848.34	8,729.88
Total.....	9,486	9,919	\$305,691.48	\$315,107.60

a Revised.

*Contract work not included.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—JULY, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight.
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September...	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November...	7,669	211,678.38
December....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076.31
June.....	6,515	206,449.96
July.....	6,612	201,856.82

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES. — During the month of June, 1917, there were 174 homestead entries in Manitoba; 394 in Saskatchewan; 534 in Alberta and 19 in British Columbia, a total of 1,131.

as compared with a total of 769 in May, 1917, and 1,459 in June, 1916.

The following shows by provinces and nationality the number of those who took up homesteads during the second quarter of 1917:

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS, APRIL-JUNE, 1917

Nationality.	Manitoba			Saskatche- wan			Alberta			British Columbia			Total (all provinces.)				For 3 mos
	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June		
Canadians from Ontario	17	13	22	43	42	49	65	46	79	2	1	1	127	102	151	380	
“ “ Quebec	7	4	7	7	18	27	11	12	19	1	1	1	26	35	54	115	
“ “ Nova Scotia				3	2	2	6	7	6	1			10	9	8	27	
“ “ New Brunswick	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	5				7	8	7	22	
“ “ Prince Edward Island	1			3			2	2	4				6	2	4	12	
“ “ Manitoba	22	12	24	3	6	14	5	1	6				30	19	14	93	
“ “ Saskatchewan			1	18	15	26	2	3	6		1		20	19	33	72	
“ “ Alberta					2	13	15	13				1	15	15	14	44	
“ “ British Columbia					1	4	4	2	2	2		4	2	5	8	15	
Persons who had previous entry	23	11	31	28	32	43	50	47	80	1	5		102	95	154	351	
Newfoundlanders					1	2	1	2	1			1	1	3	2	5	
Canadians from the United States.																	
Americans	16	18	22	78	53	102	155	155	171	4	9	2	253	235	297	785	
English	17	18	22	36	19	37	47	35	36	9	5	3	109	77	98	284	
Scotch	10	2	6	6	9	11	15	12	15				31	23	32	86	
Scotch		3	1	8	1	8	4	7	9	1	3	2	13	14	20	47	
French	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2				4	4	6	13	
Belgians	1				1	4	1	4	2				2	5	6	13	
Swiss				1	1	1	1	1	1				2	3	3	5	
Italians					2		2	1	6		2		3	1	2	6	
Roumanians				3		2		1	1				2	1	3	4	
Germans		1	2	1	2	2	7	4	6	5			11	14	21	46	
Austro-Hungarians	5	6	9	2	2	3	3	3	5				4	5	8	17	
Hollanders		1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5				2	10	8	20	
Danes (other than Icelanders)		2	1	1			1	7	5				6	2	1	9	
Icelanders	4	3	2	1	1	4	14	17	10			3	29	14	34	77	
Swedes	3	1	1	6	9	15	32	17	24			1	39	27	41	107	
Norwegians	3	1	1	4	9	15	32	17	24				26			26	
Russians	4			10	7	19	12	6	15				15		38	53	
Russians (other than Finns)		2	4										1		10	11	
Finns		1	8			1			2				1			2	
Serbians				1									1			1	
Bulgarians									2							1	
Chinese									1							1	
Japanese						1										1	
Australian								1						1		1	
Luxemburger				1									1			1	
South African							1						1			1	
Spaniard				1									1			1	
Pole								1						1		1	
Algerian			1												1	1	
Total	137	97	174	274	234	304	455	411	534	21	27	19	887	769	1,121	2,777	

Total homestead entries, April-June, 1917.....	2,777.
“ “ “ “ “ 1916.....	3,949.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of June, 1917, the number of patents was 2,095 and

the number of acres 343,987.22, compared with 1,855 patents and 305,168.30 acres in May, and 1,257 patents and 196,565.26 acres in June, 1916.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the second quarter of 1917, with a comparison of the figures for the same period in 1916:

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, APRIL-JUNE, 1917.

Nature of Grant.	April		May		June		Total	
	No. of patents	No. of acres	No. of patents	No. of acres	No. of patents	No. of acres.	No. of patents	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's., Sales.....	3	563.20	1	320.00			4	883.20
British Columbia Homesteads.....	6	742.98	13	1,943.70	12	1,562.30	31	4,248.96
British Columbia Homesteads, Peace River Block.....	2	324.00	5	799.00	12	1,922.00	19	3,045.00
British Columbia Sales.....	1	34.00	3	37.62	1		5	71.62
Homesteads.....	1,228	197,346.89	991	158,146.44	1,313	213,346.79	3,532	568,840.12
License of Occupation.....	19	239.29	3	1.101	2	5.13	24	255.43
Mineral Rights.....	1						1	
Mining Land Sales.....			1	51.65			1	51.65
Pre-emption Sales.....	474	75,448.54	594	94,781.51	594	94,653.22	1,662	264,883.27
Purchased Homesteads.....	83	12,996.86	76	11,802.67	72	11,316.90	231	36,116.43
Quit claims, special grants.....	1		1				2	
RAILWAYS:—								
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	4	1,436.15	25	8,740.51	27	11,286.00	56	21,462.66
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	1	160.00	5	12,337.94	4	3,520.00	10	16,017.94
Canadian Pacific Railway Grants.....			2	19.35	1	6.47	3	25.82
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	8.70	1	6.38	2	12.49	4	27.57
Canadian Northern Western Railway Co.....					1	1.72	1	1.72
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....			1	.19	15	336.58	16	366.77
Transit Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....			2	27.77			2	27.77
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....			5	10.99			5	10.99
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Co.....	14	3,511.66	22	4,771.38	2	800.00	38	9,083.04
Sales.....	33	2,879.01	52	3,771.22	20	3,196.62	105	9,846.85
School Land Sales.....	26	4,302.02	48	7,385.72	15	2,009.00	89	13,996.74
Special Grants.....	3	562.00	4	203.25	2	12.00	9	777.25
TOTAL.....	1,900	300,555.28	1,855	305,168.30	2,095	343,987.22	5,850	949,710.80

Total, April-June, 1917—5,850 patents; 949,710.80 acres.

Total, April-June, 1916—4,114 patents; 662,568.34 acres.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in July as compared with the previous month, the total value of building permits rising from \$4,165,961 in June to \$4,563,134 in July, an increase of \$397,173, or 9.5 per cent. Increases were shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the largest gain being reported in Ontario.

As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in July showed an increase of \$1,291,625, or 39.5 per cent, the value for July, 1916, being \$3,271,509. As compared

with July of last year, there were increases in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, and decreases in the remaining provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal reported an increase in building operations as compared with June, and also an increase as compared with July, 1916. Toronto recorded increases in both cases, while Winnipeg showed a decrease as compared with June and an increase as compared with July, 1916. Vancouver showed declines in both cases. Of the smaller centres, Quebec, Moncton, New Westminster and Brandon reported substantial increases over both months, the increase at Port Arthur being especially noteworthy.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

City.	June, 1917	July, 1917	July, 1916	July, 1917, compared with June, 1917.		July, 1917, compared with July, 1916.	
				Increase (+)	decrease (—)	Increase (+)	decrease (—)
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$141,613	\$96,223	\$189,810	—	\$45,390	—	\$33,587
Halifax	102,750	56,840	171,970	—	45,910	—	115,130
Sydney	38,863	39,383	17,840	+	520	+	21,543
New Brunswick	77,785	39,500	43,540	—	\$3,285	—	4,040
Moncton	15,035	32,400	25,740	+	17,365	+	6,660
St. John	62,750	7,100	17,800	—	55,650	—	10,700
Quebec	1,099,849	1,549,241	901,315	+	449,392	+	\$47,926
Maisonneuve	348,900	167,100	3,640	—	181,800	+	163,460
Montreal	557,745	877,195	545,870	+	319,450	+	331,325
Quebec	86,179	448,956	117,695	+	362,777	+	331,261
Sherbrooke	13,300	32,500	155,000	+	19,200	+	122,500
Three Rivers	47,680	19,340	17,525	—	28,340	+	1,815
Westmount	46,045	4,150	61,585	—	41,895	—	57,435
Ontario	1,576,939	2,447,775	1,662,259	+	\$70,836	+	\$55,22
Brantford	21,500	7,425	9,120	—	14,075	+	65,47
Fort William	25,100	4,900	1,800	—	20,200	+	3,100
Guelph	3,322	11,734	12,052	+	8,412	+	253,88
Hamilton	287,325	243,715	157,295	—	43,610	+	86,420
Kingston	10,192	10,557	9,898	+	365	+	659
Kitchener	14,450	11,290	85,800	—	3,160	—	74,510
London	150,230	75,030	214,020	—	75,200	—	138,990
Ottawa	137,117	59,050	99,750	—	78,067	—	40,700
Peterborough	38,135	15,450	4,025	—	22,685	—	11,425
Port Arthur	13,268	925,470	151,650	+	912,202	+	773,820
Stratford	19,396	20,001	26,810	+	605	+	6,809
St. Catharines	22,300	57,854	46,164	+	35,554	+	11,690
St. Thomas	3,325	5,955	4,680	+	2,630	+	1,275
Toronto	693,244	762,004	575,750	+	68,760	+	186,254
Windsor	138,035	287,340	263,445	+	99,305	+	26,105
Manitoba	762,700	183,823	104,250	—	\$78,877	—	\$75,90
Brandon	7,500	19,773	10,550	+	12,273	+	163,64
Winnipeg	755,200	164,050	93,700	—	591,150	—	78,28
Saskatchewan	308,755	99,485	151,535	—	\$209,270	—	\$67,78
Moose Jaw	14,400	39,025	113,610	+	24,585	+	170,25
Regina	44,525	17,360	30,150	—	27,165	—	61,01
Saskatoon	249,790	43,100	7,779	—	206,690	—	82,75
Alberta	144,400	77,000	41,700	—	\$67,400	—	\$46,67
Calgary	101,300	32,600	31,500	—	68,700	—	67,81
Edmonton	43,100	44,400	10,200	+	1,300	+	3,01
British Columbia	53,920	70,067	177,100	+	\$16,167	+	\$29,98
New Westminster	5,880	22,850	5,100	+	16,970	+	228,61
Vancouver	42,555	27,602	156,465	—	14,953	—	35,14
Victoria	5,485	19,635	15,535	+	14,150	+	257,98
Total (35 cities)	\$4,165,961	\$4,563,134	\$3,271,509	+	\$397,173	+	\$9,53
							\$1,291,625
							\$39,55

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	June, 1917	July, 1917	July, 1916	Cities and Towns.	June, 1917	July, 1917	July, 1916
Brockville	\$2,500	\$4,450	....	Outremont	\$28,500	\$29,900	\$45,500
Chatham	150,350	29,727	\$61,000	Owen Sound	2,000	1,000	500
Cobalt	300	275	600	Paris .....	...	33,700	100
Galt	1,760	13,835	38,555	Point Grey	13,088	33,815	1,105
Lachine	13,725	6,810	27,975	Red Deer .....	...	300	2,000
Lethbridge	7,318	5,865	4,510	South Vancouver	37,400	2,885	1,320
Medicine Hat	7,700	2,690	55,090	Sudbury	11,430	3,125	46,450
Nanaimo	1,289	13,500	450	Truro .....	...	38,000	....
North Falls	15,510	12,675	41,000	Vernon .....	...	...	...
North Battleford	1,300	1,300	...	Welland	22,530	16,540	8,189
North Vancouver	1,100	7,550	1,350	Woodstock	2,435	6,277	17,100
Oshawa	29,300	10,000	85,600	Yorkton	8,400	7,700	15,000

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1917,
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE prices movement for the month showed a cessation of the steeply upward trend, which had been continuous since last summer, but had not been so marked in June. Seasonal changes in vegetables, fruits, dairy products, cattle and beef, fish and hides, with some declines in flour, metals and some other articles offset advances in iron, steel, hardware and textiles. Many foods were therefore lower, especially potatoes. Eggs and milk, however, tended upward toward the end of the month.

In retail prices, the cost of a family budget of staple foods averaged \$11.62 in 60 cities as compared with \$11.89 in June and \$8.46 in July, 1916, and \$7.42 in July, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese, bread and flour. Coal averaged slightly lower, but wood was upward. Some advances in rent also occurred.

In wholesale prices, the Department's index number, based on the average prices of 272 commodities during the decade 1890-1899, stood at 242.6 for July as compared with 242.7 for June, 180.9 for July, 1916, and 134.6 for July, 1914. The chief decrease for the month was in Fruits and Vegetables, but Cattle and Beef, Sheep and Mutton, Fish, Breadstuffs, Hides and Tallow, and Other Metals also showed decreases. Increases appeared in Grains, Hogs and Hog Products, Dairy Products, Textiles, Metals and Implements, Fuel, Building Materials, Crockery and Glassware, with slight changes in other groups. All groups were higher than in previous years.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the vigorous commodities included, these being slight modifications of those

employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workmen.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1918	July, 1914	July, 1915	July, 1916	July, 1917	July, 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	49.4	49.2	52.6	63.2	63.6
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.8	26.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	33.6	33.4	35.2	43.6	43.5
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.4	17.3	19.2	22.6	22.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	20.9	21.3	23.9	28.5	28.9
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.2	19.5	22.4	30.1	30.0
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	15.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	37.4	34.4	38.8	54.0	54.1
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	21.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.9	25.5	26.6	28.7	39.0	39.8
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	25.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.8	40.4	36.8	35.8	40.4	62.2	62.3
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	26.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	26.9	25.3	31.0	42.5	38.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	37.2	24.9	24.9	28.0	36.6	35.9
Milk.....	6 qts.	39.6	39.6	48.0	51.0	52.8	52.9	52.6	49.8	52.2	60.4	75.5	75.5
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	62.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	58.7	30.0	32.6	34.5	46.8	42.5
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	30.0	24.6	25.6	34.0	33.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.6	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.1	24.6	25.6	34.0	33.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.3	21.6	24.2	10.4	22.2	23.6	32.0	30.3
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	63.0	79.5	70.5	111.0	110.4
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	21.5	26.0	24.0	31.5	31.4
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.6	11.8	13.4	16.0	16.8
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	11.8	14.8	19.4	30.4	31.5
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	13.1	11.9	13.4	15.4	15.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.4	13.1	13.1	15.1	15.5
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	22.0	31.9	38.4	40.0	39.5
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	10.2	14.6	17.6	19.0	18.3
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	9.2	8.3	9.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.5	11.6
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	11.3	11.3
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1
Coffee, medium.....	2 pks.	24.1	26.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	50.3	29.3	58.6	127.0	118.2
Potatoes.....	1 pt.	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.417	\$7.797	\$8.457	11.894	11.618
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.1	54.7	67.3	63.2
Coal, bituminous.....	1/2 "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	38.0	35.8	38.0	53.9	53.8
Wood, hard.....	1 cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	38.8	42.9	42.5	41.7	41.9	51.9	52.0
Wood, soft.....	1 gal.	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	33.0	31.8	30.6	30.2	39.4	40.0
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.5	23.4	22.8	25.4	25.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.890	\$1.836	\$1.876	\$2.379	\$234.6
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.825	\$4.099	\$4.040	\$4.360	\$4.370
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	14.164	13.765	14.406	18.672	18.374

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.25	\$7.63	\$8.47	\$11.89	\$11.58
Nova Scotia.....	4.81	5.28	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.54	6.60	7.37	10.04	9.69
Prince Edward Island.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.75	7.45	8.41	11.71	11.07
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	6.92	7.63	8.22	11.58	11.26
Quebec.....	5.01	5.80	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.29	7.80	8.55	12.18	11.90
Ontario.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.88	7.76	8.15	8.35	10.89	10.62
Manitoba.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.96	8.16	7.90	8.67	11.32	10.85
Saskatchewan.....	8.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	7.78	7.99	8.22	11.89	11.73
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	8.99	8.99	9.01	12.30	12.29

*December only.

Retail Prices

Meats were changed very little in price, there being a falling off in demand in the summer. Bacon, however, was upward: Eggs averaged lower at the middle of the month, but rose later. Bread, flour and rolled oats averaged

lower, but rice and beans were higher. Evaporated apples and prunes were also slightly higher, but sugar was lower. Potatoes averaged considerably lower in all the provinces except Ontario and Alberta. Anthracite coal averaged slightly lower, being down in New Brunswick, but somewhat upward in

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec					
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel			
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
1-Beef, sirloin steak. . . lb.	35	30	30	35	28	31.6	28	32-35	33	30	28	31.1	25-28	30	30	30			
2-Beef, round steak. . . "	30	30	30	32	25	29.4	28	28-32	28	25	25	27.0	25-28	28	28	30			
3-Beef, rib roast prime. . "	30	25-28	22	28	22	25.7	25	28	30	20	20	24.5	25	30	25	23			
4-Beef, shoulder roast. . . "	25-28	23	20	24	18	22.8	25	22-25	22	16	18	19.88	19-20	20	20	20			
5-Veal, roast, forequarter. .	15-20	15	22	15	18	17.5	18	20-24	14	10	12	14.5	20-25	15	20	25			
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. . "	25-30	18-20	25	25	.....	24.1	30	32-36	28	20	18	25	25-28	25	.....	30	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham. . "	30-35	30	30	30	25	29.5	28	32-35	30	25	25	28.38	28-30	28	30	28			
8-Pork, fresh, chops. . . . "	32	25-30	30	30	25	28.0	28	32-35	30	25	28	29.13	28	26	30	28			
9-Pork, salt, mess. "	22	30	30	27	28	27.4	28	30	28	30	32	30	28-30	28	25	30			
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid. .	35	35	35	35	35	35.0	40	38	38	45	35	39	38	40	38	38			
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. . .	7	25	20	8-12	25	17.4	6	12-22	7-12	14	16-20	14.63	10	8-25	.....	12		
12-Fish, salt, herrings. . . doz.	25	.....	60	.....	40	41.7	48	50	45	50	50	48.75	50	36	.....	.....	
13-Salmon, canned, med. . lb.	20-30	20-25	22	25	25	23.9	25	25	24	22	25	24	30	12-30	25	15			
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. . . "	22	32	28	30	32	30.8	30	32	30	33	32	31.75	25-27	30	30	30			
15-Eggs, new laid. doz.	45	40	45	40	40	42.0	30	40	38	35	35	37	38-40	40	40	43			
16-Eggs, storage. "	40	.....	45	38	.....	41.0	.....	.....	.....	32	32	32	.....	37	.....	.....	
17-Milk, delivered. qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.88	10	10	8.33	10			
18-Butter, dairy solids. . . lb.	45	40	35	35-40	35	38.2	30	35	32-36	32	35	34	34-36	35	40	40			
19- " creamery prints. . . "	50	45	40	45	40	44.0	33	42	38	40	47	41.75	38-40	38	48	44			
20-Cheese, old. . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	30	32	.....	31	32-34	32	35	35
21-Cheese, new. "	30-32	30	28	32	32	30.6	28	32	25	30	30	29.25	28-30	30	.....	32		
22-Bread, plain white. . . . "	9.33	6.0	7.33	8	8	7.7	5.5	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	7.5	6.25			
23-Flour, family. "	7.8-8	7.4	7.4	7	8	7.5	6.6	8	7.4	7	7.14	7.39	7	5.8	7.5	7.6			
24-Rolled oats, standard. . "	7	6	7.0	8	7	7.0	6	6	7	7	7	6.88	5	5	7	6			
25-Rice, medium. "	8	7	10	8	10	8.6	8	9	8	10	10	9.25	10	6	15	6			
26-Rice, Patna. "	10	8	10	12	10	10.0	9	.....	12	12	15	13	.....	8	12.5	7	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl. . "	18	15	12	15	15	15.0	14	15	12	14	15	14	16	13	18	15			
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	22	22	22	24	22-25	22.88	25	20	20	20			
29-Peas, canned 2's. "	14	15	15	15	18	15.4	14	15	15	14	14	14.5	18	12.5	15	18			
30-Corn, canned 2's. "	18	18	18	18	18	18.0	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	18	15			
31-Beans, common. lb.	20	15	18	15	18	17.2	16	18	15	17	17	16.75	15	18	17	15			
32-Apples, evaporated. . . . "	16-18	18	16	15	15	16.1	15	15	.....	16	15	15.33	18	12.5	17	15		
33-Prunes, medium. "	12-20	15	14	18	13	15.2	16	15	14	20	15	16	12	15	15	15			
34-Sugar, granulated. . . . "	11.9	9.52	10	9.09	10	9.9	9	9.09	9.09	9.09	10	9.3	9	10	10	9			
35-Sugar, yellow. "	10.9	9.09	9.9	8.33	10	9.3	8.5	9.09	8.33	7.19	9.09	8.55	8	9	9.09	8.5			
36-Tea, black, medium. . . . "	50-55	55	45	45	45	48.5	40	50	45	55	50	50	50	30	45	40			
37-Tea, green, medium. . . . "	.....	55	45	45	.....	48.3	60	.....	55	60	60	58.33	50	30	45	30
38-Coffee, medium. "	40-45	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	40	40	40	45	41.25	50	40	45	40			
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.	\$3.75	\$2.63	\$2.25	\$3.25	\$3.60	\$3.10	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.34	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$3.75	\$2.50			
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.	12	10	8	10	10	10	12	10	12	10	15	.118	16-20	15	10	10			
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	12	14	15	.138	10-12	10	10	10			
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs. .	15.00	.....	11.00	15.00	14.25	13.81	15.00	.....	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.33	11.50	10.50	9.20	12.00	
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs. . .	3.60	5.25	6.75	8.00	7.75	6.27	8.00	7.75	9.00	9.00	7.50	8.188	11.00	11.00	10.00	11.00			
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	6.50	6.20	6.00	6.00	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.375	9.00+	12.00	12.00	9.50			
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.40	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	3.25	4.313	7.00+	8.00	10.00	8.00			
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.	25	25	24	25	24	.246	22	24	24	24	25	.243	20	25	25	24			
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month. . .	18.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	20.00	17.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	14.50	25.00	12.00	16.00	13.00			
	4.00	.....	.....	18.00	12.00	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12.00	8.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	11.10	8.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	10.75	.....	8.00	14.00	6.00		

†Per package, not included in average.

‡¾ cord.

aDairy prints.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF JULY, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario																		
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener					
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.					
25	30	32	28	28.94	35	28-35	30-35	28	33	35	30-35	35	32-35	32	34	30	35	32	1				
30	30	25-28	28	28.38	30	28	28-32	27	30	32	25-30	32	30-32	30	30	30	30	30	2				
15	22	22-25	28	23.94	30	26	30	25	24	28	25-27	25	25-26	30	28	28	28	25	3				
15	20	20	20	19.31	25	25	23-25	22	22	23-25	19-20	23	23	24	25	25	25	24	4				
15	22	22	16	19.69	25	18	18-20	25	25	28	22-27	25	22	26	25	25	25	24	5				
25	28	25	28	26.79	34	.....	23-25	25	30	25	35-37	32	27	32	30	30	30	24	6			
25	28	33	28	27.13	35	32	30	28	32	30	30	34	32	32	35	30	30	33-35	7				
25	28	35-38	28	28.69	35	32	30-32	0	32	32-35	25-27	34	35	36	37	30	35	35	8				
25	28	30	26	27.63	32	26	28-30	.....	25	.....	25	30	23	24	35	25	30	28	9		
32	38	42	30	37.0	43	37-40	30-35	45	43	40	35-37	45	40	43	42	35	39	40	10				
8-15	10-12	8	15-20	12.36	15	15-25	15-20	15	17	15	20-25	18	20	18	20	25	20	20	11				
.....	72	60	45	52.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
25	25-30	17.5	24	23.13	30	15-30	28-30	20	30	30	17	30	27	20	30	30	25	18-30	13				
30	32	30	28	29.15	33	30	28	30	32	32	30	34	32	32	32	30	30	32	14				
35	40	40	35	39	38	40	35	35	38	32	42	42	38	40	40	38-40	38	40	15				
.....	38	.....	30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
8	8	11	8-10	9.29	9	8-9	9	9	9	9	12	10	10	10	8	9	8.10	9	17				
.....	38	35	36	37	38	39-42	40	38	437	32	40-42	.....	39	38	39	40	438	38	18			
38	40	40	38	40.63	43	42-44	35-45	40	40	35	42-44	46	41	40	40	43	41	40	19				
28	35	35	28	32.63	32	.....	35	34	35	30	35	35	32	28	35	35	35	35	20			
.....	30	28	23	28.67	30	28	30	30	30	30	27	28	30	8	30	26	32	30	21				
6.5	5.33	8	5.67	6.53	6.39	6.67	6	6	6.67	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	8	6.67	7.33	7.33	7.33	22				
8.4	7.4	8	5.4	7.075	6	6.6-7	7.4	7.2	7	6.4	7.29	7.2	7.4	7	6.6	6.4	7	6.4	23				
5	8	6	6	6	6	5.6	6	6	8	6.5	5.71	6.5	6.25	7	6	6.25	6.25	6-7	24				
6	7	10	8	8.5	8	10	8	9	10	8.33	8-10	7	12	10	10	8	10	10	25				
8	8	12	10	9.36	10	12.5	10	10	13	8.33	11-12	10	10	12	10	10	12.5	10	26				
12	15	15	13	14.43	15	15	12.5	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	12.5	18	18	27				
20	20	20	20	20.63	20	18-20	20-25	20	23	20	20	23	25	20	25	20	25	25	28				
18	15	15	13	15.56	15	15-20	15	12.5	15	15	13	17	15	15	15	15	20	18	29				
18	15	14	15	16	17	15-20	15	15	20	15	20	17	18	17-18	18	18	20	20	30				
15	18	20	20	17.25	15	15	12.5	15	15	20	20	13	14	15	20	15	18	31					
12	15	18	15	14.69	12.5	15	15	.....	15	15	16	.....	18	15	13	.....	.....	15	32
13	15	15	13	16.63	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15-18	17	18	13-18	18	18	15	20	33				
8.7	8.33	9	9.09	9.14	9.5	9-10	10	8.89	10	10	9.09	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.52	34				
8	7.69	9	8.33	8.45	9	9.9	9.9	8.33	9.09	9.09	8.33	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	35				
40	40	45	50	42.5	60	50	40-45	50	60	40	50-60	40	50-55	47	60	40-60	50	40-45	36				
40	40	40	45	40	45	45	40-45	50	55	30	45	35	35-40	47	60	50	50	40-45	37				
40	40	30	45	41.25	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	35-40	30	45	30-50	40	25-30	38				
\$4 50*					\$5.00	\$4.13	\$4.00	3.953	\$3.50	4.20	\$4.80*	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$5.40	-4.50	\$4.60	\$4.80	\$4.80	\$5.00	2.90	39
10	12	15	*10	.125	.125	10	10	10	.125	10	12	.125	11	10	10	10	10	10	40				
10	10	12	10	.103	12	12	10	12	.125	12	12	10	11-13	10	13	10	10	11	41				
10.00	9.00	9.50	10.25	10.197	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.50	8.50	9.50	9.00	9.25	8.75	9.00	42				
10.00	.....	8.00	10.09	10.143	10.50	.....	12.00	7.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	43		
10.00	11.00	10.00	\$7.00	9.875	8.50	7.50	9.00	7.00	10.00	8.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	11.00	9.50	44
7.00	.....	.....	\$3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	7.00	6.00	-4.75	.....	4.50	.....	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	8.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	45
.20	20	25	17.5	.2206	30	22-25	22	20	25	22	20	20	22	20	18	25	23	24	46				
15.00	10.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00-15.00	15.00	12.00	25.00	13.00	.....	22.00	15.00	.....	13.00	16.00	.....	47
18.00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.50	24.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	27.00	18.00	16.00	23.00	18.00	16.00	15.00	20.00	.....			
12.00	6.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	48				

dNatural gas used.

aCoke.

*New potatoes.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.	ots.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	33	32	32-35	32	30	32	30	35	35	30	30	32.58	32	27	29.5
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	30	27-30	30	28	30	25	35	34	25	25	29.52	28	25	26.5
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	28	22	27-30	25	22	28	22-25	28	23-25	25	25	26.32	27	22	24.5
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	24-26	23	22	24	15-17	25	22-23	20-22	22	22.92	22	17	19.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	25	23-25	25	25	25	25	28	25	28-30	25-28	24.76	20	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	28	30	27-30	.....	25	28	25	25	30	35	32	29.16	33	25	29.
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	35	30-32	33	30	38	27	35	28-30	30-32	35-29	31.96	35	27	31.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	35	32	25	33	33	38	28	35	35	35	35	33.42	35	27	31.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	30	32-35	30	25	.....	25	30	.....	30	29	27.83	28	.....	28.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	44	40	38-40	42	42	41	38-40	40	38	45	45	40.68	40	40	40.
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	13.18	15	12-17	20	15-20	18	16	18	18	15	15	17.83	15	20	17.5
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	40	.....	40	30	25	.....	50	.....	50	50	41.11	50	.....	5.	5.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	25	30	15-30	15-30	25.66	25	20	22.5
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	32	32	32	30	30	30	32	35	32.5	31.38	35	30	32.5
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	35	35	40	38	35	40	33	45	45	40	40	38.52	40	30	35.
16-Eggs, storage....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	40	40	40	30	25	27.5
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	9.09	8	9	8.25	9-10	12	8	12	11	10	10	9.49	11	10	10.5
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	38-40	a38	39	40	38	40	33-35	35	40-42	42.5	45	38.75	35	35	35.
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	42	40	40	43	42	43	37	40	45	45	45	41.48	45	42	43.5
20-Cheese, old....."	35	28	35	32	32	35	.....	35	.....	30	30	33.09	35	32	33.5
21-Cheese, new....."	30	26	30	32	32	32	28-30	30	30	30	30	29.5	32	.....	32.
22-Bread, plain white....."	6.67	7.33	7.33	7.33	6.67	7.33	6.77	8.67	8	8.33	8.33	7.21	6.4	7.2	6.8
23-Flour, family....."	6.6	6.6	7.2	7	7	7	72-76	7.2	8	6.6	6.6	6.94	7.2	7	7.1
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	6.25	5	7	6	6	5	6-7	6	6	5.83	5.83	6.19	8	5	6.5
25-Rice, medium....."	8.33	7	8	10	8	10	8-10	7	8	6.25	8.33	8.69	6	6	6
26-Rice, Patna....."	12.5	9	10	12.5	10	12.5	10-12	12	10	10	8-12	10.86	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	18	15	18	15	18	13	12-15	15	15	15	12.5	15.49	10	11	10.5
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	20	25	20	25	22	20-25	20	20	25	25	22.08	20	20	20.
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	12.5	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15.26	12.5	11.5	12
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	18	15	18	15	18	20	18-20	20	18	15	15	17.76	17	17.5	17.25
31-Beans, common.....lb.	20	15	20	17	18	16	15	15	15	12.5	15	16.24	12.5	10	11.25
32-Apples, evaporated....."	20	.....	.....	15	.....	18	.....	15	15	17.5	17.5	15.62	15	17.5	16.25
33-Prunes, medium....."	18	15	15	15	15	20	12.5	18	17	15	15	16.04	15	12	13.5
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	10	10	10	9.52	8.5	9.09	9.09	11-11	10	10	9.75	10	10	10.
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.09	8.33	9.09	9.09	9.09	8	8.33	9.09	10	9.09	9.09	8.96	9.52	8.33	8.93
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	50	35	35-50	45-55	50	50	50	40-45	40-60	48.58	40	50	45.
37-Tea, green, medium....."	40	45	40	35	40-50	45-55	50	50	40	45	40-60	44.98	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	35	40	35-40	40	40	40	40	40	39.2	35	40	37.5
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 1/2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$4.25	*\$4.80	*\$4.80	\$4.20	4.60	\$3.50	\$5.40	\$3.50	\$3.60	4.243	.....	\$1.80	1.80
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10-12	10	10	10	11.3	.105	10	15	12.5
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	10	13	12	10	12	10	10	12	15	15	15	.116	11	10	10.5
42-Ons, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.50	9.00	9.50	\$9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.42	12.00	13.00	12.50
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	9.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.50	.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.38	9.00	10.00	9.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	d8.00	8.50	12.00	6.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.857	e8.00	e10.50	9.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00	7.00	.....	6.00	d7.00	.....	.....	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.632	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	25	20	20	18	24	18	25	25	25	25	25	22.58	25	25	25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	17.50-	15.00-	15.00-	18.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	17.69	25.00	20.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	12.00-	8.00-	10.00-	12.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.42	20.00	15.00

cPoplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc. dMillwood, calculated from pile per wagon load. *New potatoes.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF JULY, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia							Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
35	30	32	32	32.25	30	28	30	32	38.13	30	28-30	30	30	27	32	29.67	31.78
25	25	28	30	27	25	25	25	28	25.75	28	27	25	25-30	25	28	26.33	28.31
25	25	28	30	27	25	22-30	25	26	25.5	26	20-25	25	25	24	25	24.58	25.55
20	23	20-25	28	33.38	18	17.5	22	22	19.88	22	20-25	20	18-22	20	22	21.08	21.73
25	23	18-25	30	24.88	30	25	25	25	26.25	28	22-30	32	22-25	25	28	27.08	22.83
32	30	32	30	31	30	28	35	35	32	35	30	32	32	34	32	32.5	28.9
25	25	25-30	28	26.38	30	32	35	26	30.75	35	25-30	27	27	27	30	28.92	29.98
35	30	25-35	28	30.75	30	35	30	26-32	31	28	25-30	27	30-38	28	35	29.92	31.15
18	23	25	25	22.75	20	25	30	.....	25	35	20-25	18	.....	27	20	24.5	27.06
50	40	45	40	45	40	40-45	40	45	41.88	45	30-40	40	40	37	40	39.5	39.81
22-25	12-25	22-25	20	21.44	20	20	20	18-23	20.13	18	22	20	18	12-17	10	17.08	17.21
75	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.04
30	25	20-30	25	26.25	15	15-30	30	.....	22.5	25	15	25	15	13	25	19.67	23.77
30	30	35	30	31.25	25	28	30	35	29.5	35	35	35	30	32	30	32.83	31.13
35	30	35	30	32.5	35	35	40	40	37.5	45	50	45	48	42	45	46.0	38.8
.....	30	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	45	38	.....	.....	37.67	35.88
11	10	12.5	10	10.88	12.5	10	40	10	10.63	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	11	11	12.42	9.88
30	30	33-33	35	32.08	45	30	40	42	38.75	.....	40-45	45	40	42	45	42.9	37.73
40	40	45-50	40	41.88	50	35	45	45	43.75	50	50	50	44	50	50	49.0	42.47
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	.....	40	35	35	35	32	35.4	33.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	35	35	36.67	32	40	.....	32	30	32	33.2	30.33
8.33	6.06	6.67	6.25	6.83	6.96	8	5.56	8.33	7.21	8.57	8.33	10	10	8.89	10.0	9.3	7.36
6.89	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.67	6.2	6.67	6.6	6.6	6.52	7	7	7	7	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.99
5.65	5	6	5.83	5.62	5	6	7	7	6.25	6.25	7	7	6	6	6	6.38	6.27
8	8.33	6	10	8.08	7.5	8.33	7.14	8-10	7.73	6	8.33	7	10	7	8	7.72	8.39
10	10	10	1.25	10.63	10	12.5	10.5	.....	10.83	.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	9.5	10.36
10	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.88	15	12.5	12.5	15	13.75	12.5	8.33	10	15	12.5	12	11.72	14.26
20	25	20-25	20	21.88	23	22.5	22.5	23	22.75	20	20	20	22	20	20	20.33	21.85
15	20	15	15	16.25	17	15	17.5	15	16.13	15	17.5	15	15	15	15	15.42	15.27
15	20	17.5	20	18.13	17	15	17.5	18	16.88	20	17.5	15	20	18	20	18.42	17.46
12.5	10	10	12.5	11.25	20	16	16.7	15-18	17.29	12.5	8.33	15	15	15	15	13.47	15.77
12.5	15	15	15	14.38	20	17.5	22	18	19.38	15	15	15	15	15	20	16.33	15.8
15	12.5	15	12.9	13.85	17.5	15	20	18	17.63	15	17.5	15	15	15	12.5	15.0	15.47
9.25	10	10	11.11	10.09	10	12.5	12.5	10.75	11.44	10	11.11	11-11	11.11	10	10	10.56	9.87
10	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	11.11	10	10.9	9	10	10	10	10	9.52	9.75	9.17
45-60	50	45-50	50	60	30	35-40	50	40-50	40.63	40	35-50	50	40	40	45	42.92	46.56
45-60	50	45-50	50	50	40	40-45	40	50	43.13	40	50	50	40	40	45	44.17	45.3
45-50	45	40-45	40	43.75	40	35-50	35-40	40-45	39.38	37.5	30-60	40	40	40	40	40.41	40.3
\$2.25-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.63	\$1.15	\$2.50	\$2.75	2.21	\$2.60	\$2.65	\$3.30	\$ *	\$2.85	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$2.70	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.45	3.545
15	15	20	15	16.3	12	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	.192	.127
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13.44	10	12.5	10	15	12	12	.119	.12
14.00	15.00	14.00	14.25	14.31	d	.....	7.50	.....	6.75	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.11
8.50	7.50	8.50	.....	.....	d	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	7.50	5.75	.....	.....	.....
8.50	9.50	9.00	8.00	8.438	d	5.00	7.50	5.75	5.625	5.25	8.75	9.25	8.50	8.50	6.00	7.437	8.602
10.00	7.00	8.00	.....	8.333	d	4.00	5.00	7.00	5.332	.....	.....	.....	4.13	.....	.....	.....	8.319
9.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.25	d	4.00	4.50	6.75	6.083	9.00	7.00	6.00	5.25	5.50	.....	6.438	6.347
30	30	30	35	31.25	40	30	35	30	33.75	40	50	30	35	30	30	35.83	25.56
25.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	21.25	17.50	22.00	35.00	15.00	21.125	20.00	20.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	20.00	15.917	17.462
6.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.625	18.00	15.00	7.00	11.00	.....	15.00	12.90	12.026

eIncluding \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

fLignite.

gCalculated from price per 100 lbs.

some of the other provinces. Wood averaged higher, being upward in the West. Rent advanced at Peterborough, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDERS.—Manitoba wheat was down to \$2.20 at the beginning of the month at Fort William, but rose to \$2.28 the next week and to \$2.48 in the following week. When the Board of Grain Supervisors set a maximum price of \$2.40 for the balance of the 1916 crop of No. 1 Northern at Fort William, to take effect on August 1, many buyers withdrew and the price fell to \$2.40 and remained unchanged. At Toronto, Ontario winter wheat fell from \$2.50-2.55 to \$2.35-2.40 at the beginning of the month and was 5c lower the next week, but recovered in the following week and then advanced to \$2.55-2.60 per bushel. Barley rose from \$1.25 to \$1.27 at Winnipeg about the middle of the month, there being some buying for export, but fell again. Oats were easier at 73c, but rose to 79½c later at Winnipeg. At Toronto, Ontario oats went off the market. American corn rose to \$2.05 per bushel and was then off the market. Flaxseed eased off in the second week, but rose to \$2.89½ the next week and reached \$3.31 at the end of the month, there being considerable buying for linseed oil mills. Rye and peas were off the market. Hay declined \$2.00 per ton at Toronto and \$1.00 at Montreal. Bran and shorts rose \$2.00 per ton to \$34.00 and \$40.00-41.00 respectively.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle declined to \$10.00-10.50 per cwt. at Winnipeg and to \$11.00-11.75 at Toronto. Beef continued easier at \$18.00-20.00 for hindquarters and declined to \$12.00-13.00 for forequarters. Hogs rose to \$15.75, declined to \$14.75, and rose again. Dressed hogs rose to \$21.00-22.00 per hundred, but eased off \$1.00. Bacon eased off from 35c to 34c per lb. Hams rose from 29c to 30c per lb., but eased off. Mess pork fell from \$55.00-56.00 per barrel to \$51.00-52.00. Lard eased off 1c per lb. to 26-26½c. Sheep

were down to \$11.00-12.00, and dressed lamb to \$19.00-20.00 per hundred.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 34½-35c to 39-39½c, but averaged nearly 2c lower than in June. Dairy butter at Toronto was steady at 32-35c. Cheese continued unchanged at 21¾c per lb. at Montreal, the price fixed for export. Eggs rose from 37-38c to 46-48c per dozen. Milk advanced from 30c to 35c per gallon at Victoria, B.C.

FISH.—Dry cod rose from 8c to 9c per lb. and dry haddock from 7c to 8c. Salt mackerel was on the market again at 6c per lb. as compared with 10c in April when the supply ran out. Good runs of herring and mackerel were reported. Fresh halibut rose from 12c to 15c per lb. Whitefish was easier at Toronto at 13-14c per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Strawberries were down to 11-13c per quart basket at Toronto in the second week as compared with 7-12c a year before. Raspberries were down to 13-15c, the same level as last year. Cherries were lowest at 75c to \$1.00 per 11 quart basket, somewhat higher than a year before. The acreage of strawberries in Ontario was reduced and supplies were short. Cherries were only half a crop, and the wet weather interfered with picking, and there was much rotting reported. Bananas were up to \$3.00-4.00 per bunch, but eased off later. Verdelli lemons and Valencia oranges came on the markets slightly cheaper than last year. Evaporated apples were firmer, but prunes and currants were easier. Onions were slightly lower at \$6.00 per hundred. New potatoes were down to \$3.00 per bag at Toronto, and old potatoes declined to \$2.00 at Montreal for the best.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour declined 50c per barrel, first spring wheat patents being down to \$13.10 in small lots at Toronto. Soda biscuits were 1c per lb. lower at 12c, and oatmeal eased off. Tapioca was 1c per lb. lower at 12½-14½c. Maple sugar was down 1c, but Barbadoes molasses advanced 4c per gallon, to 75c. Honey was about 1c per

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR
JULY, 1917, JUNE, 1917, AND JULY, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1850-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		*July, '17	*June, '17	July, 1916	July, 1915	July, 1914	July, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	372.1	365.2	194.8	200.7	147.8	136.7
Grains, Western.....	4	305.6	301.2	173.3	183.7	136.3	125.2
Fodder.....	5	192.6	193.4	164.6	185.8	164.7	137.5
All.....	15	294.1	290.9	179.0	191.2	150.4	133.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	295.1	306.4	231.0	215.1	228.9	188.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	315.0	313.0	216.3	171.9	165.6	187.5
Sheep and mutton.....	3	243.5	254.7	212.6	185.3	175.7	151.1
Poultry.....	2	296.5	296.5	308.5	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	263.3	280.4	231.7	195.0	195.7	181.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	9	208.6	205.7	160.5	141.2	131.3	138.4
IV.—FISH:—							
Prepared fish.....	6	181.0	199.9	168.7	143.6	149.5	149.8
Fresh fish.....	3	208.9	195.5	138.8	129.4	147.8	174.6
All.....	9	190.3	198.4	155.9	137.9	148.9	159.7
V.—OTHER FOODS:—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:							
Fresh fruits, native.....	\$3	156.4	233.3	113.4	99.7	109.4	135.2
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	111.1	125.4	115.9	101.0	87.2	102.2
Dried fruits.....	4	281.2	210.2	153.4	125.5	121.7	108.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	474.6	616.9	359.8	154.8	243.5	150.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	212.5	212.5	115.8	78.5	97.7	110.5
All.....	18	292.3	323.2	170.5	103.5	131.2	120.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:							
Breadstuffs.....	10	270.2	283.1	156.1	153.5	125.1	125.0
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	151.7	151.7	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.4
Sugar, etc.....	6	208.6	210.2	167.6	140.0	102.8	114.7
Condiments.....	5	178.9	172.0	147.5	121.7	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	218.2	222.4	152.4	144.1	112.5	115.5
VI.—TEXTILES:—							
Woolens.....	5	339.2	322.5	231.9	159.5	144.0	135.8
Cottons.....	4	325.5	325.8	160.4	128.5	145.0	146.1
Silks.....	3	126.3	118.9	108.5	79.7	93.5	89.0
Jutes.....	4	427.4	439.6	293.4	224.0	212.1	204.1
Flax products.....	2	289.7	289.7	218.9	163.5	111.6	114.1
Oilcloths.....	4	155.7	155.7	132.5	107.0	102.3	104.7
All.....	20	266.2	261.1	192.7	143.3	132.8	130.2
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	323.1	344.3	306.4	188.8	209.1	185.9
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	205.2	175.3	151.4	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	228.9	228.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	267.6	275.4	240.2	176.3	173.6	165.1
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—							
Iron and steel.....	11	279.1	267.3	149.3	107.6	101.8	103.0
Other metals.....	12	276.6	280.6	230.8	206.2	115.4	130.1
Implements.....	10	198.7	192.3	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	253.6	249.4	175.1	157.3	108.4	114.1
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—							
Fuel.....	6	286.8	232.1	151.4	117.0	121.1	130.1
Lighting.....	4	109.9	109.9	86.8	90.0	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	216.1	183.2	125.6	106.2	109.0	114.9
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—							
Lumber.....	14	215.9	204.4	182.2	174.1	183.2	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	227.9	209.3	153.5	120.3	110.8	112.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	256.0	257.8	197.4	162.1	140.6	143.7
All.....	48	232.6	220.0	174.7	148.2	140.6	142.2
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—							
Furniture.....	6	188.0	180.0	144.4	145.9	146.6	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	237.5	226.8	195.5	170.3	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	198.5	198.5	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	198.4	195.7	152.6	138.7	128.8	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	250.6	254.4	249.0	174.2	111.6	113.4
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Raw furs.....	4	396.6	396.6	292.3	144.0	235.0	302.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	175.5	175.5	136.7	134.7	123.3	134.4
Sundries.....	7	193.4	194.2	142.1	116.3	106.2	112.8
All.....	17	234.9	235.2	176.6	129.3	144.3	165.0
ALL COMMODITIES.....	1264	242.6	242.7	180.9	146.2	134.6	135.1

*Preliminary figures.
line in June, three in July.

*Seven commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.
‡Revised.

One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. §One

lb. lower at 13½-14c. Salt rose about 35c per barrel, and soda from \$2.75 per hundred to \$3.00. Pepper was also firmer.

TEXTILES.—Ontario washed wool advanced again, being up to 65-70c, and unwashed wool was up to 56-58c. Raw cotton was up to 27.4c per lb. Cotton goods averaged higher. Raw silk advanced steeply, transportation from Japan being difficult to obtain and no supplies from Italy being available. Hessians advanced over 1c per yard, there being an active demand.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—No. 1 beef hides eased off from 22c per lb. to 20-21c, and tallow was down to 13-14c. Leather and boots continued high and upward in some lines.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron, Bessemer, rose \$2.00 per ton to \$64.00. Iron bar was up to \$5.25 per hundred lbs. Wrought iron scrap rose to \$23.50 per ton. Black sheets, galvanized sheets, tinplates and steel bar were also higher. Some metals were lower, antimony, copper, lead, spelter, solder, but quicksilver recovered from the drop in June. Axes, crowbars and horseshoes were higher, with many other iron and steel products.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Bituminous coal from Nova Scotia was still off the market at Montreal and that from the United States was scarce on all markets. Anthracite coal rose to \$8.40-8.50, and Connellsville coke rose to \$14.50-15.75 per ton at the ovens.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Pine, shipping culls, lath, birch and soft maple advanced, but spruce deals were easier at St. John. Iron pipe, cut nails, red lead, sash weights, sash cord, copper wire, iron wire advanced. Linseed oil, prepared paints were higher, but venetian red and turpentine were lower.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Crockery and glassware advanced about five per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder was lower again, but brimstone and caustic soda were higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Paper and paper markets were still high, but sulphite pulp was down \$5.00 to \$10.00 per ton and ground wood pulp was slightly lower. Raw rubber was lower at 61-61½c per lb. Laundry starch rose to 9½c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying table indicates the price levels and movements in other countries as shown by the index numbers for which current statistics are available. It will be noted that there are differences in the number and list of commodities included in each and in the base periods, so that comparisons are possible only in a general way.

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices were again slightly higher at the beginning of July, according to the calculation of the Ministry of Labour. Wholesale prices were also higher at the end of June than at the end of May as shown by the index numbers of the *Economist* and the *Statist*. At the end of July, however, the *Economist* index number showed a slight decline, Cereals and Meat, Other Foods, and Minerals showing lower levels, while Textiles and the Miscellaneous group showed advances.

In the United States, prices levels were again higher at the beginning of July than a month before, and at the end of the month the general level appeared higher, but foods showed some recessions in June and again in July, as shown by the index number of the *Annalist* and the food groups in the other index numbers. The *Gibson* index number showed declines in some weeks in July, but averaged higher than in June.

In Norway, the index numbers of the Statistical Office for May showed higher levels than in March and April, the number based on the prices in July, 1914, of 24 articles, including coal and coke, showing an increase of 127 per cent by May as compared with 112 per cent increase in April and 55 per cent increase in April, 1916.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911.....	7.14						115	983			90
1912.....	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913.....	7.34		1106				114	1037	108		98
1914.....	7.73		1155				116	1098	115		101
1915.....	7.86		1428				142	1201	135		100
1916.....	8.79						167				
1914											
Jan.....	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April.....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July.....	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103	103
1915											
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	113*	101
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	121*	97
July.....	7.80	132½	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	124*	99
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	128*	103
1916											
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	130*	106
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	134*	107
July.....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276		142*	109
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454		209.4	124.2	179	1289		152*	119
1917											
Jan.....	10.27	187	1453	271.7		136.0	186	1359		160	125½
Feb.....	10.46	189	1462			145.6	187	1346		166	131½
Mar.....	10.70	192	1462			151.5	191	1346		170	131½
April.....	10.77	194	1473			154.6	192	1357		175	143½
May.....	11.82	198					203	1367			148½
June.....	11.89	202									
July.....	11.62	204									

a. January-March 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.
d. Basis changed; calculated on old basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	255	96	200	225	92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56½	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	91.41	7.8889	44.2	1000c	894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562	1604
1916.....	182.0	196.3	137	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873	
1914									
Jan.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1359	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303	1229
1915									
Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	128.663	60.0	1605	1494
1916									
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1331
October.....	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330
1917									
Jan.....	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	
Feb.....	217.3	230.5	164.0	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064	
Mar.....	220.6	240.9	169.0	274.45	14.1360	186.244	96.4	2061	
April.....	228.7	244.5	173.0	274.45	14.5769	190.012	109.2	2049	
May.....	240.0	246.0	174.0	288.16	15.1203	208.435	118.5		
June.....	242.7	256.6	179.3	276.53	15.468	211.585	114.2		
July.....	242.6	253.6		264.79	16.0880	211.950	116.4		

a. July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1900. *Quarter beginning that month.

In Switzerland, figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living showed the general level of retail food prices on March 1, 1917, 57.3 per cent higher than on June 1,

1914, and 6.1 per cent higher than in December, 1916. Other necessities advanced 61.2 per cent since the beginning of the war and 13.9 per cent since December, 1916.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION INTO COLD STORAGE IN CANADA, UNDER THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL OF NOVEMBER 10, 1916

UNDER date of July 9, 1917, W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Acting Commissioner re Cost of Living, submitted to the Minister of Labour a report on Cold Storage in Canada, under Order-in-Council Number 2777, of November 10, 1916. The object of the investigation was to discover whether there existed within Canada among those engaged in the business of cold storage any illegal combination, undue accumulation or over-charging, in contravention of the Order-in-Council.

The Acting Commissioner found that there was no "trust," nor did he discover any instance of the destruction of fit food. There was nothing like combination among the various companies, but very lively competition instead. A few of the cold storage firms, however, had attained such dimensions and had so centralized their business in certain lines that in respect to particular commodities they were able to exercise a practical monopoly, especially of export business. There was no evidence of over-accumulation. Immense amounts of products were bought, but as the world was bidding high for food and the opportunity of selling at profit was not being overlooked they were not carried for long.

The report states that the cold storage companies of Canada, including abattoir houses, control about half the meat which is killed in Canada and about one-fifth of the total quantity of eggs produced in Canada, more than one-third of the cheese and about one-fifth of the butter; that is, approximately these proportions of the total products of Canada in each of these commodities pass through cold storage in their transit from producer

to consumer. It is not all the property at any given time of cold storage companies, but is either owned by them or stored on their premises.

There are about 110 cold storage warehouses, operated by 76 different companies, two being American owned. Seven operate one establishment only. Five are large export houses. These include nine establishments, exporting chiefly dairy products, each with at least one branch in Montreal. There are 12 companies dealing chiefly in fish, two of which have two establishments each, the others only one each. There are 39 storage warehouses dealing in general cold storage commodities, including meats, dairy products, eggs and fish, the proportion of each commodity handled depending upon the location of the warehouse. One of the latter companies is affiliated with one of the abattoir companies. Thus 38 independent establishments handle general produce.

Of a total of over 24,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space approximately 12,200,000 is held by the abattoir companies, 2,650,000 by the export houses dealing in dairy produce and eggs, 2,250,000 by the fish companies and 7,200,000 by general cold storage warehouse companies.

The dealings of the abattoir companies, the report continues, are the most extensive of any of the cold storage operators, and their organization is most complete. They buy the live stock in the centres most convenient to the supply, kill in their own abattoirs, and by the most elaborate and efficient methods manufacture the by-products and conserve the whole by means of refrigerated space. They are thus enabled to

hold the dressed meat as a commodity of commerce longer than is the local butcher and to supply the home or the export market according as opportunity offers. Three of these huge meat companies carry the control of their products still further and have established retail branches in the larger cities, thus completing the process of transit from producer to consumer. Approximately 40 per cent of the quantity sold by these three companies for home consumption is consigned to their retail stores. Such retail stores are allowed a slight reduction on the cost of food received. One company has about 80 and another about 40 of such retail stores. Aside from the very complete and thorough system of distribution thus evolved, such companies have an immense advantage over the small butcher on account of the facilities which they possess for manufacturing by-products. This enables such stores to compete on more favourable terms with other retail stores dealing in the same lines. The proceeds from by-products ought to enable the abattoir companies to sell on a much smaller margin than can the small butcher, and if necessary to pay a higher price to the producer than the smaller buyer can afford, but nothing disclosed upon the investigation indicated that either of these natural results have in fact followed. Such companies do not limit themselves to dealing in meat. The traffic in butter, cheese, eggs and fish, although secondary in importance, is large in volume.

The report on cold storage in Massachusetts in 1912 showed a very striking contrast to the conditions prevailing in Canada. About 90 per cent of the cold storage business in Massachusetts in 1912 was public warehousing, while in Canada only about 12½ per cent was public warehousing. There are three classes of cold storage establishments in Canada: (1) public and subsidized, (2) public but not subsidized, and (3) private. In view of the necessity of providing more space for public storing, a plan of subsidization was instituted in 1907 through

the Department of Agriculture of Canada. The Dominion Government makes to newly organized cold storage establishments a total grant of 30 per cent of the cost of construction, 15 per cent being paid in the first year, 7 per cent in the second, 4 per cent in the third, 2 per cent in the fourth and 2 per cent in the fifth. The grant has been completely paid to 25 of these warehouses. Eight are still receiving grants. Up to March 31, 1917, amounts aggregating \$132,539 had been paid on the grant made to these eight other warehouses, the balance still due being \$20,953. As stated, however, public warehousing is not limited to warehouses publicly subsidized, but is characteristic of practically all the cold storage plants. A publicly subsidized warehouse is required by law to store goods for others upon request. The public warehouses are supposed to derive most of their revenue from public warehousing, the private warehouses from trading in the commodities which they store. However, the report records an instance of a large public warehouse deriving practically all its revenue from private dealing.

The publicly-subsidized cold storage plants have a total refrigerated space of 3,823,780 cubic feet and the other public warehouses have a total of 6,505,804 cubic feet, leaving the total refrigerated space of the private warehouses 13,800,000 cubic feet. Only three of the publicly subsidized cold storage warehouses limit their activities to storing for others only, the contention being that they are not sufficiently patronized and that the income from public storing is too small to enable them to meet their expenses without the profit derived from dealing in cold storage commodities at first hand.

The total amount of produce handled by subsidized companies in 1916 was over 84,000,000 pounds; 12 per cent only was stored for others. The total amount of produce handled by public warehouses not subsidized during the same period was approximately 85,000,000 pounds, 18 per cent of which was stored for others. The total quantity of pro-

duce stored in 1916 in subsidized and public warehouses not the property of the firms occupying the warehouses, was slightly over 24,000,000 pounds. It will be remembered that the total quantity received into store in cold storage warehouses in 1916, not the property of the companies storing, was about 88,000,000 pounds; 64,000,000 pounds of produce was stored, therefore, by concerns which although technically called private warehousing companies deserve the title of public cold storage establishments from the fact that they stored 73 per cent of all the food put into cold storage, not the property of the firms storing. It may be, however, that considerable of the product thus stored was the property of other storage companies stored for convenience outside their premises.

The functions of the cold storage business in Canada are:

(1) To purchase the food products from the producer, (2) to prepare and preserve them, (3) to distribute them in (a) the home, and (b) the foreign markets. The primary function of a cold storage enterprise has not been supposed to be the purchasing and distributing of food, but it has become such in Canada, wherein the essential function of preserving the food for the public by refrigeration has been reduced to a position of secondary importance.

Canada's export trade of cold storage products is practically limited to four or five large meat companies and three or four large export houses which export cheese and dairy products. This export trade, which has attained to such immense proportions since the war, has greatly increased the capital and solidified the organization of the companies which have been so fortunate as to have had it come, or to have contrived to bring it their way. The unfortunate domestic consumer, though living in a land of plenty, has been constituted a competitive buyer as against a hungering world.

In column 1 of the accompanying table is given the estimated total production of Canada for butter, cheese

and eggs, the figures being based on the per capita consumption as shown by the last decennial census, exports and imports. The population for 1916 is taken as eight millions. The figures for meats in column 1 of the table are an actual record of the dressed weights of meat killed in Government inspected abattoirs and represent, according to the computation of the Agricultural Department, about one-half of the meat produced in Canada. In column 1 (a) is given an estimation of the total quantities of the different commodities which entered into home consumption. The figures for butter, cheese and eggs are arrived at by taking the per capita consumption estimated by the Agricultural Department for butter, cheese and eggs and multiplying it by eight millions, the per capita consumption for butter being 27 pounds, for cheese $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and for eggs 17.3 dozen per annum. The figures for meats in column 1 (a) are based on the per capita consumption for beef, pork and mutton and lamb estimated by the commission appointed by the Agriculture Department of the United States in their report published in 1916 on the meat situation. In this report an analysis is made of the meat consumption of Canada, the United States, the Argentine and the different European countries. The per capita consumption in Canada of beef in 1911 is taken as 61 pounds, of mutton and lamb 9 pounds, and of pork 67 pounds. It would appear from the fact that 325,000,000 pounds of pork as against 295,000,000 pounds of beef passed through Government inspected abattoirs in 1916, that the proportion of pork consumed, as compared to beef, has risen. This suggestion is substantiated by the table of per capita consumption in Canada for meats as estimated by the same commission for 1900. It is as follows: beef, 54 pounds; mutton and lamb, 11 pounds; pork, 44 pounds. The spectacular increase in exports of pork, however, would account very largely for this. The export of fresh pork sold by cold storage companies in 1913 was approxi-

Commodity	1 Total production of Canada (Note a) & the total quantity of meat (dressed weight) killed in Government abattoirs (Note b) for twelve months from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1916	1 (a) Estimated Home Consumption for all Canada	2 Total quantity purchased by cold storage companies and cost of same laid down in the warehouses of these companies	3 lbs. or doz.	4 Average cost per pound	5 The total quantity sold and amount for which sold (Note k)	6 lbs. or doz.	7 Average Selling Price per lb. or doz.	8 Margin per lb. or doz. (Note c)	9 Quantity sold for export from Canada according to the Trade and Com merce Returns (Note j)	10 lbs. or doz.
	lbs. or doz.		lbs. or doz.	\$	cts.	lbs. or doz.	\$	cts.	cts.	lbs. or doz.	cts.
Butter.....	224,000,000	216,000,000	46,561,063	14,358,160	30.83	43,867,720	14,359,430	32.73	1.90	7,670,270	38.20
Cheese.....	202,000,000	20,000,000	76,806,324	13,908,000	18.11	72,638,890	13,713,058	18.88	0.77	157,768,762	19.40
Eggs.....	145,000,000	138,400,000	28,122,683	7,326,214	28.05	26,410,119	8,018,002	30.36	4.31	4,504,463	34.40
Beef.....	295,823,000	484,000,000	189,952,154	20,425,417	10.75	170,472,195	19,522,000	11.45	0.70	40,998,879	12.80
Fresh Pork.....			113,125,331	16,789,800	15.76	69,629,564	10,909,167	15.67	0.83		
Smoked Pork.....			45,723,503	7,009,367	15.33	54,056,692	9,927,020	18.36	3.03		
Pork.....	325,636,000	536,000,000	158,848,834	23,799,167	15.0	123,686,256	20,836,181	16.85	1.85	12,005,270	14.10
Bacon.....			125,605,834	19,795,040	15.76	151,309,429	30,787,823	20.34	4.58	169,401,283	19.10
Ham.....			14,383,485	2,761,676	19.20	14,390,367	3,067,809	21.32	2.11	3,858,032	16.10
Mutton and Lamb.....	28,956,000	72,000,000	13,609,605	2,286,939	16.80	12,666,380	2,205,229	17.41	0.61	183,601	14.10

Commodity	11 Quantity sold for export by the cold storage companies of Canada (Note h)	12 lbs. or doz.	13 Average selling price per pound.	14 Margin per pound or doz. (Note d)	15 Quantity sold for Home Consumption by the cold storage companies in Canada (Note h)	16 lbs. or doz.	17 Average selling price per lb. or doz. (Note e)	18 Margin per lb. or doz.	19 Quantity available for consumption, 1916	20 Sept. 1	21 Dec. 1	22 Goods stored in cold storage warehouses in Canada, not the property of the firms operating the warehouses in which they were stored	23 Quantity received into store during year	24 Quantity in store 1916	25 Sept. 1	26 Dec. 1
	lbs. or doz.	\$	cts.	cts.	lbs. or doz.	\$	cts.	cts.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.	lbs. or doz.
Butter...	5,241,297	1,646,297	31.40	0.57	29,376,287	9,750,405	33.18	2.35	8,824,657	7,277,948	10,494,659	4,710,977	3,669,093			
Cheese...	55,942,457	10,373,191	18.54	0.43	15,536,524	3,206,290	20.64	2.53	4,667,910	4,732,118	47,995,774	6,803,571	3,346,613			
Eggs.....	6,057,522	2,036,058	33.61	6.56	16,344,677	4,877,425	29.84	3.79	6,515,188	2,623,436	5,708,418	4,836,349	1,703,948			
Beef.....	13,885,286	1,381,227	9.94	0.81	110,104,060	12,386,520	11.25	0.50	6,793,916	31,537,160	16,970,038	657,858	8,568,028			
Fresh Pork.....	24,904,787	4,191,416	16.83	3.68	47,007,346	7,400,648	15.74	0.90	13,569,032	9,455,700	1,623,622	378,122	144,582			
Smoked Pork.....	7,164,306	1,378,750	19.24	3.91	26,673,188	5,220,908	19.57	4.24	7,782,791	7,357,657						
Pork.....	32,069,093	5,570,168	17.37	2.37	73,680,534	12,621,556	17.13	2.13								
Bacon.....	136,899,648	27,723,928	20.25	3.68	12,537,254	2,464,899	19.66	3.09	5,818,464	8,812,385	36,844	none	9,815			
Ham.....	2,111,764	355,169	16.82	2.38	10,483,628	2,403,881	22.93	3.73	815,703	1,236,716	37,370	3,900	10,721			
Mutton & lamb	45,400	7,634	16.81	0.01	12,003,446	2,088,283	17.39	0.59	646,917	2,108,057	1,576,285	13,255	840,259			

NOTE (a)—Estimation based on the exports plus the estimated per capita consumption and the figures of the last decennial census.

NOTE (b)—This includes practically all the live stock killed in the abattoirs and represents, according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department, about half of the live stock killed in Canada.

NOTE (c)—This is the difference between the average selling price and the average cost price including all expenses of storing, overhead charges, losses and profit.

NOTE (d)—This is the difference between the average cost price per pound or dozen and the average selling price for export.

NOTE (e)—This is the difference between the average cost price and the average selling price for home consumption.

NOTE (f)—This does not represent a loss as much meat sold for export in 1916 was bought in 1915 when the average cost of sold storage plants was lower than in 1916.

NOTE (g)—This includes some smoked pork products as well as bacon, the prices of such being very similar.

NOTE (h)—It will be observed that the sum of the quantities sold for export and for home consumption by the cold storage companies does not equal the total quantity sold. The reason for this is that many of the cold storage companies were unable to state whether their sales were for export or for home consumption, but a very considerable proportion of the total sales is shown in these two columns.

NOTE (i)—With regard to fresh pork a large percentage that was purchased as such was manufactured into bacon, ham and smoked pork and was sold as such.

NOTE (j)—This includes sales made by all dealers of all kinds in Canada.

NOTE (k)—Where the quantity sold exceeds the quantity purchased the excess represents partially the quantity on hand at the beginning of the year.

mately 2 per cent of the total quantity sold; in 1916 it was 26 per cent; of bacon in 1913 it was 24 per cent; in 1916 it was 91 per cent of ham; in 1915 less than 1 per cent was exported; in 1916 approximately 15 per cent. The figures in column 2, therefore, are not given as accurate or reliable data, but are inserted for purposes of comparison as the nearest approximation procurable. The relation between the quantities of food products passing through cold storage and the total food products of Canada may now be seen. Approximately one-fifth of the butter produced in Canada passes through cold storage, more than one-third of the cheese, and about one-fifth of the eggs. Of the beef killed in Government inspected abattoirs approximately two-thirds pass through cold storage; and practically all the pork. The shrinkage in bacon and hams is about 10 per cent of the weight of the fresh pork. Considering this shrinkage it is evident that the total weight of pork, bacon and ham very nearly approximates that of the total quantity of pork killed in Government inspected abattoirs. About half of the mutton and lamb so killed passes through cold storage. The estimation of 72,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb as consumed in Canada in 1916 is probably too high, as the tendency is apparently toward a decrease in the consumption of this kind of meat. The figures in column 21, that is the quantity of different commodities not the property of the firms storing received into storage by the cold storage warehouses, must be taken into consideration with column 2. It will be observed that 10,500,000 pounds of butter, 48,000,000 pounds of cheese, 6,000,000 dozen eggs, 16,000,000 pounds of beef and 1,500,000 pounds of fresh pork were thus stored. Some of this was the property of cold storage companies, although much of it was stored for the convenience of the public.

It is obvious, therefore, that the cold storage companies are a very large factor in supplying the food market at home, but their control of the export

trade is much more complete, even more so than the figures in column 11 would indicate—especially in the case of beef, mutton and lamb and cheese.

Practically all the meat exported is abattoir-killed beef, and is exported by the large abattoir companies, but many firms in their returns did not distinguish between sales for export and for the home market, giving total sales only. Probably 45 of the 47 million pounds of cheese "stored for others" was destined for export, being the property of wholesale dealers or other cold storage firms at the time stored.

The grocers and butchers of the larger cities depend greatly upon the cold storage companies (including abattoir companies) for their supplies of butter, eggs, cheese and meats. This means that the task of feeding the larger industrial and commercial centres of Canada is to a pronounced extent being assumed by the cold storage companies; just to what extent, the figures so far available do not show. In the course of the investigation, grocers' invoices were secured from all the larger grocers in the largest cities of the Dominion. It was discovered from these that practically all the bacon and ham sold by these grocers, a large proportion of the cheese, about one-half of the butter and, during the period of the year from October to April, a large proportion of the eggs were purchased directly from the cold storage companies. The other sources of supply for the grocers are for butter the creameries; for cheese the wholesale dealers, and in a few cases cheese factories; for eggs sometimes the wholesale dealers and sometimes farmers. Strictly fresh eggs are necessarily purchased directly from farmers, but in one instance a very high-class grocer in Toronto purchased "fresh laid eggs" from a cold storage company. These companies have of late undertaken to supply to dealers the most expensive lines of meat, butter, cheese and eggs, and this branch of their business is rapidly increasing. The manufacture of and trade in fancy cheeses by certain

of such companies is now well established.

The report states that there are two ways of discovering whether the margins of the cold storage operators have been unreasonable. First, by applying the test of the average of other years, second, by specific and expert examination of the records of actual operations. Both methods have been pursued, but the latter method has not been followed out to the full extent desirable. A table of margins with the average prices and the proportion of the total quantities sold by cold storage companies as shown for the years 1913 to 1916 is given in the report. The Acting Commissioner is careful to explain that the word "margin" as used in the report represents gross, not net, profit on the commodity from the time it is laid down, all costs and expenses paid, in the storage warehouse. The questionnaires sent out to the various companies to secure specific information on margins demanded sworn testimony as to (a) the quantity of each commodity purchased during the year; (b) the cost of such laid down in warehouses, including freight and unloading charges; and (c) the total quantity sold during the year and the total amount for which sold. The average cost prices and average selling prices were computed. The difference between these is the margin referred to. The margin represents, therefore, the cost of storing, losses, interest on investment, overhead charges, any other expenses incurred by the cold storage company from the time the commodity enters the warehouse until it reaches the persons to whom they sell and the cold storage company's profit. It is the total charge imposed on the food from the time it enters the cold storage house until it passes into the hands of grocers or wholesale dealers. It will be observed that the margin on butter since 1913 has increased 2 cents per pound, on cheese 0.35 cents per pound, on eggs 0.96 cents per dozen. On beef it has decreased 0.12 cents, on bacon it has increased 2.25 cents, on ham it has decreased 0.76 cents.

The report then proceeds to analyze the business of the ten largest cold storage companies for the period January 1 to December 1, 1916, and a table is given, showing in detail the quantities bought and sold, the average buying and selling prices and the margins for each firm for the commodities butter, eggs, cheese, beef, fresh pork, salt pork, bacon, ham, mutton and lamb.

In an analysis of the table it is pointed out that 5,566,505 dozen eggs were sold by Company No. IX at a margin of 7.27 cents per dozen. One branch of this company bought, in 1916, approximately four million dozen eggs at 24.8 cents per dozen (average cost of year's purchases) and sold three and a half million dozen at 34.7 cents per dozen (average selling price for the year). A nearby cold storage company bought in the same year approximately five hundred thousand dozen eggs at 24.4 cents and sold them at 36.3 cents.

Other cold storage dealers made as much as 5 or 5.5 cents margin in eggs, but normally the margin was from 3 to 4 cents per dozen. By subtracting the two abnormal transactions above noted from the total 1916 egg transactions of the cold storage companies, the average margin of the companies exclusive of these two is 3.6 cents instead of 4.3 cents. In view of the enormous turnover, however, it would seem, says the report, that this profit is still excessive. No specific data is given upon the point of storage costs, because it is believed that a special investigation is required into the value of the by-products of meat, and that some compulsorily applicable cost accounting system of storage and other costs on specific commodities should be established. The present storage charges are such as are arbitrarily fixed by the different companies and levied against their commodities. The existing intricate system of storage charging can best be investigated at the same time, and possibly a legal scale of charges can thereafter be established.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS DONE BY THE TEN LARGEST COLD STORAGE COMPANIES IN CANADA, JANUARY 1
TO DECEMBER 1, 1916.

	Butter				Eggs				Cheese			
	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin
1-Bought...	3,276,126	969,794	29.60		1,514,340	435,301	28.74		757,232	148,011	19.54	
Sold....	2,930,864	960,831	32.78	3.18	1,383,531	422,837	30.56	1.82	654,954	140,955	21.52	1.98
2-Bought...	5,162,576	1,537,564	29.78		5,989,121	1,619,852	27.04		1,819,458	300,374	16.50	
Sold....	5,024,287	1,650,102	32.84	3.06	5,896,209	1,799,427	30.51	3.47	1,767,056	337,515	19.10	2.6
3-Bought...	482,705	145,391	30.12		297,032	77,150	25.97		74,394	14,255	19.16	
Sold....	449,670	149,979	33.35	3.23	244,952	76,794	31.35	5.38	76,923	16,048	20.86	1.7
4-Bought...	4,175,090	1,290,482	30.90		2,801,035	715,940	25.55		3,925,154	769,539	19.60	
Sold....	3,899,631	1,241,053	31.82	0.92	2,606,199	766,205	29.4	3.85	3,788,569	756,390	19.96	0.36
5-Bought...	2,622,427	797,608	30.41		1,908,207	500,381	26.22		517,710	90,608	17.50	
Sold....	2,610,625	838,354	32.11	1.7	1,707,115	510,103	29.88	3.66	498,464	94,219	18.90	1.40
7-Bought...	397,048	129,001	34.75		182,490	51,438	28.18		226,165	39,896	17.64	
Sold....	283,842	98,380	34.66	0.09 less	77,430	23,161	29.92	1.74	37,881	5,902	15.58	2.06 less
8-Bought...	1,585,192	517,214	32.62						16,691,365	2,987,296	17.89	
Sold....	1,605,240	529,671	32.99	0.37					15,056,075	3,078,572	20.44	2.55
9-Bought...	6,083,508	1,890,380	31.07		6,413,673	1,613,438	25.15		2,632,618	461,455	17.52	
Sold....	5,547,768	1,748,616	31.51	0.44	5,566,505	1,804,948	32.42	7.27	2,489,351	464,890	18.67	1.15
10-Bought...	5,037,366	1,656,708	32.88						37,704,501	6,888,656	18.13	
Sold....	4,541,071	1,536,746	33.84	0.96					35,669,173	6,565,617	18.41	0.28
11-Bought...	1,349,983	442,225	32.75		1,622,200	429,144	26.46		581,074	123,319	21.22	
Sold....	1,285,712	454,959	35.38	2.63	1,549,889	463,509	29.90	3.44	700,495	133,450	19.05	2.17
Abattoirs-												
Bought...	22,860,298	6,951,038	30.40		19,105,898	5,013,500	26.24		9,953,731	1,831,128	18.4	
Sold....	21,576,359	6,945,029	32.19	1.79	17,481,941	5,403,475	30.91	4.67	9,253,098	1,816,318	19.54	1.14
Export Houses-												
Bought...	8,027,208	2,945,029	32.79		1,622,200	429,144	26.45		54,976,930	9,939,271	18.08	
Sold....	7,486,660	2,538,234	33.90	1.11	1,549,889	463,510	29.91	3.46	51,425,743	9,778,639	19.01	0.93
Total of Above-												
Bought...	30,887,506	9,583,197	31.02		20,728,098	5,442,644	26.25		64,593,661	11,770,409	18.22	
Sold....	29,063,027	9,482,263	32.62	1.6	19,031,830	5,866,985	30.82	4.57	60,718,841	11,594,967	19.09	0.87
Total for all Cold Storage Plants of Canada-												
Bought...	46,561,063	14,358,160	30.83		28,122,683	7,326,214	26.05		76,806,324	13,908,000	18.11	
Sold....	43,867,720	14,359,430	32.73	1.9	26,410,199	8,018,002	30.36	4.31	72,638,890	13,713,058	18.89	0.78

The report shows that the prices in the home market exceeded those in the export market in 1916, for butter, by 1.82 cents per pound; for cheese, by 2.14 cents per pound; for beef, by 1.24 cents per pound; for ham, by 6.11 cents per pound. For eggs, pork and bacon the prices for home consumption were less than for export; eggs, by 3.76 cents per dozen; pork, by 1.08 cents per pound; and bacon, by 0.48 cents per pound.

Of the 44 million pounds of butter sold in 1916 through cold storage, 29 millions were held by ten of the larger companies, 5½ million pounds being sold by one company alone and 4½ million by one other company.

The great abattoir houses which control the marketing of Canadian meat, sold 22 out of this 44 millions. Their general margin on butter is higher than that of the export houses, but lower than

the average margin of all cold storage companies in Canada. Of butter only is this true. Of the 26 million dozen eggs sold by all the cold storage companies of Canada in 1916 the seven large abattoir companies sold 17½ million dozen. The average margin of the ten companies is 4.57, of the seven abattoir companies alone 4.67, the general average of all cold storage companies of Canada being 0.36 cents a dozen lower than that of the seven largest companies, although it is largely these companies which contribute to this high margin. Three companies alone sold approximately 14 million dozen eggs in 1916 or 53 per cent of the total cold storage output. Two companies alone sold over 50 million of the total 72 million pounds of cheese sold by all the cold storage companies of Canada in 1916. Forty-nine of this 50 million pounds went

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS DONE BY THE TEN LARGEST COLD STORAGE COMPANIES IN CANADA, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 1, 1916.—Continued.

	Beef				Fresh Pork				Salt Pork			
	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin
1-Bought..	31,945,941	3,283,298	10.26		130,600	20,139	15.42		18,953,937	2,863,569	15.10	
Sold....	29,592,449	3,549,762	11.99	1.73	136,092	22,617	16.61	1.19	18,903,781	2,992,646	15.83	0.73
2-Bought..	14,521,107	1,447,374	9.96						24,985,554	3,594,973	14.39	
Sold....	12,480,073	1,466,525	11.75	1.79					18,659,918	3,599,386	19.24	4.85
3-Bought..	1,711,848	188,324	11.00		1,541,781	2,205,952	13.35					
Sold....	1,631,486	194,031	11.89	0.89	1,573,518	241,508	15.34	1.99				
4-Bought..	57,573,031	5,654,515	9.82		38,688,900	5,572,178	14.40		15,300,416	2,725,213	17.81	
Sold....	53,410,434	5,582,336	10.45	0.63	26,187,800	4,373,030	16.69	2.29	15,863,863	2,840,136	17.90	0.09
5-Bought..	7,251,850	753,832	10.39		8,324,051	1,236,495	14.75					
Sold....	7,040,632	841,049	11.94	1.55	8,109,795	1,295,207	15.97	1.24				
7-Bought..	4,337,176	492,555	11.36		17,783,909	2,728,485	15.34					
Sold....	3,887,541	433,383	11.15	0.21	11,149,896	1,840,714	16.50	1.16				
				N. less								
8-Bought..												
Sold....												
9-Bought..	22,232,988	2,373,421	10.67		8,602,511	1,295,069	15.05					
Sold....	16,514,231	1,923,124	11.64	0.97	3,732,606	607,247	16.27	1.22				
10-Bought..												
Sold....												
11-Bought..												
Sold....												
Abattoirs—												
Bought..	139,623,941	14,193,319	10.17		74,990,563	11,060,463	14.74		59,239,907	9,183,755	15.50	
Sold....	124,558,843	13,999,231	11.24	1.07	50,890,436	8,380,460	16.46	1.72	53,427,562	9,362,971	17.52	2.02
Export												
Houses—												
Bought..												
Sold....	574,829	71,489	12.44									
Total of												
above—												
Bought..	139,623,941	14,193,319	10.17		74,990,563	11,060,463	14.74		59,239,907	9,183,755	15.50	
Sold....	124,558,843	13,999,213	11.24	1.07	50,890,436	8,380,460	16.46	1.72	53,427,562	9,362,971	17.52	2.02
Total for all												
Cold Storage												
Plants in												
Canada—												
Bought..	189,952,154	20,425,417	10.75		113,125,331	16,789,800	14.84		45,723,503	7,009,367	15.43	
Sold....	170,472,195	19,522,000	11.45	0.7	69,629,564	10,909,161	15.67	0.81	54,056,692	9,927,020	18.36	2.93

for export. Approximately 56 million pounds were sold by all the cold storage companies of Canada for export. These two companies therefore exercised a virtual monopoly of the cold storage export business in cheese. The larger firm shows a very moderate profit, much lower than the average for all cold storage companies of Canada. The smaller of these firms shows a lower cost price, the higher margin being due to the fact that a much larger proportion was sold for home consumption. In connection with this it is asserted by some of the larger cheese dealers that for a short time cheese factories and produce dealers attempted to carry their own export trade without the mediation of these two companies, but found that they received more satisfactory remuneration by dealing through these two companies.

The average export selling price of the larger of the two companies for 1916 was 18.37, of the smaller 18.96. One other cheese company of the central part of southern Ontario sold 9,870,064 pounds of cheese in 1916. The bulk of this was for home consumption. Thus the total sales of three companies in cheese cover 70½ millions of the total 72½ million pounds of cheese sold by all the cold storage companies of Canada during last year.

The centralization of the control of beef in the hands of a few companies is even more marked than is the centralization of the control of cheese and eggs. Of the 170 million pounds of beef that passed through cold storage last year, 124 million pounds were controlled by the seven largest abattoirs, 99½ million pounds were sold by three companies

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS DONE BY THE TEN LARGEST COLD STORAGE COMPANIES IN CANADA, JANUARY 1
TO DECEMBER 1, 1916.—Continued.

	Bacon				Ham				Mutton and Lamb			
	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin	Lbs.	\$	Average	Margin
1-Bought..	95,950	23,888	24.89		94,550	21,968	23.33		2,944,992	543,895	18.46	
Sold....	100,940	26,402	26.15	1.26	96,628	23,477	24.29	1.06	2,647,721	510,769	19.46	1.17
2-Bought..									866,281	127,543	14.73	
Sold....									964,228	148,444	15.39	0.66
3-Bought..	414,056	73,695	17.79		1,267,104	206,071	16.26		169,243	29,135	17.27	
Sold....	402,447	85,287	21.19	3.4	1,079,833	200,329	18.56	2.3	107,509	20,024	18.62	1.35
4-Bought..									4,585,989	699,791	15.26	
Sold....									4,022,994	665,464	16.29	1.03
5-Bought..	49,235,557	7,128,476	14.47		2,845,017	383,816	13.48		344,781	52,384	15.29	
Sold....	42,468,183	7,665,571	18.03	3.65	2,657,458	534,062	20.09	6.61	424,877	71,861	16.91	1.62
7-Bought..	1,554,020	302,607	19.47						183,492	29,975	16.33	
Sold....	1,387,023	292,239		1.6					176,033	28,094	15.95	0.38
8-Bought..												
Sold....												
9-Bought..	65,307,154	10,681,590	16.35		1,319,966	196,718	14.90		2,887,607	468,727	16.23	
Sold....	97,791,019	20,929,442	21.40	5.05	938,807	185,994	19.81	4.91	2,443,729	404,899	16.56	0.33
10-Bought..												
Sold....												
11-Bought..	5,554,128	1,005,523	18.10		1,515,761	322,994	21.30					
Sold....	5,428,620	1,057,206	19.47	1.37	1,006,435	374,860	23.33	2.03				
Abattoirs—												
Bought..	116,406,737	18,201,256	15.65		5,526,737	908,573	16.43		11,982,385	1,951,450	16.29	
Sold....	142,150,607	28,899,041	20.32	4.69	4,772,776	953,862	19.98	3.55	10,787,141	1,839,515	17.06	0.77
Export Houses—												
Bought..	5,554,128	1,005,523	18.10		1,515,761	322,994	21.31					
Sold....	5,428,620	1,057,206	19.47	1.37	1,006,435	374,860	23.33	2.02				
Total of above—												
Bought..	121,962,865	19,215,779	15.75		7,042,498	1,231,567	17.61		11,982,385	1,951,450	16.29	
Sold....	147,579,227	29,956,247	20.29	4.54	6,379,211	1,328,722	20.82	3.31	10,787,141	1,839,515	17.06	0.77
Total for all Cold Storage Plants of Canada—												
Bought..	125,605,312	19,795,040	15.76		14,383,485	2,761,676	19.20		13,609,605	2,286,939	16.8	
Sold....	151,309,429	30,787,823	20.34	4.58	14,390,367	3,067,809	21.32	2.12	12,666,380	2,205,229	17.41	0.61

only and 113 million pounds by four companies only. Over 60 million pounds of the total 189 millions passing through the hands of cold storage companies was sold by branches of American companies. These companies sold at a smaller margin than the Canadian companies, and almost their entire output was sold in Canada for home consumption. The margin of Company No. IV, which is the largest single dealer in beef, has the greatest influence in lowering the general margin on beef, and is lower than the general margin for Canada. The aggregate margin of the large companies exceeds that of the general margin in beef, as in the other commodities where the control of such is in the hands of a very few companies.

With regard to bacon one company sold 97 millions of the total 1916 cold storage sales of 151 million pounds at a margin

of 5.05 cents per pound. The margin of the same company the previous year was 3.67 cents on 57½ million pounds. There was no evidence of correspondingly increased storage or other costs. Ninety-four million pounds at least of the sales of 1916 were for export. "The margin of 3.67 was sufficient, satisfactory and profitable in 1915," says the Acting Commissioner. "Why not in 1916?"

The sales of bacon of companies V and IX together cover 140,000,000 of the 151,000,000 pounds of bacon which were sold by all the cold storage companies of Canada during 1916. The total exports from all Canada according to the computations of the Trade and Commerce Department were for the same year 169,000,000 pounds. Possibly no more striking example of a monopoly of any one commodity can be cited from

the trade records of any country supplying the Allies with food. The cause which led to this unprecedented situation is not far to seek. The basis of a monopoly in this commodity existed before the war and the extraordinary conditions since have enabled its progressive development.

These ten large companies did not profit equally by the general expansion in trade. The following table taken from the report shows approximately the increase in the yearly receipts of the different companies in the period 1913-16 from commodities covered by the report. This is exclusive of receipts from by-products such as hides, lard, etc. The disproportionate increase shown by companies number V and number IX is largely due to sales of pork and bacon. Company number I, which is one of the largest beef dealers in the West, has trebled its sales of beef since 1913.

COMPANY	1913	1914	1915	1916
No. 1.....	3,300,000	4,600,000	7,200,000	8,800,000
" 2.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	9,000,000	9,000,300
" 3.....	570,000	550,000	600,000	980,000
" 4.....	12,630,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	16,215,000
" 5.....	2,500,000	3,500,000	7,000,000	11,900,000
" 8.....	2,700,000	2,700,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
" 9.....	4,300,000	8,000,000	18,500,000	28,100,000
" 10.....	5,300,000	5,600,000	6,700,000	8,100,000
" 11.....	900,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	2,500,000
" 12.....				6,400,064a

(a) The operations of Company No. 12 for which records for 1913 are not available is added here, because there exists at least a partial interlocking directorate between this Company and Company No. 9. Perhaps the association is closer. The inquiry has not yet been fully followed out.

The conclusions of the Acting Commissioner are as follows:

1. I find that the operations of cold storage companies generally have been fairly conducted. There has been no illegal combination nor any excessive accumulation on the part of any company.

2. Individual instances of profiteering occurred during the year 1916. These I have already identified. If they had occurred during the present year, since the provision of the Order-in-Council

under which I am acting in the making of these investigations, I would consider it my duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the proper Attorney General for his consideration as to their criminality.

3. A tendency has become apparent during this present year, on the part of a few companies, to exact seemingly excessive margins upon beef and butter. Whether these margins are in fact excessive only a criminal prosecution or a declaration on the part of the Food Controller as to what shall be a fair price or a fair margin can determine.

4. While, since the coming into force of the Order-in-Council concerning the Cost of Living, the margins of the companies referred to in conclusion No. 2 have not ruled as high as during 1916, they are, in my judgment, yet too high; but I have to make concerning them the same observation as made concerning the companies referred to in conclusion No. 3. Perhaps the mere mention of the matter may lead to a desirable change in conditions.

5. As concerns the business of most other cold storage companies, I consider that their profits on certain lines, while not high as compared with before-the-war prices, might well be less. Their business has so immensely extended during the war period that the before-the-war margins of profit ought not to be considered now fair tests of fair profits.

6. Any reductions securable by the lessening of the margins of the cold storage companies will go only a short way towards reduction of prices to the consumer. The margin of the cold storage companies is, per pound or per dozen, relatively small; the profits of the cold storage companies are made on their enormous turn-over.

7. The farmer, the cold storage operator, the wholesale produce merchant, the retailer and the consumer, indeed every person who in any manner has come into relation with the commodities covered by this report, including the farm labourer whose wages have been

increased, the carter whose charge has been increased, the miller whose shorts and bran command higher prices, the employees of wholesalers and retailers whose salaries are higher, the consumer who requires delivery under a more expensive system, and who besides is, on his own part as master or employee a link in an independent but connecting chain of causation of high prices in some other commodity the price of which reacts upon the price of the commodities covered by this report, have all contributed with a multitude of unmentioned others to produce such prices as prevail. We cannot have peace prices

in the midst of war conditions. As conditions change price levels will change—upwards or downwards. Prices depend upon costs. If certain costs must be paid certain prices must be charged. If the farmer can be enabled to produce cheaply and will sell at a reasonable price to a distributor or distributors who will re-sell at a fair profit all that is possible to be done will have been done. Eliminate the profit and you eliminate the enterprise. Substitute the state and it too must regard costs and earn sufficient profit to make the enterprise pay its way. Any other course leads toward state bankruptcy.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1917

DURING the second quarter of 1917,

150 changes in wages and hours affecting approximately 81,880 workpeople, were reported to the Department of Labour, as compared with 61 changes affecting approximately 27,000 workpeople in the preceding quarter and 53 changes affecting approximately 11,603 employees in the corresponding quarter of 1916. Of the 150 changes, 145 were straight increases, one was a reduction in working hours only and four were for increased wages and reduction of working hours. The accompanying table indicates the number of changes and the number of workpeople affected according to the industry or occupation.

During the second quarter, public employment again had the greatest number of changes, 41 being recorded. Building and construction was second with 34 changes, manufacturing and mechanical industries third with 30, and transportation had 28 changes. The number of workpeople affected by wages changes was greatest in transportation, in which industry 46,300 people were affected.

The mining and quarrying industry was second with 14,757, and the metals, machinery and conveyances section of the manufacturing and mechanical industries was third with 12,410 workpeople affected.

The particulars of each change in wages and hours in as far as they are known to the Department are given in the following table:

Industry or occupation	Number of changes	Approximate number of workpeople affected
Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries	30	13,591
Metals, machinery and conveyances...	17	12,410
Food, tobacco and liquors.....	1	78
Textiles.....	3	600
Clothing and laundering.....	1	240
Printing and publishing.....	2	16
Woodworking and furniture.....	1	247
Leather, boots and shoes.....	1	738
Light, heat and power.....	4	1,515
Transportation	28	46,259
Steam Railways.....	13	43,956
Street and electric railways.....	12	738
Navigation, including 'longshore work	2	1,515
Teaming.....	1	50
Mining	9	14,757
Building and Construction	34	5,334
Public Employment	41	1,088
Miscellaneous	8	851
Total	150	81,880

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1917.

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Blast furnace men.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	150	April 11	Advanced from 22½ cents per hour to 27½c.
Sheet metal workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	100	" 1	Granted a bonus of 2½ cents per hour.
Electrical workers, machinists, etc.....	" " "	2,000	" 2	Hours reduced from 10 to 9, time and a half for overtime.
Common labourers.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	3,000	" 15	Increase of from one to four cents per hour.
Boiler house men.....	" "	45	" 11	From 27½ to 33 cents per hour.
Machinists.....	Port Arthur.....	"	" 18	10 per cent of a minimum increase.
Labourers.....	Brockville, Ont.....	20	" 15	From \$12 to \$13.50 per week.
Moulders.....	Calgary, Alta.....	10	" 30	From 45 to 55 cents per hour, 50 hours per week.
Blacksmiths.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	"	" 10	Increased to 50¼ cents per hour.
Machinists.....	" "	"	" 10	Increased to 56¼ cents per hour.
Machinists and drillers, also screw machinists.....	Calgary, Alta.....	50	May 1	Wages increased from \$25 to \$27.50, 50 hours per week; from \$16.50 to \$17.50, 50 hours per week; \$16.50 to \$17.50 per week, 50 hours per week.
Moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	350	" 1	Wages increased from \$4 to \$4.50, 9 hours per day.
Moulders and coremakers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	500	" 1	Advanced from \$3.78 to \$4.50, 9 hours per day
Moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont..	52	" 1	Advanced from \$16.50 to \$24, 9 hours per day
Moulders and helpers.....	Brockville, Ont.....	33	" 1	An increase of 20 per cent.
All classes of employees.....	Sydney, N.S.....	4,800	" 1	A 10 per cent increase granted.
All classes of employees.....	Sydney, N.S.....	1,300	" 6	A 10 per cent increase granted.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS—				
Brewery workers.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	78	April 19	
Washhouse men.....	" "	"	"	\$14.00 to \$16.00
Bottlers, machine operators.....	" "	"	"	\$13.50 to \$15.50
Other bottlers.....	" "	"	"	\$11.50 to \$14.00
Permit cardmen in bottling department.....	" "	"	"	\$13.00
Drivers.....	" "	"	"	\$14.50 to \$16.00
Drivers, single.....	" "	"	"	\$16.00
Drivers' helpers.....	" "	"	"	\$12.50 to \$15.00
Cellarmen.....	" "	"	"	\$15.50 to \$17.00
Fermenting room.....	" "	"	"	\$15.50 to \$17.00
Kettle men.....	" "	"	"	\$14.50 to \$17.00
Engineers.....	" "	"	"	\$24.00 to \$26.00
Firemen.....	" "	"	"	\$16.50 to \$18.00
Malsters.....	" "	"	"	\$14.50 to \$16.00
TEXTILES—				
All employees.....	Gibson Mills.....	"	June 1	Increase of 5 per cent and bonus of 5 per cent for next three months.
All employees.....	York Mills.....	"	" 1	" " " " " " " "
All employees.....	Cornwall Mills.....	"	" 1	" " " " " " " "
CLOTHING—				
Garment workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	600	April 7	10 per cent increase to all receiving \$10 and over, those receiving under, raised \$1.00 per week. Hours reduced from 49 to 48.
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—				
Job printers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	June 1	Granted an increase of \$3.00 per week.
Bookbinders.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	" 1	Increase granted.
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE—				
Planing mill employees.....	St-Romuald Co., Lévis, Que.	240	April 1	From \$1.50-\$2.50 to \$1.65-\$2.90. Voluntary increase.
LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—				
Cutters.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	16	May 1	Hand work from \$18.25 to \$22; Machine work from \$21.25 to \$25.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1917—Continued.

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER—				
Hydro-Electric employees.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	20	April 18	Firemen, 34 and 37c to 37 and 40c; Auto-truck drivers, 2 cents per hour; Foreman, \$10 per month; Foreman, \$5.00 per month; 4 meter men, \$1.00 per week; Foreman meter Department, \$2.00 per week; Chief operator, \$15 per month; Timekeeper, \$40 per year; Assistant engineer \$200 per year 2 patrolmen \$5.00 per month.
Linemen.....	Quebec, Que.....	100	April 13	Granted an increase.
Linemen, drivers, repairmen, &c	Ottawa, Ont.....	34	May 1	Increased of 10 per cent.
Electrical workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	93	May 1	Increase of 12½ per cent.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Motormen and conductors.....	Calgary, Alta.....			1st 12 months 32 cents per hour. next 6 " 33 " " next 6 " 34 " " next 6 " 35 " " 36 cents thereafter.
Freight handlers.....	Calgary, Alta.....			1st year truckers 25 cents per hour. 2nd year truckers 26½ " " Stowers - - 28½ " " Checkers - 29 " " " 2nd year 31 " " " 3rd year 33 " " Overtime time and a half.
Motormen and conductors....	London, Ont.....	184	April 13	Sparemen 23 cents per hour. 1st year 25 " " 2nd year 26 " " 3rd year 27 " " thereafter 36.
Carters.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	50	April 1	From \$62 to \$65 per month.
Maintenance-of-way employees	St. Thomas, Ont....	572	April 1	Sectionmen from \$12.35 to \$13.65. Yardmen from \$12.35 to \$14.65; Bridgemen from \$12.05 to \$13.65. Foremen granted \$2.50 per month, were receiving \$70-\$87.50
Car Department.....	St. Thomas, Ont....	254	April 1	84 salaried men 6.2 per cent; 25 hourly men 9.5 per cent; 145 per week rates increased 6%
Mechanical department.....	St. Thomas, Ont....	545	April 1	39 salaried men 6.7 per cent; 506 hourly men 7.9 per cent.
Motormen and conductor.....	Brantford, Ont.....	32	April 1	Increase of 2 cents per hour.
Machinists, etc.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	2,000	May 12	Increase of 6 cents per hour.
Longshoremen.....	St. John, N.B.....	1,500	May 1	From 37½ cents per hour for 10 hours to 40 cents for 9 hours.
Freight handlers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	50	May 1	From 24 to 26 cents per hour.
Crew and dock porters of Ferry Algoma.	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont	15	May 1	Captain \$130 to \$140 per month. 1st engineer \$125 to \$140 " 2nd engineer \$110 to \$125 " Mate - \$115 to \$125 " Firemen \$ 65 to \$ 70 " Deckhands \$1.90 to \$2.25 per day. Porters \$1.90 to \$2.25 per day.
Motormen and conductors....	Guelph, Ont.....	24	May 16	One cent per hour increase.
Freight handlers.....	Guelph, Ont.....	15	May 14	From \$13.50 to \$15 per week of 60 hours.
Electrical workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	13	May 1	Increase of 12½ per cent.
Truckers.....	St. John, N.B.....	20	May 31	From \$21 to \$24 per week of 60 hours.
Trainmen.....	Eastern Lines, C.P.R.	15,000	June 1	Granted an increase and hours reduced from 10 to 8
Engineers and firemen.....	" "	3,500	"	Granted an increase and hours reduced from 10 to 8
Employees of car and mechanical departments.	" "	20,000	"	Obtained an increase in wages.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1917—Continued

Class of workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate number of workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.
TRANSPORTATION—Continued				
Freight handlers.....	C.P.R. Vancouver..			Awarded an increase of 4 cents per hour.
Car & mechanical departments	C.N.R. Winnipeg & West.	2,000	June 1	Granted an increase of from 4 to 6 cents per hour.
Motormen and conductors.....	St. John, N.B.....	125	June 1	Rate of wages advanced by 3 cents per hour
Other employees.....	" " "	175	June 1	Increase of 30 cents per day granted.
Motormen and conductors.....	New Westminster, B.C.	80	June 21	Increase of 5 cents per hour.
Car repairers.....	" " "	15	" 21	Increase of 5 cents per hour
Track repairers.....	" " "	40	" "	Increase of 6 cents per hour.
Freight handlers.....	" " "	15	" 21	Increase of 7 cents per hour.
Motormen and conductors.....	Brantford, Ont.....	35	" 1	Increase of 1½ cents per hour.
MINING—				
Miners.....	Thetford Mines, Que	900	April 1	Increase of 25 cents per day; day work from \$2.50 to \$2.75; night work from \$2.75 to \$3
Miners.....	Trail, B.C.....	1,900	May 1	Increase of 15 cents per day for 4 months.
Miners.....	Sydney, N.S.....	6,500	May 1	Increase of 10 cents to all under \$2.50 per day, also 12½ per cent to all including those mentioned above.
Miners and quarry workers....	Sydney, N.S.....	2,000	May 1	Increase of 10 per cent.
Miners.....	Sydney, N.S.....	2,200	May 6	Ordinary laborers \$1.87 to \$2.10 per day. Those receiving \$2.51, 15 per cent; Those receiving \$2.51 to \$3.00, 10 per cent; Those receiving \$3.01 and over, 5 per cent
Miners and quarrymen.....	Sydney, N.S.....	500	May 6	Hand pick miners, 7½ per cent; Shooters and loaders, 7½ per cent; Machine runners 5 per cent.
Miners and mill workers.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	300	June 26	10 per cent increase granted in response to request of men.
Miners.....	" " "	330	" 18	Increase of 50 cents per day.
Miners, etc.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	127	" 18	Increase of 50 cents per day.
BUILDING TRADES—				
Painters.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	200	April 1	Minimum 37½ to 40 cents per hour; Maximum 42½ cents per hour.
Painters, etc.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	200	April 2	Minimum increased from 32½ to 37½ cents 50 hours per week.
Carpenters.....	Brockville, Ont.....	40	April 1	Advanced from \$18.90 to \$21.60.
Masons, etc.....	" " "	25	April 15	Advanced from \$24.30 to \$29.70.
Linemen (electrical workers)...	Québec and Lévis, Que.	100	April 13	From \$16.50 to \$18.00 per week of 60 hours. Increase of 2½ cents per hour, time and a half for overtime.
Painters.....	St. John, N.B.....	36	April 1	Increased from \$18 to \$21.60.
Bricklayers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	20	April 10	Increased to 75 cents per hour.
Electrical workers.....	" " "		" "	62½ " "
Carpenters.....	" " "		" "	45 " "
Electrical workers' helpers.....	" " "		" "	37½ " "
Sheet iron workers.....	" " "		" "	62½ " "
Laborers.....	" " "		" "	43¾ " "
Lathers.....	" " "		" "	81¼ " "
Sheet metal workers.....	" " "		" "	56¼ " "
Plasterers.....	" " "		" "	62½ " "
Painters.....	" " "		" "	45 " "
Plumbers.....	" " "		" "	50 " "
Tile layers.....	" " "		" "	75 " "
Helpers.....	" " "		" "	40% " "
Stonecutters.....	" " "		" "	62½ " "
Iron workers.....	" " "		" "	56¼ " "
Stonecutters.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	271	May 1	From \$24.20 to \$26.40 per 44 hours.
Stonemasons.....	" " "	172	" "	From \$24.20 to \$27.50 per 44 hours.
Bricklayers.....	" " "	128	" "	From \$24.20 to \$27.50 per 44 hours.
Carpenters.....	" " "	86	" "	From \$17.50-\$20 to \$22.50, 50 hours

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1917—Continued.

Class of workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.
BUILDING TRADES—Continued				
Builders laborers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	200	May 15	From \$15.00 to \$17.50 per 50 hours.
Common laborers.....	" " "	100	" "	From \$12.50 to \$15.00 per 50 hours.
Carpenters.....	Niagara Falls, Ont..	195	" 1	From \$22.00 to \$24.20 per 44 hours.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	Ottawa, Ont.	160	" 1	From \$19.56 to \$22.20 per 44 hours.
Plumbers.....	London, Ont.	35	" 1	From \$17.60 to \$19.80 per 44 hours.
Stonecutters.....	" " "	15	" 1	From \$22.20 to \$24.40 per 44 hours.
Lathers.....	" " "	18	" 1	From 25 to 30 cents per buchn of 100.
Plasterers.....	Toronto, Ont.	250	April 15	From \$24.20 to \$26.40 per 44 hours.
Painters.....	" " "	600	" 15	From \$15.40 to \$19.80 per 44 hours.
Electrical workers.....	" " "	400	May 14	From \$19.80 to \$22.00 per 44 hours.
Sheet iron workers.....	" " "	300	May 1	From \$19.80 to \$24.20 per 44 hours.
Carpenters.....	" " "	1,150	" "	From \$19.80 to \$24.20 per 44 hours.
Sheet metal workers.....	" " "	175	" "	From \$18.70 to \$19.80 per 44 hours.
Carpenters.....	Kingston, Ont.	60	" "	From \$18.00 to \$21.60 per 48 hours.
Carpenters.....	St. John, N.B.	175	" "	From \$18.00 to \$21.60 per 48 hours.
Carpenters.....	Regina, Sask.	100	May 7	Increased from \$26.10 to \$30.25 and hours reduced from 58 to 55 per week.
Tile layers.....	Toronto, Ont.	23	June 23	Increase of from 5 to 10 cents per hour.
Carpenters.....	Sydney, N.S.	"	June 1	Increase in rates granted.
Bricklayers.....	Montreal, Que.	"	June 1	Increase in rates granted.
Bricklayers.....	Windsor, Ont.	"	"	Increase in rates granted of 5 cents per hour.
Sheet metal workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	100	"	Increase of 5 cents per hour.
Labourers.....	St. John, N.B.	"	"	Increase of 2½ per hour.
Teamsters.....	" " "	"	"	Increase of 11 cents per hour.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—				
City employees.....	Moncton, N.B.	24	May 9	From \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day.
Labourers.....	Guelph, Ont.	35	" 14	From \$14.85 to \$16.20 per 54 hours.
City Clerk.....	Chatham, Ont.	1	" 7	From \$1,700 to \$2,000 per annum.
Tax collector.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$1,100 to \$1,200 per annum.
Market caretaker.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$ 600 to \$ 700 per annum.
Bridge caretaker.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week.
Fire chief.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$1,050 to \$1,170 per annum.
Foreman.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$ 910 to \$1,030 per annum.
Assistant foreman.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$ 875 to \$ 995 per annum.
Firemen.....	" " "	2	" 7	From \$ 840 to \$ 960 per annum.
Firemen.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$ 720 to \$ 840 per annum.
Firemen.....	" " "	1	" 7	From \$ 660 to \$ 780 per annum.
Police Department.)				
Sergeants.....	Brantford, Ont.	17 in all	"	1 From \$3.27½ to \$3.50 per day.
Truant officer.....	" " "		"	1 From \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day.
1st class constables.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.60 to \$2.85 per day.
2nd class constables.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.50 to \$2.70 per day.
3rd class constables.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.40 to \$2.60 per day.
4th class constables.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.25 to \$2.45 per day.
Detectives.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.60 to \$2.85 per day.
Chauffeur.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.40 to \$2.60 per day.
(Fire department.)				
1st year men.....	" " "	21	"	1 From \$2.25 to \$2.60 per day.
2nd year men.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.40 to \$2.60 per day.
3rd year men.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.60 to \$2.85 per day.
Captains.....	" " "		"	1 From \$2.85 to \$3.10 per day.
Lieutenants.....	" " "		"	1 From \$3.15 to \$3.25 per day.
Street cleaners, street repairmen, teamsters and health department employees.....	New Westminster, B.C.	30	May 1	From \$15.60 to \$18.00 per 48 hours.
Firemen.....	Quebec, Que.	172	May 1	Increase from \$12.46-\$15.53 to \$13.96-\$17.03
Policemen.....	" " "	180	" 1	" " " " " " " "
(Police Department)				
1st class Constables.....	London, Ont.	37	May 15	From \$2.74 to \$2.98 per 8 hour day.
2nd class constables.....	" " "	"	"	From \$2.47 to \$2.71 per 8 hour day.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1917—Continued.

Class of workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—Continued				
3rd class constables.....	London, Ont.....	.....	May 15	From \$2.19 to \$2.44 per 8 hour day.
Police constables.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	69	June 1	Granted an increase of \$7.50 per month.
Firemen.....	Kingston, Ont.....	14	" 5	Granted increase.
1st year men.....	" ".....	.....	.....	\$13.54 to \$15.05;
2nd year men.....	" ".....	.....	.....	14.67 to 16.10;
3rd year men.....	" ".....	.....	.....	15.52 to 16.10;
Captains.....	" ".....	.....	.....	16.93 to 18.20.
Employees at incinerator plant	Kingston, Ont.....	14	June 1	Granted an increase.
Labourers, teamsters, etc.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	352	June 1	Granted an increase.
Various.....	London, Ont.....	105	April 17	Garbage collectors \$14.40 to \$15.90;
Cement men.....	" ".....	.....	.....	\$15.12 to \$16.20;
Cement graders.....	" ".....	.....	.....	13.50 to \$14.58.
Incinerator labourers.....	" ".....	.....	.....	13.20 to \$14.40.
Street cleaners.....	" ".....	.....	.....	10.80 to \$12.42.
Teamsters (teams).....	" ".....	7	April 4	\$32.40 to \$36 per week.
Labourers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	.....	April 3	From 30 to 32½ cents per hour.
Labourers in tunnel.....	" ".....	.....	April 3	From 30 to 32½-35 and 40c, higher wages to the harder underground work.
Civic employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	.....	April 22	Granted general increase.
Civic employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	.....	April 1	Granted general increase.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Barbers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	.....	June 1	Granted an increase.
Coal drivers and yardmen.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	.....	May 8	Increased from \$17.00 to \$18.00 per 60 hour week.
Telephone operators.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	538	May 1	From \$10.71 to \$11.80 per 48 hours.
Provincial telephone employees.	Manitoba, Man.....	257	May 1	From \$7.93 to \$11.87 per 48 hours.
" ".....	Alberta.....	64	June	Granted an increase.
Caretakers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	6	April 1	Advanced from 28 to 30 cents per hour, extra help from 26 to 28 cents per hour.
Barbers.....	London, Ont.....	25	April 30	\$13 per week with half over \$19; increased to \$15 and half over \$20.
Labourers and drivers.....	Brockville, Ont.....	25	April 1	From \$13.50 to \$15.00 per week of 59 hours.
Engineers (clamshell dredge).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	.....	.....	Increased to 62½ cents per hour.
Engineers, pile driver.....	" ".....	.....	.....	Increased to 55½ cents per hour.
Engineers, general.....	" ".....	.....	.....	Increased to 55½ cents per hour.
Engineers, firemen.....	" ".....	.....	.....	Increased to 40 cents per hour.
Pile driver men, general.....	" ".....	.....	.....	Increased to 45 cents per hour.
Pile driver, boom-men.....	" ".....	.....	.....	Increased to 50 cents per hour.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, JULY, 1917

DURING July the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to two fair wage contracts. These contracts were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and contained the usual fair wage clause.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Manufacture and delivery, f.o.b. cars, Moncton, N.B., steel floor system for six (6) highway over-crossings on the line of Canadian Government Railways (Intercolonial Division), as follows: Over-crossing Mile 17.4 Levis Sub-Division; Over-crossing Mile 123.2 Moncton Sub-Division; Over-crossing Mile 136.3 Moncton Sub-Division; Over-crossing Mile 166.3 Moncton Sub-Division; Experimental Farm; Over-crossing 71.5 Truro Sub-Division; Over-crossing Mile 24.4 Stellarton Sub-Division. Name of contractors, McGregor and McIntyre, Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1917. Amount, schedule rates.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Manufacture, completion and delivery of two steel turntables, eighty-five (85) feet long, weighing approximately 120,500 lbs. each, with tractor attached.

One for Sydney, N.S., and the other for Pirate Harbour, N.S., on the line of the Canadian Government Railways (Intercolonial Railway Division). Name of contractors, Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1917. Amount, schedule rates.

The fair wages clause obtaining in such cases was inserted in the above contracts.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in June for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$704.25
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.....	4.44
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,017.00
Supplying mail bags.....	542.50
Repairing mail bags.....	3,108.04
Supplying mail bags fittings.....	51.75
Making and supplying article of official uniforms.....	6,809.10
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes & steel portable boxes.....	61.55
Supplying keys for street letter boxes.....	45.00
Repairing post office scales.....	125.50
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	56.70

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917

ACCORDING to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour for the month of July, there were 132 fatal accidents, an increase of 73 as compared with June, and an increase of 58 as compared with July, 1916. On July 25, a mining disaster at

No. 12 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, at New Waterford, N.S., caused the deaths of 65 coal mine employees. On July 21 seven loggers lost their lives in a bush fire in the Crow's Nest Pass District of British Columbia.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JULY, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Cause of fatality.
AGRICULTURE—			
Farmer.....	Caistorville, Ont.....	July 31	Thrown from and run over by mowing machine.
Farmer.....	Ridgetown, Ont.....	" 12	Stung by bees.
Farmer.....	Cameron Point, Ont.....	" 20	Thrown from mowing machine.
Farmer.....	London, Ont.....	" 27	Gored by a bull.
Farmer.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	" 30	Horses attached to mowing machine ran away.
LUMBERING—			
Sawmill employee.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 21	Struck by a flying board.
Loggers (7).....	Spruce River Valley, B.C.....	" 21	Burned in bush fire.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES			
Coal miners (65).....	No. 12 Col. New Waterford, N.S.....	" 25	Explosion of gas.
Blaster.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 12	Crushed by falling muck.
Brakeman.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 11	Derailment.
Rope rider.....	Michel, B.C.....	" 14	Crushed by fall of rock caused by 'derailment' of mine car.
RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION			
Labourers, railway construction (2).....	Davis' Gravel Pit near Edmundston, N.B.....	" 10	Falling gravel.
Labourer " ".....	Montreal, Que.....	" ..	Falling rock.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Carpenter.....	Napance, Ont.....	" 26	Fell from a ladder.
Construction foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	Crushed by falling derrick.
Builders' labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	Falling hoist.
Builders' labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23	Struck by a hoist.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—			
Rolling mill employee.....	Steelton, Ont.....	" 7	Overcome by gas.
Munition worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	Crushed by falling shell.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	Struck by flying steam valve.
Employee shipbuilding yard.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 13	Crushed by falling timber.
Employee shipbuilding yard.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21	Crushed by falling iron plates.
Linemen (2).....	Norval, Ont.....	" 16	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Cartierville, Qué.....	" 29	Electrocuted.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Engineer.....	Vandura, Sask.....	" 3	Struck by flying cylinder head of locomotive.
Engineer.....	St. Prosper, Ont.....	" 30	Collision of trains.
Fireman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 21	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Swift Current, Sask.....	" 16	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 3	Crushed by a crane.
Brakeman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 14	Fell—Locomotive struck car on which he was standing.
Yardman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 15	Fell from and run over by train.
Yardmen (3).....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 23	Runaway locomotive struck a van.
Car repairer.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.....	" 5	Crushed under a car.
Sectionman.....	Winona Ont.....	" 31	Struck by a train.
Sectionmen (2).....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 24	Struck by a train.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	Fell from and run over by train.
Employee.....	Minnitaki, Ont.....	" 21	Struck by a train.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Electric railway employee.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 21	Burned, ignition of oil.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—			
Motor truck driver.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 17	Truck struck by electric car.
Teamster.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 14	Kicked by a horse.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	Wagon struck by a train.
Cab driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	Cab struck by a car.
Driver.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 7	Kicked by a horse.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	Fell into hold of vessel.
Grain elevator employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 3	Caught in cable of unloading gear.
Grain elevator employee.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 25	Caught in shafting when oiling same
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—			
Watchman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 22	Crushed between railway cars and freight shed.
Lock tender.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	Electrocuted.
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES—			
Store employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee (paper box factory).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	Electrocuted.
Arsenal employee.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 23	Explosion.
Papermill employee.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 27	Mangled by belt of machine.
Factory employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	Fell from a ladder.
Brickyard employee.....	St. Constant, Que.....	" 28	Crushed by falling bricks.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—			
Labourer.....	Cedars, Que.....	" 17	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	Hoisting machinery, part of same fell.
Labourer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 14	Wind blew house over.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

In an action under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, the plaintiff,

Employees in bakeries under Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

the victim of an accident, claimed (1) the sum of \$78; (2) 37½ per cent of his wages for four months; (3) in view of his partial permanent incapacity,

an annual rent equal to one half of the reduction the accident caused in his wages, *i.e.*, 20 per 100 of said wages. The facts of the case were as follows: On and before March 23, 1916, plaintiff was working for defendant in his bakery and on his delivery wagons at \$2 per day, preparing bread and delivering it to customers. On March 23, while acting as assistant to the driver employed by the defendant, he was thrown out of the wagon through the driver's fault and negligence, and sustained injuries, which resulted in permanent lameness. The defendant denied having incurred any responsibility and pleaded that, although the plaintiff had been in his employ for four days at the time of the accident, he was not entitled to any compensation under the Act, claiming said Act did not apply to the case. Judgment was rendered in favour of plaintiff in the Superior Court in Montreal, and, upon appeal, maintained by the Court of Review, the Court holding that the plaintiff had proven all his allegations, and "considering that it is established that the defendant runs an industrial business in which he uses machines put in motion by some other power than human or animal power; that it is the nature of the undertaking in which a workman is employed and not the nature of the work done by him which determines the applicability of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the defendant's undertaking being subject to professional risks, it follows that the plaintiff has a remedy under the Work-

men's Compensation Act." (*Quebec—Ladouceur v. Aird.*)

The father of a man who was killed when drawing gravel from a pit sued the company for whom the work was being done for damages under the Fatal Accidents Act of Ontario (R. S. O. 1914, ch. 151). The

Damages awarded under Ontario Fatal Accidents Act

action was taken on behalf of the plaintiff and on behalf of the mother and brothers and sisters of the deceased. In a written judgment it was pointed out by the Court that the deceased was not employed by the defendants, who neither engaged him, paid him, nor had any power to direct his operations or dismiss him. The case did not come under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The defendants employed a man to keep the pit in condition and to have charge of the pit, and it was through the negligence of this employee that the accident occurred, in his failure to remove all the frozen crust that had been loosened by a dynamite blast, and failure to warn the deceased of danger, when pointing out to him where the gravel was to be obtained. These circumstances constituted negligence on the part of the defendants. The parents of the deceased had a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the prolongation of their son's life. Money paid by the plaintiff for funeral expenses of the deceased could not be taken into account in estimating the damages either at common law or under the Fatal Accidents Act. Brothers and sisters of the deceased are among the persons for whose benefit an action may be brought under the Fatal Accidents Act. The damages were assessed at \$1,400, \$700 to the plaintiff and \$700 to the mother. (*Ontario—Durant v. Minnesota and Ontario Power Company.*)

REVIEWS

UNITED KINGDOM.—Further statistical information concerning output in relation to hours of work, with special reference to the influence of Sunday labour. Ministry of Munitions: Health of Munition Workers' Committee, Memorandum No. 18. Appendix to Memorandum No. 5. (Hours of Work.) London: 1917. 17 pp.*

A memorandum issued by the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee

**Output in
relation to
hours of work**

contains a report by H. M. Vernon, M.D., on further statistical information concerning

output in relation to hours of work, with special reference to the influence of Sunday labour. This is in continuation of a previous report on the same subject, the conclusions of which are given in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*. From the observation of nearly 100 women munition workers who were making fuses for over a year, it was shown that a reduction in working hours was associated with an increase in production, both relative and absolute. Placing their hourly production at 100 and gross production at 100 when working 66.2 hours a week, their hourly production was increased to 134 and their gross to 111 when working 54.8 hours, and when working 45.6 hours a week their hourly production was 159 and gross production 109. A group of 40 women engaged in light labour improved their gross output by 2 per cent when their hours were reduced from 64.9 to 54.8 per week. A group of 56 men engaged in heavy labour improved their hourly output by 37 per cent and their gross output by 21 per cent when their weekly hours were reduced from 58.2 to 51.2. Fifteen youths engaged in light labour produced only 3 per cent less output when their weekly hours were 54.5 than when they were 72.5. A worker who rests on Sunday

shows a relatively low output on Monday, but it steadily rises in the course of the week, while the worker who has no Sunday rest has a more uniform output but at a lower level than that shown on Monday by the worker who has had a rest on Sunday.

UNITED STATES.—Industrial Poisons used or produced in the Manufacture of Explosives. By Alice Hamilton, M.A., M.D., U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 219. 144 pp.

A bulletin has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics

**Poisons in the
manufacture
of explosives**

on industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives. Owing to the rapid development

of this industry since the outbreak of the war, factories were hastily built without providing adequate protection for the employees against noxious fumes, the workers being largely inexperienced did not know how to protect themselves, and the physicians in the neighbourhood of explosives works lacked experience in the diagnosis and treatment of such cases of occupational poisoning. The report contains a description of the physiological effects of the various poisons, and the processes of manufacture in which they are encountered. The forms of treatment adopted by various physicians are described, and in appendices to the bulletin there are given the safety standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Industrial Board for plants manufacturing or using explosives, which became operative on April 1, 1917, rules and regulations suggested by the Massachusetts State Board of Labour and Industries for safety in the manufacture of benzene derivatives and explosives, precautionary measures for the manufacture of TNT in Great Britain, and tentative safety standards of the State of Pennsylvania for the manufacture of nitro and amido compounds.

*A review of Memorandum No. 5 of the Health of Munition Workers' Committee, of which this Memorandum is an appendix, appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1917, p. 502.

UNITED STATES, OHIO.—Infections following Industrial Accidents in Ohio. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, Vol. IV, No. 8. March 1, 1917. 12 pp.

The danger of infection following industrial accidents, however slight they may appear to be, is forcibly shown in a bulletin issued by the Industrial Commission of Ohio. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1915, infection was reported in connection with 7,073 industrial accidents out of a total of 73,525, for which awards were made by the Industrial Commission of Ohio, approximately one out of every ten industrial injuries becoming infected. Of the 7,073 cases of infection, 39 had fatal results, 161 cases resulted in permanent partial disabilities, and 6,873 in prolonged disabilities. Of the 39 fatal acci-

dents, 30 occurred in connection with very trivial injuries, such as cuts, scratches and abrasions. Of the 1,643 cases of permanent partial disability, the disability was the result of infection in 161 cases, or 9.8 per cent.

The following advice is given for the avoidance of the danger of infection: "Don't neglect small cuts, scratches and punctures. . . . Don't neglect eye injuries. Even slight injuries to the eye may result in loss of vision. . . . Infection may develop from the use of tobacco or cobwebs to stop bleeding, the use of a pin or dirty penknife to remove splinters, the use of a dirty toothpick, dirty handkerchief or dirty fingers of a fellow employee in attempting to remove a small particle from the eye. Wait, and have it removed by a doctor or nurse. Give immediate aseptic dressing to the smallest wound because neglect may lead to serious consequences."

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Volume 17

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

No. 9

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

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Volume 17

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Number 9

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

During August there was some falling off in employment in metal manufacturing due to slackness in some special branches. Wages remained fairly level, only a few advances being reported. The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 245.0 for August, as compared with 242.6 in July, and the cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$11.68 in the middle of August, as compared with \$11.62 in the middle of July. One new strike was recorded in August, and this dispute, with four of the 13 carried over from July, was terminated, leaving nine strikes on the record as unsettled at the end of the month. A special article deals with war prices in Canada and other countries and a special review is given of the Department's report on wholesale prices during 1916.

* * *

During August the Department received the reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in the following cases: (1) tailors, etc., employed by the Strathcona Garment Manufacturing Company, Montreal; (2) dining car employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on lines from Tor-

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

onto to Vancouver; (3) street railway workers employed by the Cape Breton Electric Company, Sydney, N.S.; and (4) street railway workers employed by the Toronto Railway Company. Six applications were received and dealt with, namely, those affecting (1) commercial telegraphers of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, where a Board was established after the failure of negotiations between the parties; (2) members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Railway; a Board was established; (3) certain employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation; Board established; (4) electrical workers in the employ of the British Columbia Telephone Company; Board established; (5) freight shed employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary; settlement effected without the establishment of a Board; (6) steam shovel and excavation employees of the Canadian Northern Railway; at the end of the month the Department was in correspondence with the parties. In the case of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and other western railways and station, express and telegraph employees, where an application was received prior to the beginning of the month, a settlement was effected through negotiations and the application was withdrawn. Another case affecting steam shovel employees of the Canadian Pacific, in which an application was made

during July, was being negotiated between the parties.

* * *

During July a committee composed of representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers, waited upon the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour in the Quebec Government, and asked for amendments to the Quebec Workmen's Compensation law of 1909. It was stated that this measure did not meet present requirements. The deputation asked that industrial diseases should be compensated as well as accidents, and that the administration of the Act should be placed in the hands of a commission of experts with power to create a provincial insurance fund. The committee also suggested that a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report upon the compensation laws in force in other provinces and elsewhere and to draft a new law. The Minister promised that the suggestions would receive consideration.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia recently toured the province in an effort to promote a better understanding of the new workmen's compensation measure and to encourage the co-operation of the workers in its administration. In the addresses which members of the Board delivered in the leading industrial and mining centres, stress was laid upon the necessity for promptness in reporting accidents in order to facilitate the payment of compensation. The form provided for reports of accidents asks for suggestions from the injured workman as to what means should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the accident, and it was

urged that this question should be answered fully and without reserve. These answers would be treated confidentially and they would prove of great assistance to the Board in its accident prevention work. The need for a revision of the scale of compensation to widows in foreign countries was considered. It was pointed out that as the Act now reads, widows in Japan, China and India receive the same allowances as widows residing in British Columbia, and a method of settlement on a cash basis, having regard to the conditions in the country in which the widow resides was suggested. The workmen were requested to bring this matter to the attention of their representatives in the Provincial Legislature.

* * *

The Council of the Yukon Territory passed an ordinance, assented to April 24, which establishes the eight-hour day on government work in that Territory. The ordinance applies to work undertaken by the Government of the Yukon Territory by day labour, and covers contracts for all public works, contracts for dredging and all contracts which contemplate the performance of labour after their execution. The ordinance does not apply to purchases made in the open market by the Government, or by the contractor, nor to work upon public, military or naval works or defence in time of war. It is provided that every government contract which may involve the employment of workpeople shall contain a stipulation that no workpeople shall be required or permitted to work for more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency. Provision is also made in the contract that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment unless he complies with the provisions of the ordinance. There is also a fair wage clause which stipulates that the wages to be paid all workpeople shall be the current

**Eight-hour day
on government
work in Yukon
Territory**

per diem wages paid by the Government in the locality where the work is performed.

* * *

Departments of labour have recently been established in Russia, Portugal and Argentina. (For Russian department of labour see July issue, page 508.) The law enacted in Portugal,

**Departments
of Labour in
Portugal and
Argentina***

March 16, 1916, establishing a Ministry of Labour and the decree of April 21, 1916, organizing the new department, provided for the following bureaux and divisions: Labour, social welfare and subsistence, industrial inspection, social welfare inspection, administration of postal and telegraph services, administration of the operation of State railroads, supervision of the port of Lisbon, division of railroad improvement and extension. To act in connection with the minister, the following councils are established: Superior council of labour, superior council of social welfare, administrative council on State railroads, administrative council of the port of Lisbon, and a tariff council. The bureau of labour is divided into two sections; the first consists of three divisions. The first division embraces inspection of unhealthy, obnoxious and dangerous establishments; office equipment, machinery and hoists; boiler testing; generators, and calculating of motor force; initiation of special studies on determined industries, conditions of labour, and production in all classes of industrial establishments; wages in industry and metrological service. The second division regulates requirements as to hygiene, health and safety, and accident prevention and occupational diseases, and has supervision over the laboratory of occupational hygiene, and the maintenance of an occupational prophylactic museum. The third office has charge of investigators, industrial statistics, collation of data submitted by other units of the labour

bureau, foreign correspondence, publication of the Official Labour Bulletin, etc. The bureau of social welfare is divided into two sections, each of which is subdivided according to the work assigned. This bureau publishes the Bulletin of Social Welfare.

A department of labour was established by the Province of Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, by an Act of December 6, 1916. The department is charged with the preparation of regulations relative to labour; investigating, collecting, classifying, and publishing, periodically, data relative to all classes of labour in the province, and in general to industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of labourers; with the organization and direction of an inspection service to insure compliance with laws and administrative regulations relative to labour; with maintaining a consulting office to assist labourers in the collection of unpaid wages, and in other matters pertaining to labour, etc. It shall collect data relative to wages, cost of living, industrial accidents, insurance, industrial hygiene, agricultural labour, labour market, home conditions, labour disputes, etc., and publish such information in special or periodical bulletins. Employers are required, under penalty for failure, to submit data and reports as demanded by the department. Public administrative officers, provincial and municipal, are required to furnish data and assist the department in its work. Inspectors are charged with the duty of inspection and supervision of laws enacted by the national congress or by the provincial legislature. Inspectors are authorized (during working hours) to enter any industrial or commercial establishment. Penalties are provided for any interference by the management.

*From the *Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics*, July, 1917, pp. 140, 141.

The Federal Child Labour Law of the United States forbidding the employment of children below the age of 14 years in mills, factories and workshops producing goods for interstate and foreign commerce, came into force on September 1.

Federal Child Labour Law of United States declared unconstitutional

(See also issues of March, 1917, p. 182, and November, 1916, p. 1785.)

The law also forbids the employment of anyone before his sixteenth birthday in mines and quarries, and provides that boys and girls between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays engaged in manufacture where this law applies can hereafter legally work only eight hours in one day. On August 29, proceedings were instituted in court in North Carolina to test the constitutionality of this law, when Roland H. Dagenhart, on behalf of his two minor sons, applied for an injunction to restrain the Fidelity Manufacturing Company from discharging the two boys from their cotton mill at Charlotte, N.S. One of the boys was under and the other just over the age of 14 years. Stress was laid by the father on the deprivation of their right to work 10 hours a day under the State law in preference to the eight-hour day prescribed by the federal statute. The suit was heard by Federal Judge Boyd at Greensboro, N.C., and a decision was rendered against the constitutionality of the federal law. A conference of representatives of cotton mills was held at Charlotte, N.C., on September 5, and it was announced that probably 12 to 14 similar suits would be instituted in as many federal district courts, as the decision of Judge Boyd was only valid in his federal district.

On September 5, the American Alliance for Labour and Democracy was organized at Minneapolis, Minn., when 200 accredited delegates consisting of labour leaders and former leaders of the Socialist party met in conference. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, was named permanent chairman; John Spargo, former member of the executive committee of the Socialist party, was named vice-chairman; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labour, was elected secretary, and T. J. Mead, of Maryland, assistant secretary. In an address outlining the purpose of the organization, Mr. Gompers said:

“As believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, the fraternalism and solidarity of all peoples, we assert at this time our unqualified loyalty to the United States of America and our determination to do all that lies within our power to win the war in which it is engaged. Loyalty to the ideals of freedom, democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America. Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism. No national selfishness impelled this republic to enter the war. The impelling motive was the consuming idealism born with the establishment of this republic itself to preserve freedom, not only for itself but for all nations, great and small, and the body of international law which all the free democratic nations of the world respect and observe, and only the brutal aristocracies seek to dishonour and destroy. In such a conflict real standard bearers of democracy

and true internationalists can have no hesitation in supporting our republic, which has made its own the cause and interests of all free peoples. It is therefore in truth not a 'capitalists' war,' but a freemen's war. Fully impressed by these facts, realizing that a noble internationalism is implicit in our American conception of national existence, it shall be our purpose to bring to the support of the Government all the moral and material power of the working class of the nation. It shall be our task to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow-workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda, no matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purposes. We shall strip the mask from those who in the name of democracy, anti-militarism and peace are engaged in the nefarious propaganda of treachery to all that these noble words represent. We indignantly repudiate the claim that this propaganda—which, be it remembered, brings joy and comfort to German autocracy—has the support of the labour movement of America. Not even at the behest of the so-called People's Council will the organized workers of America prostitute the labour movement to serve the brutal power responsible for the infamous rape of Belgium—the power that would subject Russia to a worse despotism than that of the Romanoffs."

* * *

On August 10 a bill was introduced in the United States House of Representatives and in the Senate providing life insurance and compensation for persons killed, injured or made sick in the federal service, and allowances for their families. The bill, which was drafted by Judge Julian W. Mack, was approved in advance by President Wilson and ur-

Proposed insurance, compensation, and allowances for United States citizens on active service

gently recommended by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. "Its main purpose," says the secretary, "is to grant a reasonable government indemnity against the losses and risks incurred in the discharge of a patriotic duty and in the performance of extraordinarily hazardous service to which the Government has called and forced the citizens."

The bill makes allotments from the soldier's pay compulsory in the case of a wife or of children up to 18 years of age, or of dependents incapable of pursuing a substantially gainful occupation because of mental or physical infirmities. Allotments for other dependents are to be voluntary. Compulsory allotments will have a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of one-half pay. The family allowances provided from government funds are as follows: Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children: (a) if there be a wife but no child, \$15; (b) if there be a wife and one child, \$25; (c) if there be a wife and two children, with \$5 per month additional for each child, \$32.50; (d) if there be no wife but one child, \$5; (e) if there be no wife but two children, \$12.50; (f) if there be no wife but three children, \$20; (g) if there be no wife but four children, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child, \$30. Class B provides \$10 for one parent, \$20 for two parents, \$5 for each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent. In the case of a woman with dependent children the amounts are as in (d), (e), (f) and (g) above.

The bill provides that if death results from the injury the payments shall be the following percentages of the army pay: (a) for a widow alone, 25 per cent, but not less than \$30; (b) for a widow and one child, 35 per cent, but not less than \$40; (c) for a widow and two children, 40 per cent, but not less than \$50, with 5 per cent additional, but not less than \$5, for each additional child up to two; (d) if there be no widow, then for one child, 20 per cent, but not less than

\$15; (e) for two children, 30 per cent, but not less than \$25; (f) for three children, 40 per cent, but not less than \$35, with 5 per cent additional, but not less than \$10 for each additional child up to two; (g) for a widowed mother, 20 per cent, but not less than \$25; the maximum monthly compensation for death shall be \$200.

For total disability the following percentages of the man's pay are provided: (a) if he has neither wife nor child living, 40 per cent, but not less than \$40; (b) if he has a wife, but no child living, 50 per cent, but not less than \$55; (c) if he has a wife and one child living, 55 per cent, but not less than \$65; (d) if he has a wife and two or more children living, 60 per cent, but not less than \$75; (e) if he has no wife, but one child living, 50 per cent, but not less than \$50, with 5 per cent additional, but not less than \$10 for each additional child up to two; (f) if he has a widowed mother substantially dependent on him for support, then in addition to the above, 10 per cent, but not less than \$10; \$20 additional for a helpless person in constant need of nurse or attendant; the maximum monthly compensation to be \$200.

The bill also provides government insurance of soldiers and sailors. It will enable any man in the service to buy from \$1,000 to \$10,000 of insurance at a premium rate for the war period estimated at from \$7 to \$8 per thousand. To promote the purchase of government insurance the bill gives the War and Navy Departments power to compel men who did not allot one-half of their pay to deposit with the Government the difference between their allotment and one-half their pay, these deposits to bear 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually. It is expected that this measure will induce soldiers to allot a rea-

sonable sum to the payment of insurance premiums.

* * *

In the United States the plan of establishing industrial standards to govern war work and to maintain such standards through a national industrial tribunal has been adopted by the Council of National Defense. Announcement to this effect was made

**Maintenance
of existing in-
dustrial stand-
ards in the
United States
during the war**

August 9. According to the plan the federal law providing for a basic eight-hour day with time and one-half for all overtime will be enforced. The national industrial tribunal will consist of nine persons, three representing the Government, three employers and three workers. It will direct the settlement of all industrial disputes, in the munitions and supplies industries, disputes involving more than 1,000 workers being handled directly by the Board, and disputes affecting smaller numbers by subordinate tribunals to be established. In the subordinate tribunals the proportion of representation of the Government, the employers and the workers will be the same. It is planned that the decisions of the tribunals will be enforced through a clause in all contracts for government work requiring acceptance by the contractor of the tribunal's decisions. The officers of national and international unions will give written guaranty of adherence and the secretaries of War and of the Navy will sign for the Government. It has been pointed out that for the enforcement of its decrees the tribunal relies wholly upon the co-operation of other branches of the Government in influencing business men and workers to concur in its findings.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JULY, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

In August slackening was reported in some branches of metal manufacturing, chiefly in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Overtime in these lines was greatly diminished,

The Labour Market

and in some instances numbers of employees were released; these, however, were readily absorbed in other branches of metal manufacturing and in other industries. Outputs in the large steel plants were well maintained. In foods the demand for help in fruit and vegetable canneries continued and employment was better in soft drink establishments; employment in breweries and cigar factories, however, was slack. Employment for women in textiles was very good, and in clothing it was generally good, some improvement being reported in the trade at Winnipeg, although dullness continued at Toronto. There was no diminution of activity in pulp and paper and nitrators were in demand at Ottawa. In printing, employment was good in newspapers offices, but somewhat dull in job offices. In woodwork-ing there was some falling off in employment on wooden boxes. Employment in boot and shoe factories was fairly good in the Maritime Provinces, but somewhat slack in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was only fair in brick-yards on account of the quietness in building, and there was dullness in tile and sewer pipe works owing to the general curtailment of municipal work. In transportation, activity on railways was continued and improvement in employ-

ment for 'longshoremen was reported. There was no slackening in employment in metal mining in the Cobalt, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts, and with the more adequate supply of coke in British Columbia employment in metal mining and in smelting continued to improve. Employment in coal mining was very good; numbers of men released from metal plants in Nova Scotia were taken on at the coal mines. Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, declined by 27.2 per cent as compared with July and 23.2 per cent as compared with August of last year. Carpenters were in demand at Ottawa and Victoria, and at Montreal there was some demand for construction workers for dry-docks and power projects. Employment in lumbering was very good, and bushmen were in demand at Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. As to civic employment there was a decrease of about four per cent in the number of employees temporarily employed and of seven per cent in the amount of wages paid such employees by 14 city corporations in the first pay-roll period of two weeks as compared with the same period in July. In agriculture many thousands were absorbed in the western harvests and farm hands were also in demand at Toronto and Ottawa and other Ontario points. There was an increase of about 10 per cent in the demand for workers in July as com-

pared with June on the basis of the daily average of vacancies notified to 110 employment offices. As compared with July, 1916, the demand was practically stationary.

Only one new strike was reported to the Department in August, and this strike and four of the

Strikes

13 disputes carried over from the previous month were adjusted. Seventy (70) firms and 1,941 employees were affected by disputes in existence during the month, with time losses estimated at 21,568 days. The strikes terminated were those of carpenters at Merritton and Montreal, moulders and coremakers at London, longshoremen and dock freight handlers at Vancouver and electrical workers at Trenton, N.S. Nine strikes affecting the lumbering, building, metal and clothing industries were on the departmental record as unsettled at the close of the month.

In prices there was a resumption of the upward movement, which had shown some cessation in July,

Prices

and both the index number of wholesale prices and the retail prices food budget recorded slight advances. Dairy products advanced, but potatoes and some fruits were lower. Grain was fairly steady, but live stock was lower. In materials, advances in textiles and some declines in metals were recorded. In fuel, anthracite coal was higher, but foundry coke eased off. Some chemicals also rose slightly.

In retail prices, foods advanced somewhat, the average cost of the weekly family budget of staples in 60 cities being \$11.68 at the middle of August as compared with \$11.62 in July, \$11.89

in June and \$8.63 in August, 1916. The increases for the month appeared in salt pork, bacon, eggs, milk, butter, rice, beans, evaporated apples, prunes, sugar and tea; there was no great advance in the average for any of these commodities, while potatoes averaged 10c per peck lower than in July. In fuel, coal and wood were higher.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number reached 245.0 for August, as compared with 242.6 for July, 180.7 for August last year, and 134.6 in July, 1914.

Only six changes in wages and hours, affecting approximately 2,600 employees,

Changes in Wages and Hours

were reported to the Department in August, as compared with 18 changes, affecting approximately 5,394 workpeople in July. All the changes were increases in wages. The majority of the workpeople affected were in the transportation group. Employees of the Toronto street railway to the number of 1,800 received an increase of 7 cents per hour. Thirty-five motormen and conductors employed by the Peterborough Street Railway Commission were granted an advance, the same to date from April 1. Freight handlers on the docks at Vancouver secured an increase ranging from 3 to 12½ cents per hour; about 500 were affected. Carpenters at Calgary, to the number of 60, obtained an advance of 5 cents per hour, and the rate of wages for electrical workers at Montreal was advanced to 45 cents per hour for journeymen and 30 cents for helpers. In the metal, machinery and conveyances group, employees of the Wallace Shipyards at Vancouver had their minimum rate fixed at 45 cents per hour.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—Sydney reported four blast furnaces in operation and the following output in tons: pig iron, 29,000; steel ingots, 32,500; blooms, billets and slabs, 28,000; merchant bars, 6,200; rods, 7,700; other

Manufacturing

products of wire, 1,620, and rails, 2,000, as compared with the following figures for the previous month: pig iron, 29,000; blooms and billets, 26,000; rails, 15,000; rods, 10,000; wire products, 4,500, and merchant bars, 1,200; the barbed wire mill was closed down and the men distributed among other departments, which were working to capacity. One blast furnace was in operation at the Sydney Mines steel plant, with an output of: iron, 7,100 tons, and steel, 9,000 tons, compared with 7,500 tons of iron and 10,000 tons of steel produced in the previous month. Shipyards and iron manufacturing plants at Halifax were active, but at Westville a number of steel companies discontinued operations in some departments, throwing about 800 men out of employment, though these were offered positions in other departments. Amherst, however, reported machine shops and foundries active, and at St. John, rolling mills were steadily employed and shipyards active. Moncton and Fredericton reported foundries and machine shops fully employed. At Montreal there was a slackening in special branches of steel products, but workers who were released through the cessation or diminution of these operations were either absorbed in other industries or left for the Western harvest; a number of establishments were readjusting their plants to the manufacture of regular lines, for which there was a steady demand. Quebec reported the metals group active, but at Sherbrooke, while manufacturers of structural steel were busy, some machine shops engaged on special

lines discontinued night shifts and released a number of hands. St. Hyacinthe reported the metals group active in all branches and at Three Rivers foundries and machine shops were steadily employed. Sorel reported a number of men laid off in machine shops, but foundries and shipyards were active. At Toronto, structural steel manufacturers had large orders, but were handicapped by a shortage of material; engine and boiler makers were active and shipbuilders well employed; a number of steel companies making special lines laid off a number of their employees, but these were being absorbed by other factories at their former occupation or were engaging in harvesting. Hamilton reported a demand for labour in agricultural implement works; some machine shops laid off a number of men, but these were taken on by other factories. At Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, all machinery and metal working plants were active, and similar establishments at Brockville were well employed. Kingston reported the locomotive works very active, and at Belleville, rolling mills continued day and night shifts. At Brantford a number of metal working plants cut down outputs and laid off a number of men. Kitchener and Guelph reported a demand for help in some metal working plants. There was also a demand for skilled men at Stratford and Woodstock. London reported rolling mills had all furnaces in operation, but that men were laid off in some machine shops. At St. Thomas, iron working industries were steadily employed. Chatham reported foundries and machine shops active, but automobile and carriage factories were only fairly busy on account of stock-taking. At Windsor, plants manufacturing structural steel reported a large increase in business, and automobile factories were active, with a shortage of mechanics.

Orillia reported a slackening of operations in some plants, but men released were quickly absorbed by agricultural implement works and foundries. Sault Ste. Marie reported the metal industries active. At Medicine Hat and Calgary, rolling mills and other metal working establishments were busy, and at Vancouver all branches of the metals group were active except structural iron works; most of the men formerly engaged in this branch were employed in metal mining; boat and shipbuilding was very busy, though one yard discontinued operations and laid off its employees. Shipyards at New Westminster and Victoria were busy.

Foods, tobacco and liquors.—Sugar refineries at Halifax and St. John continued active, and at St. John help was reported scarce in bakeries and confectioneries. Charlottetown reported a demand for help in canning factories and meat packing houses and tobacco factories were active. Nearly all points in the Maritime Provinces reported a marked increase in employment in soft drink establishments. Normal conditions were reported in the food group from most Quebec centres; tobacco factories were only fairly busy at Quebec and some other points, but were active at Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe. At Toronto the provision trades, especially meat packing houses, fruit canneries and confectioneries, had a good month; biscuit factories reported outputs still below normal, but conditions more settled than in the two previous months. At Hamilton, manufacturers of cereal products and meat packing houses were active, and there was a demand for help in cigar factories. St. Catharines reported flour mills and canneries busy, and at Peterborough flour and cereal mills were very active and meat packing houses well employed. At Kitchener there was a demand for help in union cigar factories and breweries were working overtime in some departments. Guelph reported flour and feed mills running day and night shifts and biscuit and confectionery factories short of woman help; cigar

factories and breweries were somewhat quiet. Woodstock reported a scarcity of woman help in baking and confectionery establishments. At Chatham, flour mills and canning companies were quiet, but abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy. Windsor reported flour and cereal mills, meat packing houses, breweries and distilleries quiet, but baking and confectionery establishments had a large increase in business. At Winnipeg, confectionery establishments were steadily employed, and vegetable canneries were taking on all the help available. Flour mills at Brandon were well employed. Regina also reported flour mills running full time and meat packing houses active, but with a limited supply. At Prince Albert flour mills were running steadily, and one company was building an elevator. Saskatoon reported flour and feed mills busy, and one company installed new machinery for the manufacture of puffed rice. At Medicine Hat, flour mills were working day and night, with experienced help scarce. Lethbridge reported flour mills and the macaroni factory active, the latter taking on more hands. At Calgary, flour mills and meat packing houses were fully employed; cigar factories were quiet. Vancouver reported flour and feed mills busy, and the sugar refinery was running to capacity; in fruit and vegetable canning and in the manufacture of soft drinks there was an increased demand for workers; meat packing houses reported business good and baking and confectionery establishments were steadily employed; breweries and distilleries were disposing of stocks in anticipation of prohibition, which will go into effect October 1. At New Westminster, meat packing and vegetable canning plants were very active, and cigar factories reported full staffs at work. At Victoria, flour and feed mills were operating steadily and other food establishments were busy; cigarmaking was quiet.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—Halifax reported textile factories well engaged, and at Amherst woollen mills

were active. Cotton mills at Sydney were busy, and at Moncton woollen mills were steadily employed; an underwear factory was running night shifts. Montreal, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers reported cotton mills fully employed, and the knitting mills of the Penman Company at St. Hyacinthe were very busy. Toronto reported knitting mills very active in hosiery and underwear departments; tent and awning firms were fairly busy, and carpet factories well employed, with an improvement in the supply of woman help. Hamilton reported all branches of the textile group busy. Cotton mills at Kingston were busy, and at Peterborough there was a shortage of woman help in the textile industries. Kitchener reported hosiery and twine factories active, and at Galt cotton, woollen and silk mills were advertising for help. Guelph reported carpet factories busy, but short of jute; woollen spinning mills had large orders on hand and were short of help. At Winnipeg, knitting companies reported operations dull, owing to delay in receipt of materials, but no reductions in staff were made; tent and awning firms were seasonally quiet. At Vancouver, firms making tents, awnings and sails were working to capacity, but reported difficulty in obtaining operators for power machines.

Clothing and laundering.—Halifax reported a scarcity of woman help in clothing factories; and at Moncton hat and cap companies were steadily employed. Sherbrooke reported clothing factories busy, and at St. Hyacinthe operatives for clothing factories were in demand. St. John's reported woman help in demand at the Cluett-Peabody Company. At Toronto, garment workers had a slack month and reported a poor outlook; whitewear factories were active, and shirt, collar and glove factories worked to capacity; steam laundries were busy, with a demand for woman labour, but dyeing establishments were quiet. Hamilton reported clothing factories busy and a demand for labour in laundries and dyeing establishments. Suspender factories and

laundries at Niagara Falls were advertising for woman help. At Kitchener, shirt and collar factories were busy, and whitewear factories were in need of help. Guelph also reported a scarcity of machine operators in whitewear factories. Winnipeg reported overall makers in demand and clothing factories busy; there was also a strong demand for help in glove factories; hat and cap factories reported business good, and furriers were very busy, with experienced help and apprentices in demand. At Vancouver, operators on shirts and overalls were fully employed, but tailoresses, milliners and dressmakers were seasonally quiet; laundry workers and employees of dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Victoria reported shirt and overall factories operating steadily.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—St. John reported pulp mills running steadily day and night and at Newcastle workers employed in the pulp and paper industry had a good month. Sherbrooke reported pulp and paper mills active, and at Three Rivers the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was very busy, with considerable overtime. Pulp and paper mills at Ottawa, Hull, St. Catharines and Sault Ste. Marie continued active, and mills on the British Columbia coast were very busy.

Printing, Publishing, paper.—The newspaper and publishing group was busy at all points in the Maritime Provinces except Halifax, where job printing was quiet. Newcastle reported considerable overtime, and at Fredericton there was some demand for tradesmen. Montreal reported all printers fully employed, and at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe the printing group was active. Toronto reported some shortage of help, and active conditions prevailed at Hamilton. At Windsor, newspaper and job printing offices reported a considerable falling off in business, and paper box factories were quiet. Winnipeg reported printing fair; one firm laid off some hands, but others were taking on additional help; paper box factories were

active. At Regina, newspaper and job offices were very busy, with help in demand. Prince Albert also reported a slight demand for men. Victoria reported job printing dull, but newspaper offices and paper box factories fairly busy.

Woodworking and furniture.—Halifax reported woodworking plants working to capacity, and at Sydney sash and door mills were well employed. Moncton reported sash and door factories active, and all classes of woodworking mechanics in good demand. Sherbrooke reported sash and door mills active, but furniture factories quiet. At St. Hyacinthe, sash and door factories and wooden box factories were in full operation, and chair and organ factories had an active month. Kingston reported sash and door factories and piano factories busy, but broom factories quiet. Furniture factories at Kitchener were active, with a demand for men and various other branches of the woodworking group were busy. Galt reported men in demand at sash and door factories, but wooden box factories were quieter. Furniture and piano factories at Woodstock reported skilled help scarce. Windsor reported sash, door and planing mills running to capacity, and the piano factory busy. Prince Albert and Calgary reported sash, door and planing mills well employed, and at Fernie planing mills were short of help. New Westminster reported sash and door factories operating to capacity and wooden box factories running double shifts.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported boot and shoe factories quiet, but at Amherst boot and shoe workers were well employed. St. John reported boot and shoe factories busy and the tannery advertising for help. Fredericton also reported factories in this line busy and tanneries normally engaged. Montreal reported dullness in the boot and shoe trade, and at Quebec there was a considerable falling off, though conditions improved at the end of the month. Shoe factories at Sherbrooke were reported fairly active, but

at St. Hyacinthe leather and shoe factories were quiet. Toronto also reported boot and shoe factories quiet, but tanneries and harness factories busy. Rubber factories at St. Catharines were well employed, and at Kingston tanneries worked considerable overtime. Peterborough reported boot and shoe factories busy, but harness makers had a quiet month. At Kitchener tanneries were very busy and rubber shoe factories reported business good; boot and shoe factories were running full time. Galt reported boot and shoe factories only fairly busy. Tanneries at London and Woodstock were well employed. Brandon reported tanneries busy, but manufacturers of trunks and harness dull. Boot and shoe workers at Vancouver were fairly busy, and New Westminster reported the tannery working to capacity.

Clay, glass and stone.—There was a fair amount of activity in this group at some points, though generally the industry was quiet. At Fredericton brickyards were steadily employed and St. Hyacinthe reported brickyards very active. At Hamilton, labour was in demand at potteries and porcelain works, and manufacturers of brick, tile and sewer pipe were well employed. Belleville reported the pottery works actively engaged on tile and sewer pipe, and at Kitchener brickyards were busy, but owing to little work being done by municipalities manufacturers of tile and sewer pipe were quiet. Stratford reported brickyards active, and at Windsor manufacturers of cut stone and granite, and of brick, tile, cement and plaster were busy. At Medicine Hat a company making stoneware reported some improvement in business over the previous month.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Three Rivers reported paint factories steadily employed, and at Hamilton soap factories and establishments manufacturing extracts and drugs were busy. Brantford reported paint, varnish and glue factories well employed, but paint and varnish factories at Windsor report-

ed a falling off in sales owing to the higher prices of materials; soap factories also were quieter; the Canadian Salt Company at Windsor reported business good and manufacturers of drugs and extracts were working to capacity in nearly all departments. Vancouver reported oil refining quieter. At Victoria the paint and soap factory was fully employed.

Water, light and power.—Little activity was reported in the water, light and power industries beyond the usual maintenance work. Niagara Falls reported several hundred men engaged on preliminary work for the new power canal of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and work was continued on the Orillia civic power plant at Swift Rapids.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for July amounted to \$13,377,860, as compared with \$12,247,440, an increase of \$1,130,420. Sydney and other points in the Maritime Provinces reported railway transportation brisk. Quebec centres also reported railways active. At St. Thomas the Michigan Central reported conditions more active than in the previous month; but on the Père Marquette and Wabash there was no change from the conditions of the previous month. Chatham reported that freight shipments showed a slight falling off compared with those of July.

Water transportation continued fairly active. Halifax reported an improvement in conditions for 'longshoremen, and at Sydney a large number of men were engaged in navigation and 'longshore work. Newcastle also reported an improvement in conditions on the water front, and at Fredericton there was considerable employment in river navigation. St. John, however, reported 'longshore work dull. Quebec and Montreal reported 'longshore work fairly busy.

At Toronto and Hamilton water traffic was active, and Brockville reported an improvement with the commencement of coal imports. Vancouver reported 'longshore work busy, and at Victoria, while 'longshoremen were only fairly well employed, coastwise steamer traffic was heavy.

In the Sherbrooke district, copper, asbestos and chrome iron mines were steadily employed. Cobalt reported silver mines active, the price

Mining

of silver averaging 85.680 cents an ounce, the highest monthly average in the history of Cobalt. During August a total of 49 cars, containing approximately 3,595,201 pounds of ore, were shipped, as compared with 53 cars containing 3,621,305 pounds in July and 44 cars in June. Bullion shipments for August amounted to 854 bars weighing 961,603.96 fine ounces valued at \$890,230.48, as compared with 667,090.52 fine ounces, valued at \$543,776.34 in July. Gold mining companies of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake were experiencing less difficulty in securing mine workers and the general outlook was reported to be improving. All the leading mines of the district were being operated at the end of the month. Fernie reported increased activity in metal mining with the opening of the Burton mines near Elko, where a double shift was put on. In the Columbia Valley activity materially increased, but difficulty was experienced in operating to the desired extent owing to the location of the mineral fields and the shortage of labour. The smelter at Greenwood resumed operations, having secured a supply of coke upon the adjustment of labour difficulties in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines. At Trail, also, there was greater activity owing to improvement in the coke supply. Nanaimo reported quartz mining properties active, though no ore was being shipped. The smelter at Ladysmith commenced operations after being enlarged and refitted.

Coal mining continued active and in the Nova Scotia fields there was the prospect of increased production, with more labour available through the laying off of a number of men by steel companies. In the Sydney district the output of the Dominion Coal Company was 297,000 tons, as compared with 277,000 tons in July, and that of the Sydney Mines collieries was 51,000 tons, the same production as in the previous month. At the Sydney Steel Works 560 coke ovens were in operation, with an output of 49,000 tons; 144 coke ovens at Sydney Mines produced 8,400 tons, and more ovens were being constructed. Westville reported the demand for coal exceeded the supply, but several small seams were being prospected, and it was expected that with the numbers of men being laid off in some branches of manufacturing, additional labour for coal mines would be available. Amherst reported coal mining throughout the district very active, and mines at Minto, N.B., were increasing their output. Fernie reported operations in the coal mining districts satisfactory, though in some camps there was a noticeable shortage of mine labour. At the end of the month labour troubles in the Drumheller field caused a falling off in output. The average daily production for Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia, as indicated by the figures for August 6, was about 20,200 tons, and the production of coke at Fernie and Michel, B.C., and at Coleman, Alta., about 800 tons. Nanaimo reported coal mines working to capacity, but handicapped by a shortage of skilled labour.

Building continued fairly active in the Maritime Provinces, though near Halifax some 200 men were laid off from work on the Imperial Oil Company's plant owing to a shortage of material. Sydney, Fredericton and St. John reported active conditions. Montreal reported some activity in the erection and extension of industrial plants and at other points in

Quebec fairly active conditions were reported except at St. Hyacinthe, where building was quiet. A number of localities in Ontario reported building quiet, but from most of the localities reporting either fair or active conditions prevailed. Windsor reported a large number of dwellings in course of erection and several industrial plants were putting up additions; some bridge construction and paving was also under way. Practically all Western points reported building quiet except Regina, where the erection of one or two business blocks and repairs to other buildings provided considerable employment for building tradesmen. The value of building permits issued in 35 cities declined from \$4,563,134 in July to \$3,320,199 in August, or 27.2 per cent. As compared with August of last year there was a decline of \$1,000,167, or 23.2 per cent.

Westville reported lumbering very active, and at St. John saw and shingle mills were steadily employed. Newcastle reported sawmills running full time, and one mill working night shifts. In the Fredericton district sawmills were working full time with large crews. Sherbrooke reported saw and shingle mills steadily employed and large mills in the Ottawa and Hull district were working steadily. Prince Albert reported sawmills busy and bringing in logs by rail as well as by water. Nelson reported sawmills running full time, but lumbering was adversely affected by the withdrawal of men to fight forest fires. Vancouver reported saw and shingle mills active, but all sawmills in the New Westminster district were running short time and shingle mills were only partially employed. Nanaimo reported logging camps working steadily, but unable to secure men to keep up with the demand for logs; sawmills were operating, but not to capacity.

Building and Construction

Harvesting was being carried on in many parts of the country, and there was an active demand for farm labour at good wages. Moncton reported farm help scarce at wages of from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. In districts about Toronto farm help was in demand and other Ontario points reported some scarcity of help. Regina reported about 70 per cent of the crops in the district cut, the supply of harvest help being about equal to the demand at wages of from \$4 to \$5 per day for experienced men. Prince Albert reported farmers busy cutting and some slight scarcity of labour. Saskatoon reported most of the crop cut and threshing started in some districts. Medicine Hat reported labour scarce in many places, from \$60 to \$70 per month being offered for steady help and as high as \$4 per day for harvesters. In the Lethbridge district there was an increased demand for help. Calgary reported har-

vesting well under way and no serious shortage of labour.

Sydney reported cod fishing good and the season well above the average. Very little fishing was being done in the Newcastle district, but the salmon season just closed was reported a fairly good one. Vancouver reported activity in halibut and salmon fishing, but canneries were not as active as in some previous years owing to the light run of salmon. New Westminster reported salmon fishing comparatively poor; although the present is the fourth year run, fewer fish were caught than during the last three years. Victoria reported whale fishing very good and whale meat was being offered for sale in coast cities; the run of sockeye salmon was much below that expected for the fourth year run, and 55 cents, the highest price on record, was paid by some canners.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported shipbuilding and repairing plants, stove and furnace foundries and other branches of the metals group well employed, while the sugar refinery and confectionery establishments were very busy. The textile mills and ready-made clothing factories were actively engaged, with a scarcity of woman help in clothing factories. The printing and publishing group was active, except in job printing, which was seasonally quiet. Woodworking plants were working to capacity, but boot and shoe factories reported business very quiet. The paint factory was very active. About 200 men were laid off on the construction of the Imperial Oil Company's plant at Dartmouth owing to shortage of material; other building operations continued fairly active. Longshoremen reported an improvement over the conditions of last month, about 350 men being employed.

Sydney reported four blast furnaces in operation and the following outputs in tons: pig iron, 29,000; steel ingots, 32,500; blooms, billets and slabs, 28,000; merchant bars, 6,200; rods, 7,700; other products of wire, 1,620; rails, 2,000. The barbed wire mill was closed down and the men distributed among other departments, which were working to capacity. There was one blast furnace in operation at the Sydney Mines steel plant and the output was: iron, 7,100 tons; steel, 9,000 tons. Four open hearth furnaces were in operation and one was undergoing repairs. Stove and furnace foundries and other branches of the metals group were steadily employed. The food group was busy, more hands being employed in aerated water and soft drink establishments. Sash, door and planing mills were well employed. Newspaper offices and job printers were busy. Railway transportation was active and a large number of men were employed in navigation and longshore

work. The output of coal from the Dominion collieries was 297,000 tons, while the Sydney Mines output was 51,000 tons. At the Sydney steel works 560 coke ovens were in operation, with an output of 49,000 tons; 144 coke ovens at Sydney Mines produced 8,400 tons. Fair progress was being made on the new coke oven being built at the Sydney steel plant. A new battery of 40 ovens will be completed at Sydney Mines within a few weeks. Building was active. Cod fishing was good and a few mackerel and swordfish were caught. The fishing season has been well above the average.

Westville reported that some steel companies discontinued operations in some departments, throwing about 800 men out of work, but these were being offered employment in other branches. Flour and feed mills were busy and soft drink establishments employed much additional help. Building was seriously affected by a scarcity of skilled workmen, though a large number of dwellings were completed. The demand for coal continued to exceed the supply, though all properties were working full time. Several small seams were still being prospected, and it was expected that with the number of men being laid off in some branches of manufacturing additional labour for coal mines would be available. Lumbering continued very active.

At Amherst, machine shops and foundries were very active, and boot and shoe workers and woollen mill hands were well employed. The Amherst piano factory was busy. Building was fair and coal mining throughout the district was very active.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported canning factories very busy, with a demand for help. Meat packing houses and tobacco factories were active and the tannery was well employed.

New Brunswick

At St. John, rolling mills reported all hands steadily employed, and there was considerable activity in shipbuilding. Flour mills and the sugar refinery were actively employed and help was scarce in bakeries and confectioneries. Soft drink establishments were only fairly busy, but breweries were active. Cotton mills were active and one mill was adding to plant. The pulp mill was running steadily day and night. All branches of the printing and publishing group reported activity. Sash and door factories were well employed. Boot and shoe factories were busy, and the tannery was advertising for help. Steam railways were active, but longshore work was dull. Building was fairly brisk and saw and shingle mills were still running.

Moncton reported steady conditions in the Canadian Government Railway shops and all foundries and machine shops were fully employed. Flour mills and bakeries were busy, and the biscuit factory increased its staff and output. Aerated water establishments were very active, with considerable overtime. Woollen mills were steadily engaged and the Atlantic Underwear Company was running night shifts. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company was steadily employed, and newspaper offices were busy. Sash and door factories were very active and all classes of woodworking mechanics and builders' labourers were in demand. Railway transportation was active. Farm help was in demand at wages ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

Newcastle reported carriage builders and automobile repairers very busy. Flour mills were quiet. Pulp and paper makers had a good month, and newspaper and job printing offices were busy, overtime being necessary in some offices. Sash and door factories were busy. Marine workers were slightly better employed than last month, as several vessels were loading lumber for export. Saw mills were running full time, one company was working night shifts; mill

labour was scarce. The salmon season just closed was a fairly good one, although the catch was not as large as that of last season.

Fredericton reported the metal and machinery trades very active on large orders and repair shops busy. Soft drink establishments were brisk. Cotton mill employees were well employed and steam laundries reported some overtime. Newspaper and job printing establishments were in need of men, and sash, door and planing mills were active. The shoe factory and tanneries reported business normal. Brickyards were steadily employed, and coal mines at Minto were increasing their output. Railway repair shops were busy, and river navigation gave considerable employment. Building was active. Sawmills were working full time with large crews.

Quebec

Montreal reported a slackening in some branches of steel products, but the workers released either were absorbed in other lines or departed for harvesting in the West. A number of establishments were readjusting their plants for the manufacture of regular lines, for which there was a steady demand. Cotton mills were fully employed. The manufacture of furs was adversely affected by a strike. Printers were busy, but dullness was reported in the shoe and leather group. Owing to an explosion in an explosives factory about 650 men were thrown out of work, but were expected to have no difficulty in securing other employment. Railways continued active and longshoremen were well employed. Building was fairly active, chiefly in the erection and extension of industrial plants.

At Quebec, metal trades were busy during the entire month. In the food, tobacco and liquor group, normal conditions prevailed. Boot and shoe factories reported a considerable falling off, but at the end of the month were working to full capacity. Steam railways and transportation companies were busy, but the electric railway was

quieter. The men still remaining on longshore and shipbuilding work were well employed. Stone quarrying was active, and building was fair.

At Sherbrooke, manufacturers of architectural and structural iron and steel were active; some machine shops engaged in special work discontinued night shifts. All branches of the food group reported activity, except tobacco factories, which were fairly busy. Manufacturers of textiles and of clothing were well employed. Pulp and paper mills were active and all branches of the printing group were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were active, but furniture factories were quiet. Manufacturers of boots and shoes were fairly active, and brickyards were busy. Copper and asbestos mines operated steadily. Building continued brisk and sawmills and shingle mills were steadily employed.

At St. Hyacinthe the metal and machinery group showed continued activity in all branches. Engine shops had more work than during the corresponding month of last year, and farm implement plants were busy. The flour mill, soft drink establishments and cigar factories were active, and the distillery was busy. In textiles the Penman Manufacturing Company were very busy on large orders. Clothing factories worked full time and were in need of more help. Sash and door factories, planing mills and wooden box factories were in full operation. The chair and toy factory and the organ factories had an active month. The leather industry was quiet, but was expected to be busy about September 15. Shoe factories were quiet, but saddle-makers were active. Stone and granite cutters had a fairly active month, and brick works were very active. Work on the waterworks was brisk, and a number of men will be employed until late in the season. Building was quiet.

Three Rivers reported all foundries and machine shops busy. Tobacco factories were active; bakeries and confectioneries were busy and soft drink estab-

lishments fairly well employed. The cotton mills continued active, but the Diamond Whitewear Company was closed down. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was very busy, with considerable overtime. Woodworking establishments were active, and paint factories steadily employed.

Hull reported that the Matthews-Blackwell plant had somewhat slackened. The E. B. Eddy Company experienced some difficulty in securing labour for work in the bush, the wages offered for loggers being \$2 per day and board. The company's mills were working day and night.

At St. Johns and Iberville, activity was general. The Singer Manufacturing Company was filling a large order for sewing machines. Woman labour was in great demand at the plant of the Cluett-Peabody Company, and the Belding-Paul Corticelli Company received several large orders. The building trades were well engaged. Unskilled labour was in great demand for work on the waterworks. Navigation was very active, large quantities of pulp wood having been shipped to the United States.

Sorel reported a number of men laid off in machine shops, but foundries and shipyards were active. Several vessels were under construction and a number were launched.

Ontario

Toronto reported that structural steel manufacturers had extensive orders, but were handicapped by shortage of material; engine and boiler makers were active and ship builders were well employed; agricultural implement workers, automobile and cycle plants and metal roofing establishments were active. The provision trades, especially meat packing houses, fruit canneries and confectioneries reported a good month; biscuit factories reported outputs still below normal, but conditions more settled than in the two previous months. In knitting mills, hosiery and underwear departments were especially active; tent and awning firms were fairly busy, and car-

pet factories well employed, with an improvement in the supply of woman help; bag factories were commencing their busy season. Garment workers had a slack month and reported a poor outlook; whitewear factories were active, and shirt, collar and glove firms were working to capacity. Steam laundries were busy, with a demand for woman labour, but dyeing establishments were quiet. Publishing houses and binderies were busy, and reported a shortage of skilled labour; paper box firms were also giving steady employment. Tanneries were brisk and harness makers were busy, with orders for several months ahead; boot and shoe firms were rather quiet. Railway and street railway men, sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in transportation were well employed, especially towards the close of the month and farm help was in demand. Saleswomen and clerks were in demand in the large departmental stores, and there were openings for stenographers.

Hamilton reported all branches of the metals group active, with a demand for labour in plants manufacturing agricultural implements and steam and motor tractors. Manufacturers of cereal products, abattoirs and meat packing houses were active, and in cigar factories there was a demand for help. All branches of the textile and clothing groups were busy and steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments required additional labour. Newspaper and job printing offices were active, and wood-working plants busy. Labour was in demand at pottery and porcelain works, and manufacturers of brick, tile and sewer pipe were well employed. Soap factories and establishments manufacturing acids, extracts and drugs were busy. Railway and water traffic continued active, and all branches of building and construction were busy. Only repair work was being done by the municipality on account of shortage of labour.

Niagara Falls reported all machinery and metal working plants active; girls

were in demand in the carriage mounting factory. The suspender factory and a laundry were advertising for woman labour. Printing trades were active, but other paper-using industries were quieter. Two hundred men were engaged on preliminary work for the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission's new canal. Railway traffic was easier. Building trades continued active. At Welland the new shipbuilding plant was nearly ready for business and had orders for two vessels. Building was active at Port Colborne.

St. Catharines reported manufacturers of boilers and all branches of the metal trades well employed. Canneries and flour mills and the various branches of the textiles group continued busy. Pulp and paper mills were active, and the woodworking group was steadily engaged. Rubber factories were well employed, and a fair amount of building was in progress.

Ottawa reported a continued demand for farm help, with a slackening in civic work and building operations.

Brockville reported various branches of the metals group active and the foods group steadily employed. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was fairly active. Newspaper and job printing establishments were steadily employed, and a new paper towel factory was busy. Sash, door and planing mills were active, and manufacturers of harness and horse goods fairly busy. Railway traffic was active and there was an improvement in 'longshore work, several shipments of coal having arrived. Building was fairly active.

At Kingston the Canadian Locomotive Works were very active, and the various branches of the food and textile groups continued steadily employed. Sash and door factories and piano factories were busy, but broom factories were only fairly active. Tanneries worked considerable overtime.

At Belleville rolling mills were running day and night shifts, and other metal working establishments were busy. The food and clothing groups also re-

ported steady employment. Sash, door and planing mills and furniture factories were busy. Pottery works were active, chiefly on tile and sewer pipe.

Peterborough reported the metals and machinery group well employed, with a demand for skilled workers in the iron industries. Flour and cereal mills were very active, and the meat-packing house had a busy month. Creameries, dairies and cheese factories were working to full capacity. The woollen mills were active and a shortage of woman workers was reported in various textile trades. Sash and door factories showed a big improvement both in house work and box departments. Boot and shoe workers were busy, but harness makers had a quiet month. Building showed decided improvement.

Brantford reported a number of metal manufacturing plants engaged in special work had cut down outputs and laid off employees, who were, however, absorbed into other work. Various branches of the food group reported steady conditions and manufacturers of hosiery and underwear were very busy; the cordage company was particularly active and short of unskilled labour. Starch, varnish and glue factories were well employed. Railways were active, but building was quiet.

Kitchener reported the metals group active, with a demand for help in some plants. Various branches of the food group were busy, and there was a demand for labour in union cigar factories; breweries were working overtime in some departments. Hosiery and twine factories were busy, and in shirt and collar factories, button factories and whitewear factories help was required. Furniture factories were active, with a demand for men and other branches of the woodworking group were busy. Tanneries were very busy and rubber shoe factories reported business good; boot and shoe factories were running full time; the Dominion Tire Company was very busy and employing a number of girls owing to a shortage of men. Brick-yards were steadily employed, but owing

to little work being done by municipalities manufacturers of tile and sewer pipe were quiet.

Galt reported the metals group active and some branches of the food group working overtime. Cotton, woollen and silk mills were advertising for help. Men were in demand at sash and door factories, but wooden box factories were quieter. Boot and shoe factories were only fairly busy. Building continued fairly active.

Guelph reported the new extension to the International Malleable Iron Works completed and the plant working to capacity. The Canadian Metal Products Company was also very active; foundries were busy, with a shortage of labourers. Agricultural implement plants were very busy in some departments. Flour and feed mills continued running day and night shifts and biscuit and confectionery factories were short of female help; cigar factories and breweries were somewhat quiet. Carpet factories were busy, but reported a shortage of jute; woollen spinning mills had large orders on hand and were short of help; hosiery and knitting factories were busy, and the women's whitewear factory was short of machine operators. Sash, door and planing mills were rather quiet. With the exception of a new addition to the military hospital, little was being done in building. Street paving gave employment to all available labourers and a fair supply of farm help was reported.

Stratford reported metal manufacturers active, with a demand for skilled help. Flour mills, meat packing houses and bakeries were very busy, and creameries, dairies and cheese factories were well employed. Woollen and knitting factories were very active; ready-made clothing factories and laundries were busy. Tanneries and harness makers were working full time. Brickyards were active. Freight employees on the Grand Trunk Railway were busy and repair shops were active. Building was fair.

Woodstock reported labour very scarce. A large factory was trying women in rubbing and finishing on chairwork. Wagon and sleigh factories were well employed; there was a constant demand for moulders, mounters and polishers in stove and furnace foundries. Woman help was required in baking and confectionery establishments and in knitting factories. There was a good demand for linotype operators and job printers. Furniture and piano factories reported skilled help scarce. Tanneries were active.

London reported the rolling mills very busy with all furnaces in operation. The Grand Trunk Railway car shops were busy on repair work. E. Leonard and Son, manufacturers of engines and boilers, laid off about 50 men from one department. The Ford Motor Company plant was shut down for three weeks, but was operating again at the end of the month. Hosiery companies were very busy, and clothing and laundering establishments had an active month. Printers and pressmen were in demand. Tanneries and shoe factories were well employed. Railroad firemen and trainmen were exceptionally busy, with a great amount of freight moving. The London street railway had 75 men laying tracks on streets torn up for new pavements and repair work. Building was active. Large catches of herring, pickerel and perch were made at Port Stanley.

St. Thomas reported the Canadian Iron Corporation and the Dominion Brake Shoe Company very active, with orders coming in fast. At the Norsworthy Company business was reported steady, and the Erie Iron Works had their full staff employed. Bakeries and confectioneries were busy. The Michigan Central was somewhat more active, and the Pere Marquette and Wabash roads were much the same as during the previous month.

At Chatham, foundries and machine shops were active; automobile and carriage factories were only fairly busy

owing to stocktaking, but showed more activity towards the end of the month. Flour mills were quiet, but abattoirs and meat packing houses were busy; canning companies were quiet owing to scarcity of fruit. Woollen mills were active, and sash, door and planing mills were very busy. Railway freight shipments showed a slight falling off compared with those of the previous month. There was more activity in public and municipal employment owing to the return to the city of labourers from the harvest.

At Windsor, plants manufacturing structural iron and steel reported a large increase in business, and automobile factories were active, with a scarcity of mechanics. Plants manufacturing automobile accessories were running to full capacity and were short of help. Cereal and flour mills were quiet and meat packing houses reported business either quiet or only fairly busy; baking and confectionery establishments had a large increase in business; cigar factories were running shorthanded owing to employees being on holidays; breweries and distilleries were quiet, but soft drink establishments were busy. Shirt and collar factories reported business good and in laundries and cleaning establishments woman help was greatly in demand. Newspaper and job printing offices reported a considerable falling off in business and paper box factories were quiet. Sash, door and planing mills were running to full capacity, and the piano factory was busy. Cut stone and granite yards and manufacturers of brick, tile, cement, plaster and lime were active. Paint and varnish factories reported a falling off in sales owing to increased prices of materials and soap factories also were quieter. The Canadian Salt Company reported business good and manufacturers of drugs and extracts were working to full capacity in nearly all departments. A large number of dwellings were in course of erection and several industrial plants were making additions. Some bridge construction and paving were under way.

Owen Sound reported little change

from the conditions of the previous month. Work on the reconstruction of portions of the factory of the North American Bent Chair Company was continued and chairs were being manufactured to replace those destroyed; labourers thrown out of work by the fire found ready employment in other factories or on farms.

Orillia reported that owing to a slackening in the operations of plants engaged on special lines, agricultural implement factories and stove foundries were well provided with labour, except moulders, and that there was an improvement in orders from the West with the report of better crop prospects. Work was continued on the civic power plant at Swift Rapids and which was expected to be in operation early in October.

Sault Ste. Marie reported industries running day and night and turning out as much material as possible with the shortage of labour. The Michipicoten and Helen iron mines enlisted more help and were producing more ore than for some time past. During July, 2,876,582 tons of freight passed through the canal, compared with 2,629,342 tons in July, 1916. Farmers were nearly through with haying operations, which were greatly delayed owing to shortage of men. The general wages paid was \$3 per day and board.

Cobalt reported silver mines active, the advance in the price of commercial bar silver to 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents an ounce during the last week of August serving to increase production. The price during the month averaged 85.680 cents an ounce, the highest monthly average in the history of mining in Cobalt. During August a total of 49 cars containing approximately 3,595,201 pounds of ore were sent out as compared with 53 cars containing 3,621,305 pounds in July and 44 cars in June. Bullion shipments for August amounted to 854 bars, weighing 961,603.96 fine ounces and valued at \$890,230.48, as compared with 667,090.52 fine ounces, valued at \$543,776.34 in July. Gold mining companies of

Porcupine and Kirkland Lake were experiencing less difficulty in securing mine workers and the general outlook was reported to be improving. All the leading mines of the district were being operated at the end of the month.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported confectionery establishments steadily employed and vegetable canneries were busy, taking on all the help they could secure. Bag companies reported business fair, and in knitting companies, while no reductions in staffs were made, operations were retarded owing to delay in the receipt of materials; tent and awning firms were seasonally quiet. Ready-made clothing factories and shirt and overall factories were busy, overall makers being in demand. There was also a strong demand for experienced help in glove factories; hat and cap factories reported business good, and furriers were very busy, with experienced help and apprentices in demand. Publishing houses reported business fairly good; one firm laid off some hands, but others were taking on additional help; paper box companies were active. Saleswomen, office help and telegraphers were greatly in demand.

Brandon reported steam railways busy and all branches of building active. Flour mills were well employed, and tanneries were busy; manufacturers of trunks and harness were dull. There was an active demand for farm and other labour, which was considerably short of the requirements.

Saskatchewan

At Regina, flour mills were running full time and meat packing houses reported business good, but the supply limited. Newspaper and job printing offices were very busy, with help in demand. Sash, door and planing mills were running full time. The Imperial Oil Works was busy and the soap works reported business fair. Railway traffic was fairly busy and building was active, with mechanics in demand. About 70

per cent of the crops in the district were cut; the supply of harvest help was nearly equal to the demand at wages of from \$4 to \$5 per day for experienced men.

Prince Albert reported flour mills running steadily and one company was erecting an additional elevator. Soft drink establishments were busy; one brewery closed down. Newspaper and job printing offices were busy, with a slight demand for help. Sash, door and planing mills were running steadily, and brickyards were fairly busy replenishing stock. Railways were active, but building was quieter, though there was a fair demand for men in country districts. Sawmills continued busy and were bringing in logs by rail as well as by water. Farmers were busy cutting; a slight scarcity of labour was reported.

Saskatoon reported flour and feed mills busy. Soft drink establishments were fair, and breweries were busy. Various branches of the clothing group were fairly well employed. Railways reported receipts slightly higher as compared with the same month last year. The erection of one or two new business blocks and repairs to other buildings provided considerable employment for building tradesmen. Most of the crops were cut and threshing had started in some districts.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat, rolling mills and all other metal working industries were very active. The Medicine Hat mill was closed down for a few weeks to allow its men to work in the Redcliff mill on a large rush order. Flour mills were working day and night with experienced help scarce. Candy factories and bakeries reported business improving. Soft drink establishments were active, but at the brewery a very poor month was reported. Planing mills were fairly busy. The Medalta Stoneware Company reported an improvement over the previous month. Harvesting was well under way in many sections of the district. Labour was scarce in many places

and from \$60 to \$70 per month for steady help and as high as \$4 per day for harvesters was being offered.

Lethbridge reported all trades in the metals and conveyances group busy. The flour mills and the macaroni factory were active, and the latter had taken on extra hands. Newspaper offices and job printers were well employed. Work was in progress on the new filtration plant. Railways were busy and repair shops had a fair month. Coal mining was very active, but labour remained scarce. There was little building being done in the city. Harvesting was active, with an increased demand for help.

Calgary reported the metal manufacturing industries active. Flour mills, abattoirs and meat packing houses were fully employed; cigarmakers were quiet, but breweries, distilleries and soft drink establishments reported business active. Sash, door and planing mills were well employed. Railway transportation was active and railway repair shops were fully employed. Coal mines in the district were operating steadily. Building was quiet. There was a demand for men in the lumber camps and sawmills. Harvesting operations were well under way and no serious shortage of labour was reported.

Edmonton reported the iron and machinery group fairly busy, and meat packing houses fully employed. Several printers were laid off in one large printing office. There was a continued demand from country districts for carpenters at wages above the union scale.

British Columbia

At Fernie, newspaper and job printing offices showed an improvement over the previous month. Sash and door factories were fair, but planing mills were very active, with a shortage of labour for this class of work. Activity in metalliferous mining was considerably increased with the opening for shipment of the Burton mine near Elko, where a double shift was put on. In the Columbia Valley where there are a large

number of properties, activity materially increased, but great difficulty was being experienced in operating to the desired extent owing to the location of the mineral fields and the shortage of labour. Operations in the coal mining industries were reported very satisfactory; in several of the camps there was a noticeable shortage of mine labour; coke shipments were going forward briskly. Building was quiet.

Nelson reported that a number of men were still employed in fighting forest fires which were not under control at the end of the month. Sawmills in the district were running full time. Mining was very active and a number of properties were increasing their output. The smelter at Greenwood resumed operations, having secured a supply of coke after the adjustment of labour difficulties in the Crow's Nest Pass district. At Trail, also, there was greater activity, with improvement in the coke supply.

Vancouver reported all branches of the metals group active, except in the manufacture of structural iron, which was at a standstill; most of the men formerly employed in this line were engaged in metal mining. The manufacture of stationary and portable engines was adversely affected by a strike in one establishment. Boat and shipbuilding was very busy, though one yard discontinued operations and laid off its employees. Flour and feed mills were well employed and the sugar refinery was running to capacity. In fruit and vegetable canning and in soft drink establishments there was an increased demand for workers. Abattoirs and meat packing houses reported business good and baking and confectionery workers were all employed. Breweries and distilleries were busy disposing of their stocks in anticipation of prohibition, which will go into effect October 1. All firms engaged on tents, awnings and sails work to capacity, although some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled operators for power machines. Operators on shirts and overalls were fully employed and difficulty was experi-

enced by one firm in obtaining skilled operators. Tailoresses, milliners and dressmakers were not fully employed, August being a between-seasons month; laundry workers and employees in dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy. Pulp and paper mills up coast were very busy and all branches of the manufactured lumber business were fully employed. Boot and shoe workers were fairly busy. Oil refining was quieter owing to a shortage of tankers to bring in the raw product, and difficulty in securing delivery resulted in many establishments converting their oil-burning plants into coal consumers. Railway and repair shops were steadily employed and 'longshore work was active. Building while quiet was giving employment to all men in the trade. Some construction was being done in the development of shipyards and harbour and dredging work was in progress. Saw and shingle mills were active. Hali-but and salmon fishing was busy, but canneries were not as active as in some previous years owing to the light run of salmon.

At New Westminster the shipyards were all busy. The new shipbuilding yard had four keels laid for wooden ships and was employing about 200 men. Extensive alterations were made to the car ferries of the Great Northern Railway. Meat packing and vegetable canning plants were very active and cigar factories reported full staffs at work. Sash and door factories were running to capacity, while wooden box factories were rushed with orders and were running double shifts. The tannery was working to capacity. Street and electric railways were active and freight business was especially good. Railway repair shops had plenty of work ahead. Building was quiet. All sawmills in the district were running short time and shingle mills were only partly employed. Agricultural operations were active. Salmon fishing was very poor, although it was the fourth year run, which is usually large, and fewer fish were caught than during the last three years.

At Victoria work at the iron shipyards and foundries continued very fair, some large orders for overhauling and repairing being undertaken during the past month. At the shipbuilding yards operations were very active, and good progress was being made on wooden ships for the Imperial Munitions Board. At the plant of the Cameron-Genoa Company 450 men were employed, while the Foundation Company employed 250. Flour and feed mills were operating steadily and bakeries and confectioners were doing a normal business. Soft drink establishments and breweries were having the usual summer increase in business. The cigarmaking industry was very quiet. Shirt and overall factories were operating steadily. Pulp and paper mills on the British Columbia coast had all the trade they could handle, and large shipments were being made to the United States and Australia. Job printing was dull, but newspaper and paper box establishments were fair. The local paint and soap factory was fully employed. Travel on coasting steamers was very heavy during the month, but 'longshore work was only fair. The shipbuilding industry has created a brisk demand for timber and lumber at local mills. A new shingle mill was started. Whale fishing off the west coast of Vancouver Island was proving satisfactory; up to the end of August 300 whales had been taken. Large quantities of whale meat were being offered for sale in the coast cities, the retail price being 10 cents per pound. The run of sockeye salmon was poor; this being the fourth year run, a much larger catch was expected. Fifty-five cents, the highest price on record, was paid by some canners.

Nanaimo reported the various branches of the food group quiet, planing mills working steadily and brickyards closed. A good deal of work was being done at several quartz-mining properties, but not much ore was being shipped. Coal mines were working to capacity, but continued to be handicapped by a shortage of men, especially

skilled labour. During the month the smelter at Ladysmith commenced operations after being enlarged and refitted, and work upon coke ovens at Union Bay was continued. Logging camps

were working steadily, but were unable to get enough men to keep up with the demand for logs. Sawmills were working, but not up to capacity on account of the shortage of labour.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING AUGUST, 1917

DURING the month of August four reports were received in the Department from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, which had inquired into disputes affecting (1) tailors, etc., employed by the Stratheona Garment Manufacturing Company, Montreal, (2) dining car employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company on lines from Toronto to Vancouver, (3) street railway workers employed by the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., and (4) street railway workers employed by the Toronto Railway Company.

Six applications for Boards were dealt with during the month, four Boards being constituted. One further Board had been established, but pending completion of the same the Department was informed that a settlement had been reached by the parties interested. The remaining case was under consideration.

Procedure occurred also as to two applications received prior to the beginning of the month. In one case word was received of a settlement by direct negotiations; in the other case renewed negotiations seemed to offer the best prospect of adjustment.

Applications Received

On July 23 an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the commercial telegraphers employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, members of Great North Western Division No. 43 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The dispute affected 325 employees directly and

1,800 indirectly, and grew out of their demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule of rates and rules. Following the receipt of the application in the Department a further effort was made by the parties to endeavour to reach a settlement by direct negotiations, but the negotiations did not produce the desired result. A Board was accordingly established on August 8, being composed as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman; Mr. F. H. Markey, K.C., Montreal, company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, employees' nominee. The appointment of Judge Gunn was made by the Minister, Messrs. Markey and Campbell having been unable to agree on a chairman.

On August 7 an application was received from certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being station agents and assistants, telegraph operators, train despatchers and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and others. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption of amendments to the existing schedule of rules, increased wages, and the inclusion in the schedule agreement of members of station staffs other than telegraphers. The dispute affected 3,000 employees directly and 16,000 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister on August 15, Messrs. W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, being appointed on that date on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. In the absence of a joint recommendation, the Minister appointed His Honour Judge

R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman of the Board.

An application for a Board was received on August 14 to deal with a dispute relating to the wages and hours of certain employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., members of Algoma Lodge No. 5 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. The application emanated from the employees and stated that 1,588 were affected by the dispute. An officer of the Department visited the locality with a view to endeavouring to affect a settlement by mediation. It seemed necessary, however, to establish a Board, and on August 24 Mr. James Lockwood, Sault Ste. Marie, was appointed a member thereof on the employees' recommendation. The Algoma Steel Corporation refused to nominate, and Capt. Wm. J. Thompson, Sault Ste. Marie, was appointed by the Minister as for the company. Messrs. Thompson and Lockwood being unable to make a joint recommendation for chairman, the Minister appointed His Honour Judge Powell, Parry Sound, to the chairmanship.

On August 21 an application for a Board was received from the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, to deal with a dispute having to do with the wages and hours of certain of its employees, being switchboard men, linemen, installers, etc., members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The area affected comprised the lower mainland, Vancouver Island, and Kootenay district. One hundred and thirty-five employees were directly affected by the dispute and approximately 715 indirectly. The departmental officer resident in Vancouver was instructed to assist in every way possible towards an amicable adjustment. On August 23 a Board was established by the Minister, and Mr. C. A. Crosbie, Vancouver, was appointed a member thereof on the company's recommendation. The employees' nominee was Mr. Edmund H. Morrison, Van-

couver. Shortly after the close of the month the Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy, Vancouver, was appointed to the chairmanship on the joint recommendation of the other Board members.

On August 24 the Department received a telegraphic message from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company requesting the establishment of a Board to deal with a wages dispute affecting the company's freight shed employees at Calgary, Alberta. This was followed by a formal application in which it was stated that 71 employees were affected by the dispute. The departmental officer stationed at Calgary was instructed to keep in touch with the situation. A Board was established in this matter on August 24, Mr. Wm. Georgeson, Calgary, the company's nominee, being appointed on that date. Whilst steps were being taken looking to the completion of the Board, the Department received word that a settlement had been effected.

On August 25 the steam shovel and excavation workers employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company on lines west of Port Arthur, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, applied for a Board to deal with a dispute growing out of their demand for the adoption of an agreement covering rates and rules, involving increased wages. The number of employees affected by the dispute was placed at 80 directly and 902 indirectly. At the close of the month correspondence was passing between the parties concerned and the Department relative to this matter.

Other Proceedings under Act

Reference has been made in the July number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application for a Board to deal with certain differences between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, Central Canada Railway Company, and Central Canada Express Company, and employees in the station, express and tele-

graph departments. The application stated that the dispute related to wages and working conditions and affected in all 29 employees. In view of the small number of employees affected, it was suggested that an endeavour should be made to settle the dispute without recourse to a Board, and a departmental officer was instructed to proceed to Edmonton to use his good offices to this end. As a result of the negotiations a settlement was effected and a working schedule arrived at between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company and its telegraphers. The application was accordingly withdrawn.

Reference has been made in the August number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the steam shovel

and excavation workers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on lines west of Fort William, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, to deal with a dispute growing out of the employees' demands for the adoption of a schedule of rules and rates, involving increased wages. The application stated that 75 employees were directly affected by the dispute and 250 indirectly. Representations were made to the Department that as a result of friendly negotiations an increase was granted in April last, also that the work would shortly be completed. In the light of these statements it was deemed that any remaining matter of difference could be best adjusted by direct negotiations.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Strathcona Garment Manufacturing Company, Montreal, and Employees

ON August 10 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed to deal with a dispute between the Strathcona Garment Manufacturing Company, Montreal, and certain employees, being tailors, etc., members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The application emanated from the employees and stated that 78 of their number were affected by the dispute, which had resulted from a reduction in wages. The men went out on strike on July 3, but returned to work on July 9, pending a reference of the dispute to a Board. Representations had been made to the strikers by an officer of the Department to the effect that since they had been engaged on a military contract the strike was in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the terms of which had been extended by Order in Council of March 23, 1916, to include war work. A Board was established on July 17, Messrs. Thos. Murray and Barry Richikoff, both of Montreal, being appointed on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. In the

absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing Board members, the Minister appointed Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., also of Montreal, to the chairmanship.

The report of the Board was unanimous and contained a list of prices for the various operations necessary in the execution of the contract. The report was accompanied by a statement signed by both parties, in which they agreed to be bound by the award of the Board. The dispute was thus satisfactorily settled.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Strathcona Garment Company, employer, and certain employees, being tailors, etc., members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, employees.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, K.C.,

chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour; Mr. Thomas Murray, the representative of the company, and Mr. Barry Richikoff, the representative of the employees, begs to report:

The Board held its first meeting on Saturday, August 4, 1917, at which its members took the oath of office and arranged details of the investigation to be held.

Its subsequent meetings were held on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth August, 1917.

At the session of the seventh, the parties agreed in writing to be bound by the recommendation to be made by the Board as provided by Section 62 of the Act. Duplicate of agreement is hereunto attached.

The Board has considered all matters brought before it, heard all the evidence adduced, and the contentions of both parties, and is pleased to announce that it has come to an unanimous conclusion.

The facts and nature of the dispute are as follows:

On May 28, 1917, the company received an order from the Department of Militia and Defence for 20,000 serge drab jackets, old pattern, and 10,000, new pattern, and the factory not having been in operation for the two previous months, immediately proceeded to engage the necessary help to fulfil the contract. This was done with the employees individually, and prices both for weekly wage and on piece work were agreed to, with option to the employees after one week's work to change from weekly wage to piece work, or vice versa.

After working for about three weeks, during which certain of the employees availed themselves of the above option, the majority of the employees, who had engaged on piece work, complained that their earnings were insufficient, and that the prices paid them were lower than those which the company had paid on the military contract of the year previous; and they demanded last year's prices. It was established by the company that the previous contract had been granted on terms more profitable than this year's contract, that the employees had been engaged upon the prices being paid, that conditions had altered and it could not afford to pay last year's prices. The employees contended that the work required of them was more exacting, that they did not think their earnings would be reduced to the extent experienced, and that they were entitled to better remuneration.

While the complaint was that prices had been reduced, the facts disclosed show that no reduction had been made by the company upon the prices it had agreed to pay upon the contract in question, but that these prices were a reduction upon the prices paid under last year's contract.

On July 3, 1917, the dissatisfied piece workers, having failed to obtain any concession from

the company, went on strike. The parties having agreed to refer the matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, these striking employees went back to work on the ninth July, 1917, and have ever since continued in the company's employment.

The representatives of the parties after five days' effort to select a third member of the Board failed to agree, and the Minister of Labour, on the second August, 1917, appointed the third member, notice of which was received by the representatives on the third August, 1917.

The employers presented a statement showing the piece work prices paid upon different portions of the work in respect of the new contract as contrasted with the prices paid upon the previous contract.

The Board, taking all the circumstances into consideration, and particularly the desirability of completing the contract without further complications or delays, in the interests of the Government as well as of the parties themselves, have unanimously fixed the prices to be paid upon the items in dispute and which are set forth in detail in the following list:

1. Flaps sewn out	1¼ cents.
2. Flaps stitching	1½
3. Bottom flaps sewn on	1½
4. Top flaps sewn on	1½
5. Backs making	2
6. Patches making	¾
7. Collar basting	19/16
8. Under pressing	3½
9. Tacking pockets	3½
10. Making facings	2½
11. Sleeve making	2½
12. Coat stitching	1½
13. Collar and epaulets sewers..	1½

The Board recommends that these prices be given effect from the date of the return to work of the employees, namely July 9, 1917, also that they be binding upon both parties until the contract in question is completed, and that no employee shall voluntarily quit work until the contract is completed.

The Board begs to commend both parties to the dispute for their full and willing assistance and the conciliatory spirit shown by them.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Montreal, the ninth day of August, 1917.

(Sgd.) MAXWELL GOLDSTEIN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) THOMAS MURRAY,
Employer's Representative.

(Sgd.) B. RICHIKOFF,
Employees' Representative.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Strathcona Garment Company, employer, and certain employees, being tailors, etc., members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, employees.

The parties, employer and employees, hereby mutually agree to be bound by the recommendation to be made by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in this matter, in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a Court of Record, the

whole as provided by Section 62 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Signed in triplicate at the City of Montreal, this seventh day of August, 1917.

(Sgd.) The Strathcona Garment Mfg. Co.:

(Sgd.) J. KAHNE,
Employer.

(Sgd.) H. MADANICK,
Gen. Org. A.C.W. of A.,
For Employees.

In the presence of:

(Sgd.) MAXWELL GOLDSTEIN,
Chairman.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and Employees in Dining Car Department

ON August 17, the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established on June 13 to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its dining car department employees on lines from Toronto to Vancouver, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption by the company of an agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions, and related also to the alleged unfair dismissal of two of their number on account of union membership. The number affected was given as 125. The personnel of the Board established in this matter was as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The Board presented an unanimous report, embodying a memorandum of agreement reached by the parties as to the discharged employees and providing also for a conference with the general superintendent of the dining car depart-

ment as to wages, hours and other grievances.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees engaged in the dining car department, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation held its first sittings in the above matter on August 8, and further sittings in connections with the same were held on August 9, 10, 11 and 13.

Before taking evidence the members of the Board endeavoured to obtain a settlement of this matter, but found the company's officials unwilling to reinstate the employees who had been dismissed.

After taking considerable evidence, the Board again approached the official in charge of the Department in question and succeeded in obtaining an agreement between the company and the discharged employees. The memorandum of agreement signed in this case is to the following effect:

(1) Stewart Schofield given employment at once as waiter for one month, and at the end of such month to be reinstated in the position of steward and to be paid full time as waiter from the time of his discharge at the rate of \$35.00 per month, or full time as steward from the first of July to date.

(2) Waiter Lydiard to be reinstated and paid from the first of June as waiter at \$35.00 per month.

(3) All other parties to the dispute, namely, Clarke, Williams, Edmond, Davies, Kelly and Theed, to be reinstated in their former positions, and paid in full for the time they have been suspended.

(4) Mr. Pratt, general superintendent of the dining car department, agreed to meet a committee of the employees of his department, such committee to properly represent such em-

ployees, and to discuss with them all matters relating to wages, working conditions and any other grievances the employees may have.

Dated at Winnipeg, this thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) JOHN T. HAIG,
For Employer.
(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, and Certain Employees

ON August 20, the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to inquire into a dispute between the Cape Breton Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., and certain of its employees, members of Local Division No. 754 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the dismissal of three employees, this being the number directly affected; 75 others were said to be indirectly affected. The situation appearing to be critical, a departmental officer visited the locality and an effort was made to settle the dispute by mediation. This failing, a Board was established on July 31 and was composed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Chisholm, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Halifax, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Finlay Macdonald, K.C., Sydney, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The report of the Board was unanimous and stated that, by request, the case of a conductor who had been dismissed after the application was made was included in the investigation. The findings of the Board were unanimous and the dispute was arranged on the lines laid down.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, employer, and Local Division (No. 754) of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The undersigned, members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the above Act, met at the County Council Chamber at Sydney, N.S., on the fourteenth and fifteenth days of August, 1917. Mr. Cameron, K.C., appeared before the Board as counsel for the employees, and Mr. Crowe, K.C., counsel for the employers, stated that his position was set forth in the reply of his clients forwarded to the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Cameron asked that the case of Thomas Macdonald, a conductor who was dismissed after the application for the Board, be included, and Mr. Crowe assenting, the case was heard as if it had been included in the application. After the members of the Board were duly sworn, the statements of Dan. Nicholson, motorman; Joseph MacPherson, track foreman, and Thomas Macdonald, conductor, three of the dismissed employees, were heard; and also the statements of E. L. Milliken, manager of the company, and John B. Bully, superintendent of the company. Duncan MacLeod, motorman, did not appear in person before the Board, and we did not have the benefit of his explanations. No evidence was taken under oath as the substantial facts of each case were not the subject of dispute. Most of the time of the Board was taken up

with efforts to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute, and these efforts as to two cases were successful. In regard to Joseph MacPherson and Dan. Nicholson, the company, while not waiving its rights in the matter, agreed in the case of Nicholson to reinstate him, and in the case of MacPherson to take him back in the employment in another capacity, and these two former employees expressed their willingness to go back. This action disposes of their cases.

Duncan MacLeod's case.—The ground given by the company for this man's dismissal was that a car of the company was sent out from the car barn to his home, a distance of about two miles, to bring him down to the barn; that the trip was made without authority, and that on the way down to the barn passengers were picked up and no fares collected by MacLeod or by anybody else; and that this practice arose without the knowledge of the company. As this irregularity was practised for some time and as it involved responsibility on the part of other employees in addition to MacLeod (the other employees not having been dismissed), the Board recommends that the company be asked to give MacLeod another trial.

Thomas Macdonald's case.—This conductor, on his last trip at night, left his car at a

point known as Senator's Corner in the town of Glace Bay, about a mile from the car barn, and let the car run on to the barn without any conductor in charge. He admitted before us that he had done this. As the act of a conductor in leaving his car is an irregularity which might occasion great danger to the travelling public and entail serious consequences to the company, the Board feel that it should not interfere with the decision of the company.

The company, through its counsel and manager, announced that it would receive deputations of the men, or the men individually, to hear, and, if possible, adjust all their complaints and the Board is of opinion that so long as that policy is pursued sufficient opportunity will be given to the employees to present any grievances they may have.

The Board desires to make acknowledgment of the valuable assistance given by the counsel who appeared before it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Sydney, N.S., this fifteenth day of August, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH A. CHISHOLM,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN FORREST.

(Sgd.) FINLAY MACDONALD.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Toronto Railway Company and Street Railway Employees

ON August 24, the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, motor and truck repair men, and shed men, members of Toronto Railway Employees' Union, Division No. 113, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and others. The dispute related to wages and working conditions and affected 1,800 employees. A strike had occurred on July 11, but was terminated two days later, pending investigation by a Board, the company, in the meantime, giving the men an increased wage, though considerably less than the rate demanded.

The Board which dealt with this matter was established on July 16 and consisted of the following members: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, chairman; Mr. Duncan Macdonald, Montreal, company's nominee, and Mr. David A. Carey, Toronto, employees' nominee. The appointment of Judge Snider was made by the Minister, the other Board members having been unable to agree on a chairman.

The Board report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Carey. The recommendations were embodied in a proposed agreement effective for two years from June 16, 1917. The report stated that Mr. Macdonald dissented from the award, this being confirmed by a statement from Mr. Macdonald. The findings of the Board are understood to have

been, however, accepted as affording a working basis, and the dispute was accordingly adjusted.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,
and matters in dispute between the Toronto
Railway Company and its employees, being
conductors, motormen, motor and truck re-
pair men and shed men.

Report of Colin G. Snider and David A. Carey,
two members of the Board.

The Board of Conciliation herein beg to
report as follows:

Immediately on the receipt of the appointment of the Board, a preliminary meeting was held in Toronto to arrange for the taking of evidence, the holding of the meetings and consultation with the parties as to the scope of the inquiry and the evidence that they would require. This meeting was held on the thirtieth day of July.

On the morning of August 1, the Board met with the parties and their representatives at the City Buildings in Toronto and endeavoured to get them together over the agreement proposed by the men with a view to seeing how far it was possible, with the assistance of the members of the Board, to effect a settlement at that stage. It became manifest, after considerable discussion, that nothing could be done at that time. We therefore entered upon the taking of evidence, and throughout the proceedings from day to day, whenever an opportunity offered, endeavoured to conciliate on point after point in dispute, and in many cases were successful. The subsequent meetings of the Board were held on the second, third, eighth, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and twenty-second day of August. A great quantity of evidence was taken and statements and schedules were produced by the parties and examined. Argument was heard and an earnest endeavour made on each of the many points in dispute, wherever any hope of success was apparent, to bring about conciliation.

The result is that the parties are agreed upon practically all the working conditions and provisions in the schedule which we have the honour to report as our recommendation for the parties, with the exception of the wages to

be paid. As to these, the wages, there is but little difference between the parties, and we finally succeeded in very nearly securing an agreement upon the terms which we now recommend for their acceptance, and which we have reason to believe will be accepted by both parties.

The only apparent difference about their agreeing upon the schedule of wages which is recommended by us seemed to us to be the fact that the party did not seem to wish to say that they were satisfied. We have every reason to hope, and do hope, however, that our recommendation will be accepted and acted upon, and peace restored in the matter.

Mr. Duncan McDonald, who represents the company, while not signing the report, does not say that the company will reject it, but he is not prepared, in the absence of positive assent by the company, to join us in recommending it. He is, therefore, dissenting.

It is a pleasure to us to say that, although conflicting interests, which the men seem to think and the company seem to think were of very great importance to them, were keenly contested throughout, the matter was carried on in a spirit which reflects credit upon both for the moderation of language that they universally indulged in. Nothing of an unpleasant nature has arisen throughout the long continued discussions which we have had.

The members of your Board signing this report hereby return the schedules of wages and working rules which we have agreed upon as being, in our opinion, reasonable at the present time in consideration of all the facts and evidence laid before us and which we think ought to be accepted by both the parties to this difference.

All of which we submit respectfully.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER.

(Sgd.) D. A. CAREY.

Toronto, August 22, 1917.

AGREEMENT

Recommended for Acceptance.

This agreement entered into in the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1917, by and between the Toronto Railway Company, through its officials, hereinafter called the Company, Party of the First Part, and Division No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, for such of the railway employees as are members thereof, and with its other employees in the same class, who are not members thereof, Parties of the Second Part.

1. In the operation of the lines of the Party of the First Part, the parties hereto of the first and second part agree with each other as follows: The Party of the First Part, through its duly accredited officers, will meet and treat with the officers or representatives of Division No. 113, who must be members thereof, and duly elected as representatives at the regular meeting, in all matters of grievance and disputes which may arise from time to time with any of the employees of the company who are members of the Association, and will meet and treat with any other of its employees in the same classes who are not members of the Association who may have such grievance or disputes with the company.

2. From the sixteenth day of June, 1917, until the termination of this agreement, the wages of the employees shall be as follows:

For motormen and conductors—	
For the first six months	30c per hour.
(To apply only to men employed after this date.)	
For the second six months	32c per hour.
For the second year	35c per hour.
For the third and subsequent years.	37c per hour.
Motor and truck repair men—	
For the first six months	30c per hour.
(To apply only to men employed after this date.)	
For the second six months	32c per hour.
For the second year	35c per hour.
For the third and subsequent years.	37c per hour.
Shed men—	
Foremen	37c per hour.
Operating shed men, men who operate cars and do general shed work.	33c per hour.
Shed men, men doing general shed work but not operating cars.....	32c per hour.
Car cleaners	31c per hour.

3. Sunday work. The rate of wages for motormen and conductors engaged in train work on Sunday shall be 4 cents per hour platform time in excess of week day rates. Emergency crews of motor and truck repair men shall receive time and one-fifth for Sunday work.

4. Extras. Extra motormen and extra conductors are to receive the same extra remuneration for all trippers as they have been receiving in the past.

Extra men to be told off the night before for all crews known to be open as far as this can be done without risk of leaving cars out of service on the following day.

Motormen and conductors while in charge of trainers, shall be paid 25c per day extra.

5. Uniforms. The company will pay half of the cost of the uniforms for the motormen and conductors who have been in the company's service for a period of one year, and will provide free uniforms for motormen and conductors who have been in the employ of the company for a period longer than two years, it being understood that no employee shall be required to pay for more than one uniform and a half. Regulations from time to time to be made by the company to provide for protection against loss in this matter from employees leaving the company's service.

6. Seniority. All motormen and conductors (known as regulars) shall have their respective places in the barn to which they are assigned in accordance with their continuous employment in the service of the company, and men known as regulars longest in the continuous service as motormen and conductors at the barns in which they are employed shall have first choice of runs, the right of such selection of runs shall be granted at least four times a year.

7. Reporting time. All motormen and conductors required to take the car at the car house shall, at the first time reporting for the day, report to the car starter at least 10 minutes before scheduled time, and in the event of them not reporting 10 minutes ahead of time the car starter shall fill the runs with other men.

When the relief point is not at the car house, men shall, at their first time reporting for the day, report to the car starter 15 minutes ahead of scheduled time as at present.

Motormen and conductors shall be relieved at a point nearest to the barn at which they are employed, and, if required to go to any other point or barn after reporting at their own point or barn for the purpose of relieving or taking out cars, shall be paid for time occupied in so doing.

Motormen and conductors on scheduled runs shall be paid for any overtime caused by being late from being relieved or running cars into barn when such delay is 10 minutes or over.

8. Motormen's seats. The company will provide seats for motormen on all cars. Motormen to have the right to use such seats upon certain portions of the system. Notice governing will be issued by the company from time to time.

9. Off-days. No man to be given a set off-day from month to month, but shall take off-day in accordance with his position on the Board, except in cases

mutually agreed upon between the company and the men or their representatives.

Motormen and conductors reporting for duty after being off sick, on production of a doctor's certificate of unfitness, shall not be required to go on duty until the following day, when they shall take their regular place.

10. Shop men Saturday half-holiday. It is understood that only men in the shops required for the necessities of the service shall be compelled to work on Saturday afternoons, excepting when, in the opinion of the management, the services of all the men, or any of them, are required on Saturday afternoon to meet the necessities of the business.

11. Shop men's tools. Tools necessary for work in the motor shop shall be supplied employees. The men shall not take tools away from the shops, and shall be responsible for breakage or losses occasioned by their negligence, and must return said tools in good condition; in default of doing so, they must pay for the same.

12. Repair men's washing time. The men in the motor shops and its branches shall be given five minutes in which to wash before leaving work, and any employee abusing this privilege, in the opinion of the management, shall be subject to discipline, or may be released from further service with the company.

The following regulations shall apply to motor and truck repair and shed men:

- The company shall supply suitable locks and keys for lockers at the shops and barns, and in case a man loses his key he is to provide another at his own expense.
- Rubber boots and coats are to be supplied for emergency crew at the different shops and barns.
- In case of a lay-off or reduction of staff, the men laid off, other things being equal, shall receive preferential consideration as to being first taken into the service again. In laying men off, junior men as a general rule shall be the first men off, and in taking men on again the senior men shall get first chance, qualifications being equal.
- On pay days the company will continue to pay until 8.00 p.m.

13. Discipline. The following regulation is agreed upon as to discipline. Any employee against whom charges may be received will be required to report when off duty to the superintendent. His case will then be considered by the proper officials of the company and will be dealt with upon the following principle:

For minor cases he is to be warned. For serious cases, including drunkenness, drinking in uniform or drinking on cars, destruction of property, accidents through carelessness or neglect, missing fares through neglect, or carrying friends free, using stools on portions of route not allowed by the company, incivility to passengers, profanity on the cars, he may be disciplined or released from further service, but he shall in all cases have the right to appeal to the general superintendent and have his case considered by him.

14. Appeal to superintendent. Any employee against whom a charge is received shall have the right of appeal in person to the general superintendent, and, except as to a charge of dishonesty, may bring with him, in his interest, a deputation or any committee of the employees, or where the employee in question is a member of Division No. 113, he may be represented by their duly elected representative. Attendance in such capacity shall not operate to the employee's disadvantage. An employee attending on such deputation or committee shall give due notice to his car starter or foreman, and, if he be a motorman or conductor, shall take his car upon reporting to his car starter.

Employees acting as due collectors, board members, or otherwise doing work for the Association, shall be allowed the time off required for such work.

15. Cars equipped. All cars shall be properly equipped before being taken out each morning, but this shall not relieve the conductor and motorman from their obligation to see that their car is properly equipped.

16. Leave of absence. The company will, upon application to the car starter or foreman, give leave of absence to employees for a reasonable period of time when their services can be spared, and in the event of the refusal of the car starter or foreman, the matter shall be settled by the superintendent.

17. Exchanging fare boxes. On the lines where no office of the company is passed or close by, an officer of the company will collect and exchange fare boxes at points appointed for the purpose. The company shall also provide waiting room or shelter at these points if the city consents to the erection of the same on public streets or squares.

18. Privileges. All rights, privileges and immunities now enjoyed by, and all obligations of, the employees shall continue.

19. Committee of employees. The general superintendent or manager shall receive a committee of the company's employees or a duly appointed committee of the members of Division No. 113 at any reasonable time to discuss any matters arising out of this agreement.

20. Term of agreement. This agreement and provisions thereof shall continue in force and be binding on the respective parties hereto for a term of two years from the sixteenth day of June, 1917.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER.
(Sgd.) D. A. CAREY.

Minority Report

King Edward Hotel,
Toronto, Aug. 23, 1917.

To the Honourable
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Honourable and Dear Sir,—

As a member of the Conciliation Board re Toronto Street Railway and their employees, I beg to report that:

I have dissented from the Majority Report forwarded to you by the Board, for the reason that, in my opinion, the award was not warranted by the weight of evidence produced before the Board.

Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) DUNCAN McDONALD.

Address:

"The Grosvenor,"
Guy and Sherbrooke Sts., Montreal.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1917

THERE was only one new strike reported to the Department during August, and this was adjusted shortly after its commencement. Of the 13 strikes carried over from the previous month, four were terminated, leaving nine unsettled strikes at the close of the month, namely, those affecting shingle weavers at New Westminster, B.C.; plumbers and steamfitters, St. John, N.B.; electrical workers, Halifax, N.S.; machinists, Hamilton, Ont.; machinists and moulders, Galt, Ont.; machinists and boilermakers, Vancouver, B.C., and ladies' tailors and fur workers at Montreal. There were 69 firms and 1,881 employees involved in the 13 strikes in existence, with time losses amounting to approximately 21,148 days.

Strikes terminated during August

The following strikes were terminated during August. Full particulars regarding the commencement of these disputes will be found in the August issue, p. 610.

CARPENTERS, MERRITTON, Ont.—This strike which commenced July 24 for increased wages was terminated August 6, the men resuming work at former rates.

CARPENTERS, MONTREAL.—The company affected having temporarily ac-

ceded to the men's demands pending the fixation of a definite rate, work was resumed August 6.

MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS, LONDON, ONT.—The employers affected having agreed to dispense with the services of girls to whose employment the strikers objected and to instal core-making machines, the men returned to work August 15.

LONGSHOREMEN AND DOCK FREIGHT HANDLERS, VANCOUVER, B. C.—The numbers involved in this strike, which commenced July 30, were added to on July 31 by a sympathetic strike of marine warehousemen and freight handlers numbering about 350, who were members of an organization auxiliary to the International Longshoremen's Association. On August 2, the companies affected agreed to concede the demands of the longshoremen who, however, refused to resume work until the demands of the warehousemen and freight handlers which had been presented that morning, were also granted. The rates demanded by members of the auxiliary body were, for truckers, stowers and pilers, 50 cents per hour straight time for day work (7 a.m. to 5 p.m.) and 75 cents per hour for overtime, Sundays and legal holidays, and for checkers, 55 cents per hour for straight time and 80 cents per hour for overtime, Sundays

and legal holidays. The former rates for truckers, stowers and pilers were 38 cents for straight time and 50 cents for overtime and for checkers 42 cents per hour for straight time and 52½ cents for overtime. Work was resumed August 6, pending a satisfactory adjustment of the demands of the warehousemen and freight handlers.

Disputes beginning during August

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, TRENTON, N.S.
—Some 60 electrical workers in the em-

ploy of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Trenton, N.S., went on strike August 17 for an increase in wages of approximately 15 per cent. The strike was adjusted August 24 through the mediation of an officer of the Department of Labour, who brought about negotiations between the parties. A new classification of labour and of rates was arranged, the men receiving an approximate increase of 23 per cent; some questions involving the classification of certain employees were compromised.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING AUGUST, 1917

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO AUGUST, 1917								
LUMBERING— Shingle weavers.....	New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for eight-hour day	.....	.....	July 23	.....	Unsettled.	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B.	Increased wages.....	12	6	April 23	.....	Unsettled.	
Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen).....	Halifax, N.S.	Increased wages.....	5	52	July 9	.....	Unsettled.	
Carpenters.....	Merriton, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	20	July 24	Aug. 6	Strikers returned to work under conditions existing prior to strike	In favour of employer
Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	100	July 26	Aug. 6	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
METAL TRADES— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day	.....	.....	1916 June 12, 1917	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists and moulders.....	Galt, Ont.	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	10	May 9	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	2	May 17	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, pattern makers & helpers	Vancouver, B.C.	Recognition of union.....	1	58	July 19	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders and coremakers.....	London, Ont.	Objection to employment of women	1	13	July 19	Aug. 15	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
CLOTHING TRADES— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis.	3	20	Mar. 12	.....	Unsettled.	
Fur workers.....	Montreal, Que.	Recognition of union.....	38	500	July 28	.....	Unsettled.	
TRANSPORTATION— 'Longshoremen and dock freight handlers.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages.....	5	1,100	July 30	Aug. 6	Negotiations.	In favour of employees

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING AUGUST, 1917.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Electrical workers.....	Trenton, N.S.	Increased wages.....	1	60	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Mediation & negotiations	Compromise
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ADJUSTMENT OF QUESTIONS OUTSTANDING BETWEEN OPERATORS AND MINERS IN THE CROW'S NEST DISTRICT AND AT THE POCOHONTAS AND MIETTE MINES

IN the August issue of the *Labour Gazette* (p. 613) an account was given of the circumstances under which the coal mines of southwestern British Columbia and southeastern Alberta were opened by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, appointed by the government director of coal operations. At the time the matter was arranged and the men returned to work, a number of questions relating to working conditions, interpretation, etc., were left over for adjustment later. Subsequently negotiations were entered into between the policy committees of the miners, the operators affected and Commissioner Armstrong, and after a number of conferences extending over several days the questions outstanding, some 70 in number, were satisfactorily adjusted and all matters connected with the labour difficulties which arose in District 18 in the spring and summer of 1917 may now be considered definitely adjusted.

Shortly after the final settlement of the above mentioned matters, Mr. F. E. Harrison, fair wages officer of the Department at Calgary, visited the Pochontas and Miette mines on the Grand

Trunk Pacific Railway, about two hundred miles west of Edmonton, and adjusted some difficulties in regard to wages and working conditions which had arisen between the Jasper Park Collieries, Limited, and its mine employees, the adjustment made by Mr. Harrison being later approved and confirmed by Commissioner Armstrong. The following is a schedule of the day rates fixed at both the Pochontas and Miette mines:

RATES OF WAGES.			
Inside.		Hours.	Rates.
Timberman	8	8	\$4.08
Timberman's helper	8	8	3.47
Tracklayer	8	8	4.08
Tracklayer's helper	8	8	3.47
Motorman	8	8	3.79
Switchman	8	8	3.47
Timber packer	8	8	3.79
Coal checker	8	8	3.47
Ditchman, track cleaner	8	8	3.47
All other labour not classified	8	8	3.47
Outside.			
Rock bank man	9	9	3.16
Slate pickers	9	9	3.16
Dumper	9	9	3.65
Car trimmer and box car loader	9	9	4.19
Repairer	9	9	4.19
Machinist's helper	9	9	3.65
Power house engineer	8	8	4.19
Fireman	8	8	3.65
Teamsters	9	9	3.65
Blacksmith	9	9	4.72
Slate pickers (boys)	9	9	1.76
Tipple dumper (boys)	9	9	2.13
All other labour not classified	9	9	3.16

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THERE were an increase of about 10 per cent in the demand for workers in July as compared with June* on the basis of the daily average vacancies notified to 110 employment offices (80 commercial, 13 public and 17 philanthropic).

*The increase in the demand during June, 1917, as compared with June, 1916, reported in the last issue as 93.1 per cent, should have read 2.1 per cent.

As compared with July, 1916, the demand for labour, estimated on the basis of reports for that month from practically identical bureaus, was almost stationary. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in July was 43,736, a daily average of 1721.3 as compared with averages of 1566.7 and 1710.9 in June, 1917, and July, 1916, respectively.

The number of persons placed was 18,203, a daily average of 701.7, as compared with 735.7 in June and with 698.8 in July of last year. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 41.6 per cent, as compared with 46.7 per cent in June and with 41.2 per cent in July, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl-workers, the number of vacancies notified was 7,312, a daily average of 281.2 as compared with averages of 288.9 in June and 370.4 in July of last year. The number of such workers placed was 2,090, a daily average of 80.4 as compared with 102.2 in the previous month and with 133.9 in last July. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 44.2 per cent, and for women and girls 28.6 per cent as compared with 51.9 per cent and 35.4 per cent, respectively, for June.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton reported substantial increases in the demand for workers as compared with June. Montreal also recorded an increase over July of last year, while Edmonton and Winnipeg showed decreases. The demand at Toronto remained practically stationary, and at Vancouver there was a very slight decrease as compared with June. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, Toronto in July reported a heavier demand for workers, but Vancouver showed a decrease. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa and Calgary reported increases in the demand in both cases, while Brandon and Victoria re-

corded increases over June, but decreases as compared with July, 1916.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 2,179, a daily average of 83.8 as compared with 76.1 in June. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,010, a daily average of 154.2 as compared with 168.9 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS
AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED
JULY 31, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual employment					Number of casual jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army.	118	30			148	580	57			637
Halifax.....	1				1	1				1
St. John.....	18				18	18				18
Quebec.....	4				4	10				10
Ottawa.....	9	1			10	9	1			10
Toronto.....	31				31	403				403
Hamilton.....	8	1			9	11	1			12
London.....	4				4	8				8
Winnipeg.....	10	20			30	17	43			60
Calgary.....	10	8			18	22	12			34
Edmonton.....	1				1	31				31
Vancouver.....	22				22	50				50
Y.W.C.A.	396	20	150		566	487	20	150		657
Sherbrooke.....	6				6	6				6
London.....	2				2	16				16
Winnipeg.....	5				5	7				7
Saskatoon.....	30				30	96				96
Calgary.....	12				12	30				30
Edmonton.....	10				10	10				10
Vancouver.....	10				10	11				11
Victoria.....	321	20	150		491	311	20	150		481
Miscellaneous										
Montreal, Municipal	43				43	43				43
Montreal, Catholic..	2	36			38	2	36			38
Social Service Guild.										
Toronto, Municipal.	58				58	175				175
Toronto Women's										
Hostel.....		5			5		20			20
Winnipeg Municipal.	150	201			351	512	645			1157
Saskatoon Provincial	8				8	44				44
Vancouver City Re-										
lief.....	496	222			718	511	257			768
Victoria Municipal..	213	31			244	213	258			471
Total.....	1088	921	20	150	2179	2080	1760	20	150	4010
Daily average										
July.....					83.8					154.2
June.....					76.1					168.9

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.								INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						June, 1917	July, 1917	July, 1916						June, 1917	July, 1917	July, 1916
Halifax—Commercial (2)	16	96	9	...	121	5.04	4.78	3.92	...	8	...	...	8	1.92	.31	1.96
St. John—Commercial (2)	20	50	...	...	70	...	2.69	16.92	7	18	...	...	25	...	.96	2.15
Quebec—Provincial	404	1	3	...	408	4.96	16.32	8.76	176	1	3	...	180	4.96	7.16	5.52
Sherbrooke	87	6	...	25	118	2.18	4.54	6.63	72	...	...	24	96	1.83	3.69	3.24
Provincial	87	...	...	25	112	1.79	4.31	6.48	72	...	...	24	96	1.79	3.69	3.20
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	6	...	...	6	.39	.23	.15	...	...	...	...	...	.04	...	.04
Montreal	8077	212	7	2	8298	271.92	327.40	246.74	2808	115	29	1	2953	106.70	117.46	71.69
Provincial	809	65	...	...	874	35.13	34.96	51.00	451	19	...	...	470	12.58	18.80	17.84
Municipal	223	12	3	...	238	12.12	9.52	2.64	203	1	2	...	206	11.20	8.24	1.28
Catholic Social Service Guild	1	29	...	2	32	2.00	1.23	1.72	1	26	...	1	28	.78	1.08	.80
Directorate of Female Immi- gration .....	...	46	...	...	46	2.92	1.70	3.00	...	9	...	...	9	.27	.33	.54
Commercial (10)	7044	60	4	...	7108	219.75	279.99	188.38	2153	60	27	...	2240	81.87	89.01	51.23
Ottawa	2028	14	10	30	2082	66.15	82.55	53.01	962	10	10	12	994	46.82	28.47	9.86
Provincial	710	3	10	...	723	33.28	27.93	.85	710	3	10	...	723	33.28	27.93	.07
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	11	...	6	17	.77	.65	1.12	...	7	...	5	12	.38	.46	.50
Women's Hostel .....	...	...	...	24	24	.23	.92	.22	...	...	...	7	7	.23	.27	.22
Commercial (5)	1318	...	...	...	1318	31.87	53.05	50.82	252	...	...	...	252	12.93	9.81	9.07
Toronto	3586	733	98	256	4673	192.83	192.18	115.30	1955	262	81	107	2405	132.38	97.55	63.97
Provincial	635	16	72	171	804	45.54	41.15	...	350	13	50	70	483	36.46	21.13	...
Municipal	1185	...	25	...	1210	31.77	48.40	27.28	338	...	30	...	368	24.12	14.72	18.88
Women's Welcome Hostel .....	...	117	...	...	117	5.44	4.68	5.48	...	9	...	...	9	.56	.36	.36
Y.W.C.A.	167	...	33	200	5.23	8.70	6.66	...	...	11	2	13	...	.85	.57	.22
Commercial (5)	1766	433	1	52	2252	94.58	89.25	75.88	1267	229	1	35	1532	65.92	60.77	44.51
Hamilton	118	223	15	1	357	13.96	14.28	.38	102	167	16	1	286	8.77	11.44	.15
Provincial	118	223	15	1	357	13.96	14.28	.38	102	167	16	1	286	8.77	11.44	.15
London—Y.W.C.A. ....	...	12	...	...	12	.60	.46	2.08	...	...	...	...	...	.48	...	.20
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5)	1742	...	...	...	1742	118.25	67.00	157.58	423	...	...	...	423	23.76	16.27	25.36
Winnipeg	7665	3094	146	171	11076	361.19	432.21	487.04	2489	597	55	34	3175	122.84	119.28	201.98
Municipal	122	192	10	27	351	11.46	14.04	20.16	78	93	8	16	195	6.77	7.88	11.60
Girls' Home of Welcome .....	...	140	...	...	140	3.92	5.38	5.31	...	30	...	...	30	.92	1.15	.81
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	80	...	77	157	6.35	6.38	9.42	...	11	...	11	22	1.00	.85	1.19
Commercial (10)	7543	2682	136	67	10428	339.46	405.41	452.15	2411	463	47	7	2928	114.15	109.48	188.38
Brandon	470	139	24	130	763	19.25	29.28	32.94	183	20	1	3	207	8.77	7.77	17.59
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	4	...	...	4	.63	.17	.48	...	4	...	...	4	.17	.17	.20
Commercial (4)	470	135	24	130	759	18.62	29.11	32.46	183	16	1	3	203	8.60	7.60	17.39
Regina	681	90	3	46	820	31.85	34.01	32.62	368	33	...	7	408	17.80	16.88	15.06
Y.W.C.A.	2	...	2	...	4	.35	.15	...	...	2	...	2	4	.07	.15	...
Commercial (4)	679	90	1	46	816	31.50	33.86	32.62	368	31	...	5	404	17.73	16.73	15.06
Saskatoon	1378	150	2	82	1612	61.43	63.57	74.69	856	68	2	16	932	35.20	36.84	39.67
Provincial	357	94	2	...	453	17.76	17.42	12.16	212	48	2	...	262	11.40	10.08	5.65
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	56	...	82	138	4.52	5.31	.96	...	10	...	16	26	.76	1.00	.69
Commercial (3)	1021	...	...	...	1021	39.15	40.84	61.57	644	...	...	...	644	23.04	25.76	33.33
Calgary	2400	172	18	50	2640	83.92	104.28	78.62	1686	37	3	5	1731	61.79	68.40	45.86
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	44	...	44	88	2.50	3.38	7.50	...	5	...	5	10	.58	.38	1.27
Commercial (5)	2400	128	18	6	2552	81.42	100.90	71.12	1686	32	3	...	1721	61.21	68.02	44.59
Edmonton	3494	395	23	77	3989	144.42	153.53	155.56	1480	150	5	4	1639	69.23	63.07	74.25
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	71	...	...	71	1.65	2.84	1.21	...	18	...	...	18	.23	.72	.17
Commercial (10)	3494	324	23	77	3918	142.77	150.69	154.35	1480	132	5	4	1621	69.00	62.35	74.08
New Westminster	19	17	...	...	36	.84	1.44	1.32	12	15	...	...	27	.12	1.08	1.04
Municipal	19	17	...	...	36	.84	1.44	1.32	12	15	...	...	27	.12	1.08	1.04
Vancouver	3635	369	38	363	4405	174.44	170.96	198.04	2247	157	11	133	2548	86.53	98.72	93.60
Municipal	89	71	1	1	162	7.60	6.48	16.24	89	19	1	1	110	5.60	4.40	9.44
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	61	...	61	122	5.92	4.88	2.68	...	6	...	7	13	.58	.52	.24
Commercial (10)	3546	237	37	301	4121	160.92	159.60	179.12	2158	132	10	125	2425	80.35	93.80	83.92
Victoria	208	185	...	121	514	13.45	19.83	38.79	71	56	...	39	166	5.80	6.39	25.68
Municipal	125	48	...	...	173	2.76	6.65	21.44	3	23	...	...	26	.84	1.00	20.40
Y.W.C.A. ....	...	45	...	...	45	.23	1.80	4.42	...	5	...	...	5	.23	.20	.46
Commercial (5)	83	92	...	121	296	10.46	11.38	12.93	68	28	...	39	135	4.73	5.19	4.82
Total (19 centres)	36028	5958	396	1354	43736	1566.67	1721.31	1710.97	15897	1704	216	366	18203	735.70	701.74	698.83

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

REPORTS from 14 city corporations showing the volume of employment afforded civic employees temporarily employed during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in August indicate a decline both in the number of workers and the amount of wages paid, as compared with the same pay-roll period in the month of July. The number of employees was 9,502, compared with 9,919 in July, a decline of 4 per cent, and the wages paid \$291,725.54, as compared with \$315,107.60 in the month previous, or a decline of about 7 per cent. Comparing the first two weeks in August with the same period in July, increases appear both in the numbers of employees and the wages paid in Halifax, Hamilton, London, and Brandon, but in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Edmonton and Vancouver decreases are shown both in the numbers of workers and the wages paid. At Toronto, and at Regina, slight increases in the numbers of workers were reported, but a falling off in the pay-rolls was also shown. At Calgary and Victoria, while smaller numbers of workers employed were reported, the pay-rolls were somewhat larger than in July.

Reports from nine cities—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria—are available for each month since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. The decline in the number of employees, which has been in evidence since April, except for a slight interruption in July, was continued, August showing the smallest number yet reported. The amount of wages paid temporary workers in August, however, stands somewhat higher in the record. This may perhaps be explained by increases in the rates of wages for civic employees.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY AND AUGUST, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	July	August	July	August
Halifax....	400	500	\$ 11,214.25	\$ 11,409.52
Montreal...	2,936	2,663	78,966.20	75,281.07
Ottawa....	657	402	21,742.53	11,321.57
Toronto....	1,847	1,995	66,697.69	57,558.16
Hamilton...	480	516	16,418.21	18,201.13
London....	361	397	10,898.29	12,142.22
Winnipeg...	746	735	24,831.90	23,594.13
Brandon...	61	71	1,655.27	2,004.70
Regina....	312	325	11,457.15	11,394.33
Moosejaw...	116	111	4,152.95	4,117.95
Calgary...	566	481	17,413.60	18,059.17
Edmonton...	526	468	18,144.40	16,128.33
Vancouver...	638	626	22,785.28	19,879.43
Victoria....	273	252	8,729.88	10,633.83
Total.....	9,919	9,502	\$315,107.60	\$291,725.54

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—AUGUST, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight.
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September...	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November...	7,669	211,678.38
December....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076.31
June.....	6,515	206,449.96
July.....	6,612	201,856.82
August.....	5,954	188,731.51

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

OF persons other than citizens of the United States 2,528 left the United States in June, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 2,457 in May, 1917; 2,807 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in June to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 2,461 persons in May, 1917, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 279 in June of this class of persons as compared with four in May, 1917.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During July, 1917, there were 159 homestead entries

in Manitoba, 321 in Saskatchewan, 549 in Alberta and 19 in British Columbia, a total of 1,408 as compared with a total of 1,131 in June, 1917, and 1,398 in July, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of July, 1917, the number of patents was 1,679 and the number of acres 275,994.52, compared with 2,095 patents and 343,987.22 acres in June, 1917, and 892 patents and 136,523.63 acres in July, 1916.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, showed a decline in August as compared with the previous month, the total value of building permits falling from \$4,563,134 in July to \$3,320,199 in August, a decrease of \$1,242,935, or 27.2 per cent. Increases were shown in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the most important gain being recorded in the latter province. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in August showed a decrease of \$1,000,167, or 23.2 per cent, the value for August, 1916, being \$4,

320,366. In this comparison, there were increases in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the largest increase being reported in Saskatchewan.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded a decrease in the value of building permits issued, both as compared with July and with August, 1916; Winnipeg reported increases over both months, while at Toronto and Vancouver there was increases in comparison with July and declines in comparison with August of last year. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Quebec, Stratford, Fort William and Regina showed considerable increases both as compared with the preceding month and with August, 1916.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES

City.	July, 1917	August, 1917	August, 1916	August, 1917, compared with July, 1917.		August, 1917, compared with August, 1916.	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$ 96,223		\$ 131,171		\$ 107,366		
Halifax.....	56,840		93,516	+	33,160	+	58.34
Sydney.....	39,383		41,175	+	1,792	+	4.55
New Brunswick	39,500		22,595		41,120		
Moncton.....	32,400		11,895	—	20,505	—	63.29
St. John.....	7,100		10,700	+	3,600	+	50.70
Quebec	1,549,241		891,830		804,659		
Maisonneuve.....	167,100		17,700	—	657,411	—	42.43
Montreal.....	877,195		290,168	—	149,400	—	89.41
Quebec.....	448,956		521,418	+	587,027	+	66.92
Sherbrooke.....	32,500		23,600	+	72,462	+	16.12
Three Rivers.....	19,340		27,175	+	8,900	+	27.38
Westmount.....	4,150		11,769	+	7,835	+	40.51
				+	7,619	+	183.59
Ontario	2,447,775		1,680,717		2,315,442		
Brantford.....	7,425		10,975	+	767,058	+	31.34
Fort William.....	4,900		262,100	+	3,550	+	47.81
Guelph.....	11,734		9,525	+	257,200	+	5248.99
Hamilton.....	243,715		185,325	+	2,209	+	18.83
Kingston.....	10,557		17,947	+	58,390	+	23.96
Kitchener.....	11,290		32,390	+	7,390	+	70.00
London.....	75,300		31,255	+	21,100	+	186.88
Ottawa.....	59,050		67,750	+	43,775	+	58.34
Peterborough.....	15,450		3,450	+	8,700	+	14.73
Port Arthur.....	925,470		7,290	+	11,910	+	77.09
Stratford.....	20,001		36,311	+	918,180	+	99.21
St. Catharines.....	57,854		79,003	+	16,310	+	81.55
St. Thomas.....	5,955		10,415	+	21,149	+	36.56
Toronto.....	762,004		850,801	+	4,460	+	74.89
Windsor.....	237,340		76,090	+	88,797	+	11.65
				+	161,250	+	67.95
Manitoba	183,823		251,618		67,795		
Brandon.....	19,773		29,368	+	67,795	+	36.88
Winnipeg.....	164,050		222,250	+	5,955	+	48.53
				+	58,200	+	35.48
Saskatchewan	99,495		237,020		110,450		
Moose Jaw.....	39,025		51,250	+	137,535	+	138.25
Regina.....	17,360		164,670	+	12,225	+	31.33
Saskatoon.....	43,100		21,100	+	147,310	+	272.52
				—	22,000	—	51.05
Alberta	77,000		36,700		83,900		
Calgary.....	32,600		27,000	—	40,300	—	52.34
Edmonton.....	44,400		9,700	—	5,600	—	17.18
				—	34,700	—	78.15
British Columbia	70,087		68,000		503,273		
New Westminster.....	22,850		4,915	—	1,543	—	2.20
Vancouver.....	27,602		54,424	+	17,935	+	78.49
Victoria.....	19,635		9,205	+	26,822	+	97.17
				—	10,430	—	53.12
Total (35 cities)	4,563,134	3,320,199	4,320,366	—	—	27.24	—
						1,000,167	—
							23.15

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	July, 1917	August, 1917	August, 1916	Cities and Towns.	July, 1917	August, 1917	August, 1916
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Brockville.....	4,450	7,445	46,345	Oshawa.....	10,000	20,000	41,225
Chatham.....	29,727	75,300	14,619	Oak Bay.....	.....	5,100	110
Cobalt.....	275	350	1,800	Owen Sound.....	1,000	9,000	2,975
Estevan.....	.....	250	500	Paris.....	33,700	400	4,500
Galt.....	13,835	8,875	57,885	Point Grey.....	33,815	30,090	.....
Kamloops.....	6,310	550	14,320	South Vancouver.....	2,885	3,030	5,960
Lehorne.....	5,565	1,000	8,270	Sudbury.....	3,125	22,600	7,650
Leithbridge.....	2,690	12,590	23,090	Smiths Falls.....	.....	4,500	.....
Medicine Hat.....	12,675	25,950	59,500	Welland.....	16,540	11,115	25,648
Niagara Falls.....	7,550	2,400	1,288	Woodstock.....	6,276	16,883	13,917
North Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1917, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE upward movement in prices which had ceased in some respects during June and July began again in August and slight advances occurred both in the retail prices food budget and in the index number of wholesale prices. Dairy products were rising, but potatoes and some fruits were lower. Prices for livestock were also downward and grain was fairly steady. There were some declines in metals, but textiles were upward.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget for staple foods in 60 cities was \$11.68 at the middle of August as compared with \$11.62 in July, \$11.89 in June and \$8.63 in August, 1916. Increases for the month appeared in salt pork, bacon, eggs, milk, butter, rice, beans, evaporated apples, prunes, sugar and tea. Potatoes averaged 10c per peck lower than in July. In fuel, coal and wood were higher.

In wholesale prices the index number reached 245.0 for August as compared with 242.6 for July, 180.7 for August last year, and 134.6 for July, 1914. Increases for the month appeared in dairy products, miscellaneous foods, textiles, lumber, paints and chemicals, but a decrease in coke lowered the average for fuel. There were slight increases in grains and fodder and some decreases in animals and meats.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh

vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Meats were fairly steady except for an advance in salt pork and bacon. In Western Canada, the shipment of cattle to the United States was reported to

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1913	1914	1915	1916	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	July 1917	Aug. 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.8	47.6	50.3	49.8	48.8	52.6	63.6	62.6
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	25.0	23.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	34.4	33.4	34.2	43.5	43.4
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	17.6	17.6	19.1	22.8	23.0
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	15.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	21.3	21.2	23.8	28.9	28.8
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.9	19.4	22.7	30.0	30.6
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.4	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	37.2	35.6	38.8	54.1	55.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	2 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	25.7	25.6	29.2	39.8	40.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	25.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.6	36.0	40.4	62.3	62.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	20.2	30.0	33.3	33.7	34.0	32.7	38.0	29.5	26.5	33.3	38.9	45.0
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	24.3	25.7	29.7	35.9	41.2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	52.2	50.4	51.0	59.3	60.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	62.0	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	53.0	58.0	62.6	75.5	80.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	31.9	32.2	35.6	42.5	44.9
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	25.0	21.4	24.5	25.5	33.4	33.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	19.7	21.6	23.5	30.3	30.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	64.5	73.5	73.5	110.4	110.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	37.0	40.0	40.3	69.9	69.0
Rolls, oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	24.0	25.5	24.0	31.4	31.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	12.0	12.0	13.4	16.8	17.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	12.2	14.6	19.4	31.5	32.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	13.5	12.0	13.1	15.8	16.0
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.1	15.5	19.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	24.4	31.6	38.0	39.5	40.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	11.6	14.4	17.4	18.3	18.6
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	11.6	12.0
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.4	9.3	10.3	11.3	11.6
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	50.3	35.3	57.7	118.2	97.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.68	\$7.78	\$8.63	\$11.62	\$11.68
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.0	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite.....	1/4 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	53.4	52.3	55.0	63.2	67.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	37.6	36.6	38.5	53.8	54.2
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	42.5	41.6	42.6	52.0	53.2
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	39.8	30.8	31.3	30.6	30.5	39.7	39.1
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.6	25.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.89	\$1.84	\$1.90	\$2.34	\$2.40
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.81	\$4.09	\$4.08	\$4.37	\$4.36
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.40	\$13.74	\$14.63	\$18.37	\$18.48

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	7.49	7.90	8.51	11.58	11.90
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.69	6.62	7.57	6.54	6.60	7.39	9.69	10.27
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.65	7.04	7.44	7.67	8.70	7.59	7.69	8.58	11.07	11.51
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.16	7.39	8.48	7.19	7.24	8.30	11.26	11.33
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.53	7.68	8.69	11.90	11.75
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	7.80	7.76	8.43	10.62	11.22
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.33	8.30	8.86	8.02	8.11	8.71	10.85	11.51
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	7.98	7.79	8.72	11.73	12.01
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	7.61	8.81	9.25	9.36	8.72	9.20	12.29	12.19

*December only.

have caused some scarcity. The high prices of pork were reported to be due to the high markets for live hogs. In one city a large butcher shop was no longer selling pork owing to the high prices. The high price of bacon was reported to be due to the demand for export. Prices of fish were reported lower in some localities in Ontario owing to

the shipments from the Atlantic coast made through the Food Controller. It was also reported that this tended to keep down the price of meat.

Eggs advanced considerably throughout the Dominion. Supplies were reported to be scarce, due to the demand for export as well as for storage. In some localities hens had stopped laying

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown (Average)	Moncton	St. John	Frederikton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak....lb.	35	30	30	35	30	32.0	28	32-35	32	35	30	32.6	25-28	30	30	30	
2-Beef, round steak...."	30	30	30	32	28	30.0	28	30-32	28	30	28	29.3	25-28	28	28	30	
3-Beef, rib roast prime.."	30	25-28	22	28	24	26.1	25	28	30	24	22	26.0	25	30	25	23	
4-Beef, shoulder roast.."	25-28	23	20	24	20	22.7	25	22-25	22	16	20	20.4	19-20	20	20	20	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter"	15-20	15	22	16	18	17.7	.....	20-24	16	12	15	16.3	20-25	15	20	25	
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q."	25-30	18-20	25	25	.....	24.1	.....	30-35	25	20	20	24.4	25-28	25	.....	30	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham"	30-35	30	30	30	25	29.5	28	32-35	30	25	28	29.1	28-30	28	30	28	
8-Pork, fresh, chops...."	35	25-30	30	30	25	29.5	28	32-35	30	30	30	30.9	28	28	30	28	
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	22	30	30	27	28	27.4	28	30	30	30	35	31.3	28-30	30	25	30	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not salt'd"	35	35	38	35-38	35	35.9	40	38	38	45	40	40.3	38	40	38	38	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality.."	7	10	25	8-12	.....	13.0	10	12	7-12	14	.....	11.8	10	10-25	20	12	
12-Fish, salt, herrings..dos.	25	60	60	40	40	45.0	.....	45	50	50	50	48.3	50	42	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med..lb.	20-30	20-25	25	25	25	24.5	.....	25	24	22	30	25.3	30	15-35	25	15	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.."	22	32	30	30	32	31.2	30	30	30	32	32	31.3	25-27	35	30	30	
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	50	40	40	50	45	45.0	39	40	44	40	40	41.0	38-40	50	50	50	
16-Eggs, storage....."	45	.....	35	45	.....	41.7	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35.0	.....	46	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10-12	9	8	10	9	9.4	7	8-9	10	8	9	8.9	10	10	8.3	10	
18-Butter, dairy solids...lb.	42	40	35	40	35	38.4	35	40	45	35	40	40.0	36-38	40	45	38	
19- "creamery prints"	50	45	40	48	45	45.6	37	48	48	42	47	46.3	40-42	44	50	40	
20-Cheese, old....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	32	32	.....	42.0	32-34	32	.....	30	
21-Cheese, new....."	30-32	30	30	30	32	30.6	25	30	25	30	30	28.8	28-30	24	35	28	
22-Bread, plain white...."	9.3	6	7.3	8	8	7.7	5.5	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	7.5	6.3
23-Flour, family....."	7.8-8	7.6	7	7	8	7.5	6.6	7.2	7.4	7	7.1	7.2	7	5	7.8	7	
24-Rolled oats, standard.."	7	6	7	8	7	7.0	6	6.5	8	7	7	7.1	6	5.5	7	6	
25-Rice, medium....."	8	7	10	9	10	3.8	8	9	8	10	10	9.3	10	8	15	8	
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	8	10	12	10	10.0	.....	12	12	15	13.0	.....	10	12.5	9	.....
27-Tapioca, medium pearl"	18	15	12	15	15	15.0	14	15	12	14	20	15.3	15	17	18	15	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	20	25	23.6	22	22	22	24	25-25	22.9	25	20	20	20	
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	14	15	15	15	18	15.4	14	15	15	14	15	14.8	18	15	15	15	
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	20	18	18	18	18	18.4	20	18	18	18	18	18.0	18	20	18	20	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	20	18	18	15	18	17.8	16	18	15	17	19	17.3	15	20	17	20	
32-Apples, evaporated...."	15-18	18	16	15	15	16.1	15	15	.....	16	18	16.3	13	15	17	15	
33-Prunes, medium....."	12-20	15	14	18	13	15.2	16	16	14	20	15	16.3	12	15	15	15	
34-Sugar, granulated...."	11	9.5	10	9.5	10	10.0	10	10	10	9.5	9.9	9	10	10	9.1	.....
35-Sugar, yellow....."	10	9.1	9.1	8.7	10	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.0	8	9.1	9.1	8.3	
36-Tea, black, medium...."	50-55	55	50	50	45	50.5	45	55	45	55	55	52.0	50	35	45	40	
37-Tea, green, medium...."	.....	55	50	50	.....	51.7	60	.....	55	60	65	60.0	50	35	45	30	
38-Coffee, medium....."	40-45	45	45	40	40	42.5	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	45	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.....	\$4.13	\$3.80	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.71	\$1.60	\$3.10	\$1.70	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$2.51	\$2.87	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.25	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	12	10	8	10	13	10.6	12	10	12	10	15	11.8	16-20	15	10	10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	12	14	15	13.8	10-12	12	15	12	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	15.00	.....	11.00	14.50	14.25	13.69	15.00	.....	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.33	11.50	10.50	9.50	9.75	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	3.80	5.25	6.75	8.00	7.75	6.27	8.00	7.75	9.00	9.00	7.50	8.19	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	6.50	6.20	6.00	6.00	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.38	11.25	12.00	12.00	9.50	
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.40	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	3.25	4.31	8.75	8.00	10.00	8.00	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	25	25	24	25	24	24.6	22	24	24	24	25	24.3	20	25	25	24	
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00-18.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	18.00	17.60	9.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	14.50	22.00-25.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month....	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	11.10	7.50	12.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	10.75	.....	8.00	14.00	6.00	

a Dairy prints. b Millwood, calculated from price per wagon load.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST, 1917.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario																		
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener					
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.					
25	30	32	28	28.9	25	30-35	30-35	30	33	35	30-35	35	32-35	30	34	30	25	33	1				
30	30	25-28	28	25.4	32	30	28-32	27	30	32	25-30	32	30-32	28	30	30	30	30	2				
15	22	22-25	28	22.7	28	28	30	28	24	28	25-30	27	25-26	25	25	28	28	25	3				
15	20	20	20	19.3	20	26	23-25	25	22	23-25	19-22	23	23	20-22	23	25	24	24	4				
15	22	22	16	19.7	25	18	18-20	25	25	28	25-28	27	25	22	25	25	25	25	5				
25	28	25	28	26.8	32		22-25	30	30	25	30-35	32	27	28	30	30	30		6				
25	30	33	28	28.9	25	22	30	30	32	32	32-35	34	35	30	36	30	30	33-35	7				
25	30	35-38	28	29.2	35	22	30-32	30	32	32-35	35-38	34	27	34	38	30	35	25	8				
25	30	30	28	28.4	25	27	28-30		25		28-35	30	28	22	35	25	30	28	9				
32	38	42	25	37.6	42	37-40	30-35	45	43	42	40	45	40	40	42	35	40	40	10				
6-15	10-12	8	15-20	13.3	11-20	15-25	15-20	15	18	12	10	18	20-25	18	20	25	20	20	11				
		60	50	50.5					50					85					12				
25	25-30	17.5	24	23.6	22	15-30	28-30	20	30	30	25	30	27	20	30	30	30	20-30	13				
30	32	30	28	30.1	32	30	28	30	32	32	32	34	23	28	32	30	30	32	14				
40	45	55	50	47.4	50	47	45	45	45	40	50	50	50	48	48	43-45	45	45	15				
	42		40	42.7		45												43	16				
8	8	11	8-10	9.3	10	9	9	9	9	8	11.1	10	10	10	8	9	8-10	9	17				
	40	37	40	39.6	42	45	40	48	42	35	39		45	40	42	40	40	40	18				
42	42	44	43	43.3	44	46-48	35-45	46	45	42	42-45	45	45	43	44	43	43	42	19				
28	35	35	28	31.6			35	34	35	35	38	35	32	28		35		35	20				
	30	28	23	28.1	30	30	30		30	30	28	28	30		32	26	30	30	21				
6.5	5.3	6.7	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7	6	6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	22				
6.8	7.4	8	7.7	7.1	6	6.6-7	7.4	7.2	7	6.4	7	7.2	7	6.8	7	6.4	7	6.4	23				
5	8	6	5-6	6.0	6	5.6	6	6	8	6.5	5.5	7	6.3	7	6	6.3	6.3	6-7	24				
6	8	10	8	9.1	8	10	8	9	10	8.3	8	7	10	10	10	8	10	10	25				
8	9	12	10	10.1	10	12.5	10	10	13	8.3	10	10	12.5	12	10	10	12.5		26				
12	15	16	16	15.4	15	18	12.5	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	18	18	27				
20	20	20	23	21.0	25	20	20-25	20	23	20	20	23	25	20	25	20	25	25	28				
18	15	15	15	15.8	15	15-20	15	12.5	15	15	12.5	15	15	14	15	15	15	18	29				
18	15	14	20	17.6	20	15-20	17	15	20	15	20	17	18	17	18	18	20	20	30				
18	18	20	20	18.5	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	17	13	14	15	20	18	20	31					
12	15	18	15	15.0	12.5	15	15		15	15				15	13			32					
13	15	15	15	14.4	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	17		13-18	18	20	15	20	33				
8.7	9.1	9	8.7	9.2	10	10-11	10	9.5	10	10	10	10	11.1	10	10	10	10	10	34				
8	8.3	9	8.3	8.5	9.5	10	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10	35				
40	40	45	45	42.5	60	50	40-45	50	60	40	50	50	50-55	50	60	40-60	50	50	36				
40	40	40	40	40.0	45	45	40-45	50	55	30	50	40	25-40	50	60	50	50	50	37				
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	40	35	45	40	40	30	25-40	20	45	30-50	40	30	38				
							\$1.88-																
\$2.40	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.60	\$2.62	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.35	\$3.30	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.70	\$2.50	\$3.60	39				
10	12	15	10	12.5	12.5	10	10	10	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	12	10	10	10	10	10	40				
10	10	12	10	11.8	12	12	10	12	12.5	12	10	10	12-14	10	13	10	10	12	41				
9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50-	9.83	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.75	9.00	42				
9.00		8.00	9.00	9.71	10.50		12.00	7.00	11.00	11.00	10.60	8.50	10.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	43				
8.00																							
10.00	11.00	10.00	\$7.00	10.52	8.50		9.00	7.00	10.00	9.00	15.00					10.50	11.00		44				
7.00			\$3.75																				
8.00	7.00	6.00	-4.75	7.40	4.50		7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00				10.00		7.50	7.00	6.50	45				
20	20	25	20	22.4	30	22-25	22	22	25	22	20	20	22	22	22	25	23	24	46				
15.00	10.00	14.00					14.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	25.00	13.00	22.00	15.00		13.00	16.00		47				
16.00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.50	24.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	35.00	18.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	15.00	20.00	48				
12.00	6.00	12.00					12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00		10.00					12.00		49				
14.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.00	12.00	10.00	15.00					

cPoplar, jackpine, etc. eIncluding \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	33	32	32-35	32	30	32	30	35	35	30	30	32.5	28	28	28.0
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	30	27-30	30	28	30	25	32	34	25	25	29.5	25	25	25.0
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	28	22	27-30	23	22	30	22-25	28	23-25	25	25	26.2	25	25	25.0
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	24-26	23-25	22	25	15-17	25	22-23	20-22	20-22	22.8	18	22	20.0
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	28	23-25	23	25	26	25	27	25	25-28	25-28	24.9	16	20	18.0
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter "	28	30	27-30	.....	25	30	25	30	30	30-32	30-32	29.0	30	30	30.0
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	36	30-32	30	30	40	27	35	35	30-32	30-32	32.6	33	28	30.5
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	35	33	35	35	33-35	40	28	35	35	35	35	34.1	40	28	34.0
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	30	32-35	30	25	.....	25	30	.....	30	29	28.7	.....	.....	.....
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced.."	44	40	43	40	42	42	38-40	45	41	45	45	41.3	38	40	39.0
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....	10.18	20	12½-17	20	15-20	18	16	18	18	15	15	17.5	.....	20-25	22.5
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	40	.....	40	30	25	.....	.....	50	.....	50	50	41.1	.....	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	28	30	15-30	15-30	26.1	.....	25	25.0
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	32	32	32	30	28-30	32	30	32.5	32.5	31.1	35	35	35.0
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	43	42	47	45	42	45	42	48	55	45	45	46.0	42	35	38.5
16-Eggs, storage....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	43.3	.....	30	30.0
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	9.1	8	9	8.3	9-10	12	8	12	11	10	10	9.5	11.5	12.5	12.0
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	38-40	40	41	42	48	43	44	35	40	45	45	41.5	.....	35	35.0
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	45	42	43	45	50	45	42	45	48	47.5	47.5	44.5	42	40	41.0
20-Cheese, old....."	35	30	.....	35	30	35	.....	35	.....	30	30	33.4	38	35	36.5
21-Cheese, new....."	28	28	29	30	30	32	28-30	30	30	30	30	29.6	32	.....	32.0
22-Bread, plain white....."	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.7	8.7	8	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.4	8	7.2
23-Flour, family....."	6.6	6.6	7	7.2	7	7	7-7.2	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	6.3	5	6.3	7	6	5	6.3-7	6	7	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.3	6.7	7.0
25-Rice, medium....."	8.3	7	.....	10-12½	8	10	8-10	8	10	6.3	8.3	8.9	6.3	6	6.2
26-Rice, Patna....."	12.5	9	12	15	10	12.5	10-12½	12	12.5	10	8-12	11.2	9	10	9.5
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	18	15	18	15	18	13	12½-15	15	16	15	12.5	15.7	12.5	12	12.3
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	20	20	25	20	25	25	20-25	25	25	25	25	21.8	20	25	22.5
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	12.5	15	15	15	15	18	15	15	15	15	15	15.0	12.5	18	15.3
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	18	15	20	18	18	20	18-20	20	20	15	15	18.0	17	18	17.5
31-Beans, common.....lb.	20	15	20	17	18	16	15	18	18	15	15	16.6	12.5	10	11.3
32-Apples, evaporated....."	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	15	18	17.5	17.5	15.9	d	17.5	17.5
33-Prunes, medium....."	18	15	15	18	15	20	12.5	18	18	15	15	16.1	15	17.5	16.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	11.1	10.5	10	10	10	8.3	9.1	9.1	11-1	10	10	10.0	10	11.1	10.6
35-Sugar, yellow....."	10	9.5	9	9.1	9.1	7.5	8.3	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.9
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	55	50	35-50	50-60	50	50	50	40-60	45-65	50.7	35	50	42.5
37-Tea, green, medium....."	40	45	45	45	40-50	50-60	50	50	40	45-55	40-60	46.8	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	40	40	35-40	40	40	40	40	40	39.4	28	40	34.0
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2½ bushels, 90 lbs.....	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.70	\$3.00	\$3.60	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.60	\$3.35	\$3.40	2.94	\$2.85	\$2.50	2.68
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	10	10	10	12.5	10	10	13	10	15	10	11.3	10.9	.....	15	15.0
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	10	13	12	9	12	10	10-13	15	13	15	15	11.4	11	15	13.0
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	9.50	9.00	9.50	\$9.50	9.00	9.50	9.50	10.75	10.00	10.50	10.50	9.56	12.00	13.50	12.75
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	10.00	8.50	9.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.50	.....	10.00	10.50	10.00	9.46	12.00	10.50	10.88
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.00	8.00	8.75	12.00	6.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	9.09	c9.00	c10.50	c9.75
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	7.00	.....	6.50	66.00	.....	6.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.33	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	25	20	20	18	24	18	25	25	25	25	25	22.9	25	25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month.....	12.00	15.00	12.50-25.00	15.00-22.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-20.00	10.00-13.00	10.00-22.00	20.00-25.00	15.00-25.00	15.00-25.00	17.89	.....	18.00-20.00	.....
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo	8.00	10.00	12.00-17.00	8.00-12.00	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-13.00	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	12.44	.....	12.00-15.00	.....

f Lignite.

g Calculated from the price per 100 lbs.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST, 1917.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)	
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
35	30	32	32	32.3	30	25-28	30	32	29.6	30	28-30	30	30	27	32	29.7	31.3		
25	25	24	30	26.0	25	20-23	25	28	24.9	28	27	25	25-28	24	28	26.4	28.3		
25	25	28	30	27.0	25	22-25	25	26	24.9	26	20-25	25	25	22	25	24.3	25.4		
20	23	20-25	28	23.4	18	15-18	22	22	19.6	22	20-25	20	18	18	22	20.4	21.7		
25	23	18-25	30	24.9	30	20-23	25	25	25.4	32	22-30	30	22-25	25	28	27.4	23.0		
32	30	32	30	31.0	30	30-35	35	35	33.1	32	30	30	32	34	32	31.7	28.8		
25	25	25-30	28	26.4	30	30	35	28	30.8	35	25-30	27	32	27	30	29.8	30.6		
35	30	25-35	28	30.8	30	32	35	28-35	32.1	30	25-30	27	32-40	28	35	30.6	32.0		
18	23	25	25	22.8	22	32	30	.....	28.0	35	20-25	18	.....	27	20	24.5	27.8
50	45	45	40	45.0	40	40-45	40	45	41.9	45	30-40	40	45	37	40	40.3	40.4		
22-25	15-25	22-25	20	21.8	20	12-20	20	20-23	19.4	18	22	15	18	12-17	10	16.3	16.6		
75	.....	.....	75	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.5
30	25	20-30	25	26.3	15	15-30	30	.....	24.1	25	15	25	25	13	25	21.3	24.9	
30	30	35	30	31.3	25	25	30	35	28.8	35	35	35	30	32	30	32.8	31.1		
35	35	35	35	35.0	35	35	45	40-45	39.4	50	55	55	60	55	50	54.2	45.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	35	50	40	43	45	43.0	41.2
11	10	12.5	10	10.9	12.5	10	11.1	10	10.9	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	11	11	12.4	10.0		
30	35	38	35	34.5	45	30-35	40	42	39.4	.....	40-45	45	40	42	45	42.9	40.1	
40	45	45-50	40	43.1	45	40-50	45	45	45.0	50	50	50	46	55	55	51.0	44.9		
35	35	35	35	35.0	35	30	35	35	33.8	.....	40	35	37	37	32	36.2	33.5	
.....		
.....		
6.3	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.2	7	6.7	5.6	8.3	6.9	8.6	8.3	10	10	8.9	10	9.3	7.4		
6.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.6	7	7	7	7	6.4	6	6.7	6.9		
6.4	6	6	5.8	6.1	5	6	7	7.5	6.4	6.3	7	6	6	6	6	6.2	6.3		
8	8.3	6	10	8.1	7.5	6.3-8.3	7.1	8-10	7.7	6	8.3	7	10	7	8	8.1	8.6		
10	10	10	.....	10.0	10	12.5	10	.....	10.8	.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	9.5	10.8
10	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.9	15	12.5	15	15	14.4	12.5	8.3	10	15	12.5	12	11.7	14.6		
20	25	20-25	20	21.9	25	22.5	22.5	23	23.3	20	20	20	22	20	20	20.3	21.9		
20	20	15	15	17.5	20	15	17.5	15	16.9	15	17.5	15	20	15	15	16.3	15.5		
20	20	17.5	20	19.4	20	17.5	17.5	18	18.3	20	17.5	15	20	18	20	18.4	18.2		
12.5	10	12.5	12.5	11.9	20	16	16.7	15-18	17.3	12.5	8.3	15	16	15	15	13.6	13.6		
12.5	15	15	15	14.6	20	17.5	22	18	10.4	15	15	15	18	15	20	16.3	16.0		
15	12.5	15	15	14.6	17.5	17.5	20	18	18.3	15	17.5	15	15	15	15	15.4	19.1		
10	10	10	11.1	10.3	10	12.5	12.5	11.5	11.6	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	10	10.5	10.7	10.1		
10	10	10	10	10.0	10	12.5	11.1	11	11.2	9	10	10	10	10	10	9.8	9.3		
45-60	50	45-50	50	50.0	30	35-40	50	40-50	40.6	40	25-50	50	40	40	50	43.8	47.9		
45-60	50	45-50	50	50.0	40	40-45	40	50	43.1	40	50	50	40	40	40	43.3	46.3		
45-50	45	40-45	40	43.8	40	35-40	35-40	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	40	40	40	50	42.1	40.3		
																	\$		
\$ 2.63	\$1.50	\$4.13	\$2.75	2.75	\$4.50	\$2.65	.....	\$4.50	\$3.88	\$2.93	\$ 4.50	\$ 1.50	\$1.80	\$2.70	\$ 2.61	\$2.67	2.92	
15	15	20	15	16.3	20	15	15	20	17.5	25	25	15	15	15	20	19.2	12.7		
15	15	15	15	15.0	12.5	12.5	15	15	13.4	12.5	15	10	15	12	12	12.8	12.4		
14.50	15.00	14.00	14.25	14.44	.....	.....	7.50	.....	6.63	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.83
9.25	7.50	8.50	.....	.....	.....	4.75	5.75	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	5.75	.....	.....
9.25	9.50	9.00	8.00	8.63	.....	5.00	7.50	5.75	5.75	5.25	9.75	9.25	8.50	8.50	6.00	7.61	8.67	
10.00	7.00	8.50	.....	8.50	.....	4.00	5.00	7.00	5.33	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	8.51
8.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	7.38	.....	4.00	4.50	6.75	6.08	9.00	.....	6.00	5.25	5.50	.....	6.30	6.26
30	30	30	35	31.3	40	30	35	30	33.8	40	50	30	30	35	30	35.8	25.8		
15.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	21.25	17.50	22.00	35.00	18.00	21.63	30.00	20.00	12.00	15.00	14.00	20.00	16.08	17.44		
6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.63	18.00	15.00	7.00	12.00	.....	15.00	13.10	11.82	

to some extent. In Brandon and Victoria higher prices for milk were reported to be due to the scarcity of feed. Higher prices for the winter were expected in several cities. Advances occurred in butter, the high price of feed for cattle being reported as the cause.

Bread and flour were fairly steady as the wheat market was quiet. There were, however, some decreases in flour. Rice and tapioca were higher in several of the cities, rice being off the market in Sydney, N.S. Canned vegetables were higher in a few of the cities. Dried beans were somewhat high in some cities, 18c and 20c per pound prevailing. Sugar was again upward, 10c per pound being reached in nearly all the cities, while 12½c prevailed in some Western cities. There were several advances in tea.

Potatoes declined in many of the cities as the new crop came on, but there were advances in several localities in the Maritime Provinces, where loss through blight was reported. In Ontario and Quebec, prices were down to \$2.50 or \$3.00 in most of the localities. In some districts in Western Canada the prices were down to \$1.50 per bag, but in others a price as high as \$4.50 was quoted.

Coal, anthracite and bituminous, was still high and some further advances occurred; \$14.00-15.00 per ton was still quoted in the Maritime Provinces, and in Ontario and Quebec \$9.50 was the common price. Bituminous coal was also up to \$9.00-11.00 in these provinces. In the Western Provinces prices were little changed. Difficulty in transportation of coal was reported in Ontario. The higher cost of local delivery was also reported as a factor in causing high prices. At Nelson, B.C., a rise in coal was attributed to the higher wages paid to miners. The scarcity of coal increased the demand for wood, which was scarce in some cities.

Rent advanced in Vancouver, B.C., owing to the increased demand for houses of the better class. Higher rates

were also quoted in Toronto, Brantford and Lethbridge.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDERS.—No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat was steady throughout the month at \$2.40 per bushel in store at Port Arthur and Fort William, the price fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors. During the month, however, the prices of No. 2 and No. 3 grades gradually advanced to the fixed price for No. 1 although No. 3 is usually 6c or 8c lower than No. 1. In order to get supplies, however, millers paid the maximum price. In the last week of the month the price of No. 3 fell from \$2.40 to \$2.32. The price for the new crop after September 1 had not yet been set, but was expected to be considerably lower. At Toronto, Ontario winter wheat dropped from \$2.55-2.60 to \$2.15-2.20. Barley fell from \$1.25 to \$1.18 per bushel at Winnipeg. Winter oats fell from 78c to 62c. The United States crop of oats, and also of corn, was reported to be very large, so that, although the oat crop in Western Canada was short, the prices were easier. Flax seed rose from \$3.31 to \$3.49 per bushel. The markets in the United States were high and the maximum price of \$3.30 was cancelled. It was stated that the price might rise to \$4.00. Ontario oats, barley, peas, rye and American corn were off the market at Toronto. Hay declined in Montreal from \$11.00-11.50 to \$9.50-10.00, and at Toronto the price was down 50c to \$11.50-12.00. Straw also declined from \$9.00 to \$7.00-7.50. Bran and shorts advanced, the former from \$34.00 to \$36.00 per ton and the latter from \$41.00 to \$45.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Butchers' cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$10.00 per hundred at \$8.50-9.00. The supplies on the market were reported to be large. There was also a large supply of stockers and feeders as a result of the light crops expected. Many of these were shipped to the United States and some to Ontario where a large supply

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1917, JULY, 1917, AND AUGUST, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1899-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS					
		*Aug. 1917	July 1917	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	372.6	372.1	206.3	182.2	162.2	140.8
Grains, Western.....	4	306.5	305.6	195.9	159.6	151.6	126.8
Fodder.....	5	191.8	192.6	159.4	191.9	168.1	144.3
All.....	15	294.7	294.1	187.9	179.4	161.3	138.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	286.1	295.1	216.7	237.1	231.9	183.0
Hogs and Hog Products.....	6	316.1	315.0	224.8	172.1	178.9	173.3
Sheep and Mutton.....	3	239.9	243.5	213.6	176.4	166.8	139.6
Poultry.....	2	291.5	291.5	294.1	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	289.2	292.6	228.1	201.3	199.9	172.3
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	225.2	208.6†	169.4	141.6	140.5	139.7
IV.—FISH—							
Prepared fish.....	6	181.0	181.0	154.7	145.7	153.0	151.3
Fresh fish.....	3	209.0	209.0	163.7	140.0	158.4	149.7
All.....	9	190.4	190.4	157.7	143.8	154.8	150.7
V.—OTHER FOODS—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:—							
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	137.5	156.4	99.5	65.0	95.7	96.9
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	134.4	111.1	124.8	105.3	89.0	109.7
Dried fruits.....	4	207.5	210.9	153.4	127.4	121.7	111.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	466.9	474.6	394.5	154.0	176.1	158.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	221.9	212.5	123.5	87.2	100.3	101.8
All.....	18	258.1	292.3	155.6	111.4	116.7	115.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—							
Breadstuffs.....	10	272.9	270.2	168.7	152.7	130.7	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	151.7	151.7	127.9	121.9	112.5	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	231.3	208.6	163.4	143.3	105.9	113.3
Condiments.....	5	183.6	178.9	149.3	125.7	118.3	99.6
All.....	25	225.7	218.2	157.0	140.1	119.3	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES—							
Woolens.....	5	348.4	339.2	224.6	196.4	146.4	139.0
Cottons.....	4	235.3	235.5	162.5	127.6	141.0	147.5
Silks.....	3	128.2	126.3	113.6	85.9	93.6	89.4
Jutes.....	2	467.9	427.4	316.8	246.4	255.2	251.1
Flax products.....	4	289.7	289.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	159.8	155.7	132.5	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	274.1	266.2	195.6	156.8	138.7	132.0
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—							
Hides and Tallow.....	4	328.8	323.1	290.0	196.2	202.9	188.7
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	206.9	174.3	151.4	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	228.9	228.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	269.7	267.6	234.8	179.0	171.3	166.1
VIII.—METAL AND IMPLEMENTS—							
Iron and Steel.....	11	287.0	279.1	150.5	108.8	100.5	103.0
Other metals.....	12	269.7	276.6	215.4	195.6	124.7	130.1
Implements.....	10	200.7	198.7	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	254.5	253.6	169.9	156.8	111.5	113.9
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—							
Fuel.....	6	269.8	286.8	152.3	116.3	120.3	134.9
Lighting.....	4	109.9	109.9	86.8	90.0	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	205.8	216.1	126.1	105.8	108.6	117.8
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
Lumber.....	14	221.3	215.9	182.2	174.1	182.1	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	216.1	214.3†	154.0	120.0	109.8	112.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	259.6	256.0	199.9	161.6	140.4	142.9
All.....	48	230.3	232.6	175.6	147.9	139.8	141.9
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—							
Furniture.....	6	188.0	188.0	170.3	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and Glasswear.....	4	237.5	237.5	195.5	170.3	138.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	198.5	198.5	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	198.4	198.4	162.3	138.7	128.8	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	262.8	256.6	249.4	175.2	121.4	113.3
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—							
Raw furs.....	4	388.4	396.6	292.3	150.2	208.6	302.0
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	175.5	175.5	139.0	134.7	128.3	134.4
Sundries.....	7	196.5	193.4	142.6	116.0	106.5	111.1
All.....	17	234.2	234.9	176.6	130.6	138.2	164.3
All commodities.....	264†	245.0	242.6	180.7	151.5	136.3	134.1

*Preliminary figures. †Revised. ‡Seven commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

of feed was available. At Toronto, cattle were somewhat higher, the top price reported was from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per hundred. Beef, hindquarters, was steady at \$18.00-20.00, but forequarters eased off from \$12.00-13.00 to \$11.00-12.00. Plate beef was up to \$35.00 per barrel. Hogs rose from \$15.75 to \$17.75 in the three weeks, but fell off nearly \$2.00 per hundred when it was reported that imports of bacon into England would be allowed only through the buyers for the Government. Dressed hogs advanced from \$20.00-21.00 to \$22.50-24.00. Breakfast bacon rose from 24c to 36c per pound, but eased off slightly. Lard was slightly easier at 25c-26c. Sheep and mutton were steady, but lamb rose to \$20.00-22.00 in the last week. Fowls advanced about 1c per pound at 21c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, first creamery, rose from 39c to 42c per lb. at Montreal and from 38c to 43c at Toronto. Dairy butter rose from 35c to 37c. Cheese was steady at 21¾c, the rate fixed for export to England. Fresh eggs reached the highest prices on record for the season of the year advancing from 50c to 53c per dozen at Montreal. At Toronto current receipts rose from 42c to 45c per dozen. It was reported that owing to the high prices of feed, hens and chickens were being marketed, so that very high prices were expected for the end of the season and also for the winter season. Higher prices were expected for milk for the autumn season.

FISH.—The catch of the Lunenburg fleet was reported to be very good and from Newfoundland it was reported that the catch would exceed all records. Dealers were therefore uncertain as to where the surplus could be marketed. Until the catch dried, however, supplies for export were somewhat short. The price for large cod was up to \$10.00 per quintal; \$9.00 for small cod; and \$7.50 for haddock. The spring catch had not yet been delivered as the weather was unfavourable for drying. The market for lobsters for the summer season was

rather weak as the quality of the fish in the summer is not good for either canning or consumption while fresh. Shipping conditions also affected the market for canned lobsters. The demand from the United States has been disappointing.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Bananas eased off from the very high prices to \$2.50-3.50 per bunch. Lemons were higher at \$7.50-8.00, but oranges were easier at \$4.75. Dried fruits were steady. Cherries were higher at \$1.50 per basket toward the end of the season. Plums came in at 75-80c and declined to 35-55c. Raspberries rose from 13-18c per box to 20c. Potatoes were down to \$2.00-2.25 per bag at Montreal and Toronto. Beans and onions continued high. Canned peas rose to \$1.75 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES.—Winter wheat flour was 30c per barrel higher at \$12.40. Spring wheat flour, however, was unchanged until the end of the month. Tapioca rose to 15c per pound. Sugar was nearly 1c higher at \$9.44 per hundred. Maple sugar was slightly higher, and molasses rose from 75c to 84c per gallon. Glucose rose over \$1.00 per hundred in sympathy with the price of corn. Soda was higher at 3¼c per pound.

TEXTILES.—Ontario wool was slightly high for unwashed at 58-60c per pound. Knitted woollen underwear was up to \$18.00 per dozen. Raw cotton was slightly easier at 26.7c per pound. Gray cottons and coloured cottons averaged higher. Raw silk, Japan, was up to \$6.85-6.90 per pound, and Italian silk was unobtainable. Machine silk thread rose to \$10.00 per pound. Hessians were higher at \$17.22 per yard. Table oil-cloth rose to \$3.00 per piece.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—No. 1 beef-hides were up to 22c per pound. Leather was steady, but supplies were better. The demand for boots and leather was not so strong, owing to the high markets.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Some iron products advanced, coke tin plates and

cast steel as well as wrought iron scrap. Antimony, copper, lead and spelter were slightly down, but quicksilver and silver were upward.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Bituminous coal and coke in the Crow's Nest Pass district were higher. Furnace coal at Connelville was down about \$2.00 per ton at \$12.50-13.50 per ton. Anthracite coal was unchanged at Montreal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Pine shipping culls and box boards were higher. Spruce deals advanced to \$26.00 in New Brunswick. At St. John, the market for export to the United States fell off except for spruce boards. At Montreal, trade was also quiet, and the demand for shell box lumber was less. In the local markets in Ontario a good demand was reported, especially for prompt shipments. Soil pipe was higher and wire cloth, but copper wire was lower. Linseed oil advanced at \$1.50 per gallon, almost as high as in the spring.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—No change was reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Advances occurred in borax, caustic soda and soda ash, and glycerine but prices eased off in opium.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink skins eased off slightly. Hops and malt were steady. Raw rubber eased off $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ to 61c. Laundry starch advanced to 10 $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ per pound. Ground wood pulp eased off to \$40.00 per ton and sulphite was also about \$5.00 per ton lower.

Prices in Other Countries

The latest available statistics as to index numbers in retail and wholesale prices in other countries are given on page 723.

In the United Kingdom retail prices showed a slight decline at the end of July as compared with the end of June, mainly due to a substantial fall in potatoes from 1 $\frac{3}{4}\text{d}$. to 1d. per pound. There was also a drop in cheese, margarine and fish. In wholesale prices the drop at the end of July was described in the *Economist*, August 4, 1917:

The lower total figure is the result of heavy falls in cereals and meat and subsidiary foodstuffs, which substantially overbalance a further big rise in textiles. The downward movements are mainly in articles of necessary consumption. For example, imported wheat, home-grown barley, potatoes, beef, mutton, tea have declined. The fall has been conspicuous in tea, owing to the new supply arrangements, and potatoes, which owing to the first fruits of the new bounteous crop appearing on the market, are now only half the price at which they stood in the last week of June. Pork and Danish butter, on the other hand, have hardened in price. In the textile group, cotton prices still reflect the June crisis in the market, while silk and flax have also appreciated. Minerals were without feature. In the miscellaneous group, rubber rose 4d. on the month, and petroleum 1d., while tallow and certain chemicals moved upward.

In the United States, retail prices in July were somewhat lower than in June, there being decreases in beef, but increases in bacon and pork. Eggs were higher, but butter was lower. Milk was also higher. Bread was higher, but flour was lower. Potatoes declined considerably. Tea was up, but sugar was easier. In wholesale prices at the end of July increases appeared, as described in *Bradstreet's*, August 11, 1917:

While prices for vegetables have descended, and although the upward flight of quotations for iron and steel has been checked, the broad swing of commodities, viewed collectively, is still toward a higher range. Ease in this or that particular respect is more than offset by advances in other directions, and while governmental control of prices will soon become a fact, buying by the Government had actually tended to make for higher quotations to the ordinary consumer. Suspension of speculative activities in cereals has been offset by such factors as lateness of harvesting, good cash demand and the indisposition of the farmers to sell. Although range-pastured cattle have been rushed to market from drought-stricken sections of Montana, Kansas, Wyoming and Texas, prime grade animals continue to mount in price, and farmers in the Eastern states have to get higher prices for milk, while seasonal conditions have diminished supplies of eggs, thereby making them dearer. But the story of prices is not one that requires detailed explanations, the facts being so patent. Indeed, the situation may be epitomized by saying that, whether one looks to cereals, hogs, or beeves, butter, codfish or mackerel, leather or textiles; alcohol or tobacco, the trends are alike, however much they may vary in degree. Some ease in cereals is anticipated when crops get moving, and the action of the Government with regard to prices is being awaited with interest.

In Switzerland, retail food prices on March 1, 1917, were 6 per cent higher than in December, 1916, and 57.3 per cent higher than in June, 1914, while other necessities advanced 13.9 per cent and 64.2 per cent respectively, as reported by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living.

WAR PRICES,—A REVIEW OF THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE rise in prices which set in at the beginning of the war in nearly all parts of the world, "taking off" from the already high levels reached by 1913, continued steadily, save for slight and temporary recessions, but, toward the end of 1916, the movement acquired a steepness and rapidity in the prices of foods, fuel and other necessities of life which created a serious situation in many countries. Behind certain illusive phenomena, which in many cases obscure the real causes, there are fundamental facts of inadequate supplies, insistent and inelastic demand, and costly transportation by sea and land. The short crops all over the world in 1916, the increasing scarcity of coal, the exhaustion of supplies of raw materials, with increasing consumption for military needs, all tended to bring about a condition of scarcity and underproduction, especially of the necessities of life. The greatest precautions were taken by Governments, and trading organizations under their control, to safeguard supplies, to economize consumption, to facilitate transportation and other means of distribution and to stimulate further production in order that stocks might not be exhausted before new supplies would be available.

The International Institute of Agriculture, to which official reports are made from nearly all countries, early gave a general warning as to the short supplies of wheat and other food-stuffs owing to the serious decrease in production during the 1916 crop season, it being probable, however, that the unusually large surplus from the abundant 1915 crops would enable supplies to hold out till the 1917 crop would be available. In coal, production had fallen off in many countries and transportation had become extremely difficult and costly, by sea on account of increasing

scarcity of ships, as shipbuilding had fallen off considerably and losses were numerous, and by land in some cases there were also difficulties, because the efficiency of roads and rolling stock had suffered from the increased traffic in carrying the 1915 crops and great quantities of war supplies, repairs and replacements being postponed. In raw materials, while consumption was increasing, production was not keeping up in many lines and stocks were being rapidly used up. In metals and chemicals the demand for munitions and the resulting high prices had greatly stimulated production, but consumption had also increased, and though there were some price recessions, levels were still far above those before the war.

The only countries where prices tended downward were Australia and New Zealand, where extremely high levels had been reached (especially in the former) as a result of dry weather for the 1914-1915 crop. The 1915-1916 crops were, however, much larger and as transportation to Europe was difficult and very costly, some commodities receded in price. This is an instance where a condition which threatened Europe with serious shortage lowered prices at the Antipodes. Measures were taken by the governments of Australia and New Zealand, intended to steady prices and regulate supplies, with a view to facilitating export of the surplus and safeguarding the home supply and the interests of the producers.

In all other countries steep advances occurred during the autumn of 1916 and continued during the first half of 1917. The advances were greatest in those countries shut off from normal sources of supply or which obtained large quantities from distant countries by sea. In Austria and Germany, practically in a condition

of blockade, prices and supplies were largely placed under government control and accurate information as to the prices at which goods might be obtained has not been available. Calculations made by the British Board of Trade, from quotations in official journals and based on standards of consumption reported in official investigations, showed retail food prices in Germany and Austria early in 1916 to be more than double

those ruling before the war; more rigid control and shorter rations in the principal foods were therefore enforced. In Great Britain, foods during the first half of 1916 were nearly 50 per cent higher than before the war, and by July, 1917, were twice as dear. In Holland the advances were somewhat similar, but in France and Italy were somewhat less. In Canada the rise in food was only 14 per cent by July,

TABLE SHOWING IMPORTANT CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES, 1914-1917.

	1914		1915		1916		1917	
	January	July	January	July	January	July	January	July
Wheat, No. 1, Northern, per bu., Winnipeg	\$.85	\$.89½	1.38½	1.40	1.27½	1.15	1.84½	2.40
Wheat, No. 1, Northern, per bu., Duluth	.86	.91	1.30½	1.40½	1.32½	1.11½	1.96½	2.70
Wheat, No. 1, Northern, per bu., Liverpool	1.04½	1.07½	1.74	1.67½	2.04½	1.67½	2.70½	2.62
Flour, first spring wheat patents, per bbl. Toronto	5.30	5.70	7.30	7.20	7.20	6.70	10.10	13.10
Flour, standard patent, in wood, per bbl., Minneapolis	4.45	4.35-	6.65-	6.60-	6.70-	5.80-	9.20-	13.10-
Flour, household, per lb., London	4.60	4.65	6.95	7.10	6.90	6.30	9.70	14.40
Bread, average price, per lb., Canada	.024	.024	.041	.025	.045	.040	.052	.053
Bread, average price, per lb., Canada	.043	.042	.045	.049	.044	.047	.061	.074
" " " " " United States	.055	.055	.060	.063	.062	.062	.070	.088
" " " " " Great Britain	.035	.035	.039	.041	.042	.042	.052	.058
Beef, dressed, hindquarters, per 100 lbs., Toronto	15.00-	15.00-	13.50-	15.00-	13.00-	17.00-	15.00-	18.00-
Beef, carcass, fresh per lb., Chicago	16.00	17.00	14.50	16.00	14.00	18.00	17.00	20.0
Beef, Scotch sides, per lb. London	.12½	.12½	.12	.12½	.11½	.14	.13	.15½
Bacon, breakfast, per lb., Montreal	.134	.149	.167	.144	.165	.238	.248	.307
Bacon, short ribs, per lb. Chicago	.17-	.16-	.16-	.19-	.18-	.24½	.27-	.34
Bacon, American, per lb., London	.19	.17½	.18	.21	.22	.25	.17	.23½
Butter, creamery, finest, per lb., Montreal	.12½	.12½	.11½	.11½	.12	.14	.17	.23½
Potatoes, per bag, Toronto	.163½	.154½	.184	.159	.185	.187	.230	.273
Wool, Ontario, washed, per lb., Toronto	.28½	.23½	.30-	.27½	.34½	.29½	.43-	.36-
Cotton, raw, upland middling, per 100 lbs., New York	.29	.23½	.30½	.27½	.35	.29½	.43½	.36½
Leather sole, for jobbing, per lb., Toronto	.95-	1.50	.65-	.60-	1.85	1.90	2.50	3.00
Iron, pig, per ton, Montreal	1.00	.75	.75	.75	.65	.47-	.42-	.65-
Spelter, zinc, per lb., Toronto	.25½	.26½	.28-	.36-	.40-	.52	.45	.70
Coke, furnace, Connellsville, per ton at ovens	.27½	.28½	.31	.41	.44	.52	.45	.70
Coal, anthracite, egg, per ton, Montreal	12.50	13.25	7.80	9.60	12.50	14.30	17.45	27.40
Lumber, spruce, deals, per M., St. John	.36-	.36-	.38-	.38-	.38-	.50-	.67-	.67-
Paris, green, per lb., Toronto	.37	.37	.40	.40	.40	.51	.68	.68
Carbolic acid, crystal, per lb., Toronto	19.50-	19.00-	19.00-	19.75-	23.00-	24.50-	28.00	40.00-
Caustic soda, per 100 lbs., Montreal	21.00	20.00	19.75	20.00	24.00	25.50	50.00	50.00
Rubber, raw, Para Islands, fine, per lb., New York	.05	.05½	.06	.28	.21	.15	.13½	.12½
Pulp, sulphite, bleached, per ton, Montreal	1.75	1.75-	1.60	1.60	3.00	2.50-	8.00	14.50-
Rope, manilla, pure, per lb., Toronto	6.80	6.40	6.70	6.40	6.65	6.75	7.10	8.40-
Paris, green, per lb., Toronto	15.50	15.25	18.50	15.50	21.00	19.00	20.50	20.50
Carbolic acid, crystal, per lb., Toronto	.20½	.19	.18½	.25	.40	.44	.45	.55
Caustic soda, per 100 lbs., Montreal	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.40	7.25	7.50	6.50	7.50
Rubber, raw, Para Islands, fine, per lb., New York	.60-	.57-	.70-	.53-	.80-	.59	.70	.61-
Pulp, sulphite, bleached, per ton, Montreal	.61	.58	.72	.64	.82	.59	.70	.61½
Rope, manilla, pure, per lb., Toronto	58.00-	55.00-	57.00-	54.00-	68.00	150.00-	160.00-	120.00-
Rope, manilla, pure, per lb., Toronto	60.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	68.00	150.00-	170.00	130.00
Rope, manilla, pure, per lb., Toronto	.16	.15	.14	.16	.17½	.22½	.27	.37

1916, and in the United States was only 9 per cent, but by June, 1917, retail food prices in Canada had risen 60 per cent since the beginning of the war. Exact comparisons between countries are impossible as the customs of the people and the standards of consumption vary according to climatic and other conditions. The index numbers above noted are, however, those calculated by the various governments to show the change in the general levels of prices from time to time.

By midsummer of 1917 further measures for control had been taken in many countries. Food and Fuel Controllers were appointed in Canada. In the United States legislation was introduced into Congress to confer on the President powers to control supplies and to fix prices through a Food Administrator, and meanwhile arrangements were made for the necessary organization. When the 1917 crops began to influence the markets and measures taken by various governments were expected to affect prices and supplies, it appeared that further steep advances in the general level might be obviated.

In former wars very high price levels have been experienced as operations of war required an increasing share of the products of industry and the efforts of the people. In England during the Napoleonic wars, the highest point was reached in 1809, at the crisis of the war, after which prices declined. The Sauerbeck index number, now continued in the *London Statist*, was estimated to have advanced from 130 in 1803 to 190 in 1809, falling to 110 in 1816. During the Crimean war the index number rose from 75 in 1851 to 101 in 1855 and to 105 in 1857, and again reached 105 in 1864 during the American Civil War. After the Franco-Prussian war there was a rise in prices and 111 was reached in 1873. Before the present war this index number had risen from 61 in 1896 to 85 in 1913, but averaged 137 for 1916 and reached 179.3 for June, 1917. In the United States the index number of wholesale prices

of the Bureau of Labour Statistics rose from 141.0 in 1860 to 317.5 in 1864. In France an index number of wholesale prices published by the Ministry of Labour rose from 133 in 1869 to 137 in 1870 and 148 in 1871.

The chief factor to be noted in price movements during a war is the enormous increase in the demand for goods of nearly every variety as contrasted with the decrease in the production of many necessities of life. Since governments have unlimited credit, in theory at least (and power to commandeer supplies in their own and occupied territory), civilian needs come second and the Government demand has full effect in bidding for the supplies available, thus raising prices greatly when there is scarcity. The diversion of men to the armies and to the production of goods for the operations of war reduces the production of goods for other purposes unless means are found for maintaining this, for instance, by recourse to more female labour, greater use of machinery, development of new resources, etc. These measures have been adopted in the present war with considerable success in many countries and in respect to many commodities, being applied most, however, to the production of munitions. Increases have appeared in the acreage of crops, in numbers of hogs and other livestock marketed, in production of metals, and of coal in some cases, in the output of butter and cheese, but are usually accompanied by decreases in some other line of production, immediate or prospective.

It has been pointed out that existing capital can be used for war production only to a limited extent, as, where supplies of raw materials on hand can be utilized for war materials or finished goods may be traded, through export, etc., for war supplies, or replacements and extensions may be postponed in favour of production of war supplies. Buildings and equipment must undergo alterations before being used for war production. It has been enunciated with increasing earnestness and persistence by not only economists, but the highest

financial authorities, that a most important factor in the rise in prices has been the inflation of purchasing power, that is an increase in the monetary supply without a corresponding increase in the goods for sale. In former wars the issue of irredeemable paper money in large and increasing quantities was a prominent feature—notably in France during the Revolutionary War and in the United States during the Civil War. In the present war, however, except perhaps in Russia, over-issues of paper money have not been marked, but the inflation of bank credit as a result of the large government loans has been stated to have a similar effect in causing advances in prices when issued in greater volume than can be paid for by the public out of current savings, as such issues involve increased bank deposits, loans, the circulation of cheques, drafts and other forms of effective purchasing power. Inflation of purchasing power due to the increased gold supply in certain countries has also, it is claimed, been an important factor, especially in the United States and Sweden, because such stocks of gold lead banks to give increased loans in order to prevent such large sums of money from lying idle in their vaults.

Taxation has also been a factor in raising prices, especially indirect taxes, such as customs and excise duties, which are added to the prices of goods by the dealers. In some cases other taxes also increase the cost of production or are added to the price directly or indirectly. Taxes which curtail consumption, however, tend to lower prices by thus conserving the stock of goods which would otherwise be depleted. High freight and insurance rates have also proved to be considerable items in adding to the cost of goods during war, not only in the case of imports, but home produced goods of similar commodities often rise accordingly. Government control of freight, of imports, and even of home production and prices has therefore in many cases been put into force.

Regulation of prices by governments and control of supplies began early in the war and extended rapidly during the latter part of 1916 and early part of 1917. In Europe, in districts considerably and immediately affected by war conditions, action was often necessary to prevent the complete exhaustion of supplies of foods and raw materials or in some cases to prevent the shipment of war supplies. Embargoes on exports of various goods, but especially foods, munitions, and materials useful in their production were put into force to some extent by nearly all countries. Maximum prices for the principal foods were set by the local officials in many localities under authority from the Government or in accordance with existing laws or customs. The interruption in trade relations, caused by the war, however, soon made more comprehensive measures necessary. Neutrals could not import foods and materials freely lest they should be transhipped to the enemy of the producer or of a blockading power. Governments, therefore, found it necessary to make arrangements for the import of necessary supplies to their peoples and such agreements often made advantageous the supervision or control of supplies and production at home as well as of import, export and transportation.

In Great Britain practically the entire sugar supply, normally obtained from Europe, was cut off and the Government made purchases in other parts of the world, setting the prices at which it was sold to the public. In meat, the large quantities required for the army soon made it necessary to take over the refrigerator ships and to buy the output of producers in South America, Australia and New Zealand. Similar measures were later applied to wool, wheat, etc. In Austria and Germany the shortage in the grain crops in 1914 led to regulations for increasing the supply of bread by the use of potato and other flour in order to make the supply last until the 1915 crop would be available. Restrictions in the use of

meats, feeds, etc., were also made. The fixing of maximum prices in many goods made supervision of production and trade necessary. The large crops of 1915 throughout the world simplified the problem of food supply, except in Germany where the crops were short, but the short 1916 crops made it again very difficult in all countries. Most countries in Europe established a department of the government whose duty it was to supervise the production of foods and other necessities, to take stocks, promote production, facilitate distribution, secure supplies abroad and provide for transportation. The trade in necessities of life was subject to regulations as to prices, profits of dealers, quantities allowed each family, restrictions on consumption, and in many cases prices were fixed from producer to consumer. For instance, in France the government fixed the price of wheat, and imported supplies which it sold at such maximum prices, the treasury bearing the loss. Prices of flour and bread were also fixed, so that bread advanced in price very little. Meat was similarly imported and sold at less than cost through co-operative stores, etc.

Retail Prices in Canada

The greatest advances in retail food prices appeared in bread and flour in the early part of the war, but by the summer of 1916 these were almost as low as just before the war. From that date, however, until May, 1917, prices advanced steadily, reaching a level almost twice as high as that in 1914. Bread was up to 8 cents per pound in most of the cities and in some reached 10 cents. Flour reached about the same price per pound. The chief feature of the food market, however, from the autumn of 1916 to June, 1917, was the great scarcity of potatoes, especially in Ontario and Quebec, but prices were very high throughout the Dominion, large quantities being shipped from New Brunswick and the Western Provinces where the crops were large. In many cities in Ontario the price was up to \$5.00 per bag in the spring when the

planting of the new crop was taking place. Prices of other fresh vegetables were equally high. Beans were also very scarce, being unobtainable at times, and 20 cents per pound was quoted in many of the cities.

In meat the advances were not so great, but sirloin steak averaged about 32c per pound in the early summer. Fresh pork was also about 30c per pound, and breakfast bacon was higher than 40c in many of the cities. Eggs had reached a very high level at the end of 1916, being as high as 85c in some of the cities. Storage eggs averaged 45c in January, 1917. In the spring the prices fell, but were still much higher than the prices of previous years, not falling lower than 30c in most of the cities. Milk, butter and cheese were very high in the winter and had not fallen substantially in the spring as feed was very dear and production was not large. The fixing of the price of cheese in England by the Government set a greatly lower level for export from Canada and kept the price down. Milk, however, was 10c per quart in many of the cities and was as high as 12c and 15c in some, even during the summer. Butter averaged 50c per pound in the winter and did not recede below 40c except in a few cities.

Rice and tapioca advanced considerably also, the demand being increased by the high prices for other foods and the cost of transportation from Asia adding to the price. Evaporated apples and prunes were somewhat higher than in previous years, but averaged about 15c. Sugar was up to 10c per pound, somewhat higher than in the fall of 1914 and the early part of 1915. Black tea had advanced since the beginning of the war, the previous prices reaching from 30c to 40c, and early in 1917 prices advanced 2c, and in the spring about 4c. The use of cheap grades, however, tended to keep down the retail prices for tea in common use. Coffee changed in price very little as the European markets were, to a great extent, closed to the exports from Brazil.

Quantity	1910				1911				1912				1913				1914				1915				1916				1917				Aug.
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July						
Beef, sirloin steak...	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	46.4	49.0	49.0	49.4	50.2	47.2	48.4	52.6	52.4	52.8	54.0	56.2	58.0	61.2	63.2	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	62.6						
Beef, chuck roast...	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	33.0	33.0	33.6	34.0	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	43.4						
Veal, roast...	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.6	17.1	17.1	17.6	18.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	23.8							
Pork, roast...	16.8	17.8	17.8	19.1	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	28.0							
Mutton, roast...	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.5	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	28.8							
Pork, roast, fresh...	17.8	17.8	17.8	19.5	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	28.8							
Pork, salt, mess...	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.2	37.0	37.0	37.4	38.0	35.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	30.0							
Bacon, breakfast...	17.8	17.8	17.8	19.5	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	30.6							
Lard, pure leaf...	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.4	26.4	27.0	27.0	27.4	28.0	25.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	54.1							
Eggs, fresh...	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	38.2	38.2	38.6	39.0	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	40.2							
Eggs, storage...	28.4	27.9	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	40.4							
Milk...	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	53.4	53.4	51.0	54.0	55.2	54.6	52.2	51.0	52.2	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	41.2							
Butter, dairy...	52.0	53.0	53.4	58.0	61.0	59.0	59.0	49.8	59.0	61.8	66.2	56.2	60.8	66.2	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	60.0							
Butter, creamery...	31.9	31.9	31.7	33.9	35.0	34.7	34.7	30.0	34.7	35.0	37.9	32.6	35.1	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	55.2							
Cheese, old...	18.5	17.2	19.5	20.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	22.0	22.5	23.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	44.9							
Bread, plain, white...	17.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.5	22.0	22.6	21.1	22.4	23.3	23.6	26.1	28.5	30.1	33.8	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	44.9							
Cheese, new...	66.0	64.5	60.0	62.0	64.2	64.5	63.0	67.5	67.5	72.0	73.2	79.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	30.1							
Flour, family...	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	30.1							
Rolls, oats...	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.5	22.0	24.5	26.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	110.0							
Rice, good, medium...	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.6	13.2	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	69.0							
Beans, hand picked...	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	11.8	13.2	13.8	14.3	14.8	16.9	18.3	19.4	20.8	24.4	25.0	25.6	26.8	30.5	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	72.2							
Apples, evaporated...	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.0	13.1	13.7	12.1	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.5	13.3	13.4	13.4	14.6	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	36.0							
Prunes, medium...	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	19.1							
Sugar, granulated...	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	30.2	32.9	32.4	31.9	30.0	31.2	34.0	38.4	36.8	36.4	38.4	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.4	38.6	40.4							
Sugar, yellow...	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	10.4	10.2	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	13.8	14.4	16.0	17.0	16.8	17.6	18.6	19.0	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	36.0							
Tea, black...	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.0							
Tea, green...	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.6							
Coffee...	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1							
Potatoes...	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	38.0	43.3	50.3	35.3	31.7	32.0	29.3	35.0	47.0	61.5	58.6	64.7	78.3	98.7	99.0	126.0	127.0	118.2	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3							
Vinegar, white wine...	3 pt.																																
ALL FOODS	\$5.954	\$7.138	\$7.359	\$7.337	\$7.729	\$7.505	\$7.417	\$7.983	\$7.983	\$7.967	\$7.793	\$7.797	\$7.815	\$8.279	\$8.339	\$8.457	\$9.285	\$10.272	\$10.483	\$10.695	\$11.819	\$11.894	\$11.818	\$11.818	\$11.818	\$11.818							
Starch, laundry...	3 lb.	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1							
Coal anthracite...	1 1/2 ton	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	52.1	53.2	53.9	54.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	51.2	53.2	53.5	54.7	57.9	64.0	65.7	66.6	64.7	64.8	67.3	63.2	67.7	67.7							
Coal bituminous...	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.0	38.4	38.0	37.2	38.0	38.0	37.2	37.2	37.2	36.9	37.7	38.0	39.9	39.9	47.7	50.4	51.1	50.8	50.8	53.8	54.2	54.2								
Wood, hard, best...	38.8	41.4	43.2	42.5	42.9	43.8	42.5	42.6	42.5	44.1	41.7	41.5	41.9	43.0	45.7	47.9	49.0	45.7	49.0	50.6	51.7	51.9	52.0	53.2	53.2								
Wood, soft...	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.0	32.1	34.2	31.8	31.5	31.2	31.4	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	31.6	32.7	33.7	36.1	36.9	37.6	39.4	39.7	39.1	39.1								
Coal Oil...	1 gal	24.4	23.1	23.7	23.9	24.4	23.5	24.1	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.2	23.3	24.5	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.8							
Fuel and lighting...		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.926	\$1.890	\$1.809	\$1.809	\$1.794	\$1.836	\$1.828	\$1.854	\$1.859	\$1.876	\$1.963	\$2.134	\$2.239	\$2.268	\$2.270	\$2.302	\$2.379	\$2.343	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.40							
Rent...		\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.850	\$4.825	\$4.545	\$4.545	\$4.545	\$4.370	\$4.170	\$4.099	\$3.98	\$3.978	\$3.977	\$4.040	\$4.050	\$4.040	\$4.160	\$4.265	\$4.340	\$4.360	\$4.37	\$4.36	\$4.36	\$4.36							
Grand total...		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.463	\$14.136	\$14.164	\$14.469	\$14.265	\$13.789	\$13.765	\$13.660	\$14.140	\$14.208	\$14.406	\$15.376	\$16.464	\$16.778	\$17.158	\$17.342	\$18.500	\$18.368	\$18.478	\$18.478	\$18.478							

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT BY PROVINCES.

ALL FOODS

Province.	1914				1915				1916				1917			
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	7.278	7.245	7.701	7.851	7.393	7.628	7.908	8.265	8.478	8.466	8.774	10.166	10.425	10.567	10.635
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	6.338	6.510	6.543	6.806	6.612	6.597	6.693	7.034	7.456	7.367	7.796	8.63	8.75	8.943	9.09
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.896	7.130	7.041	7.502	7.204	7.045	7.652	8.289	8.410	8.407	8.873	9.919	10.152	10.379	10.690
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.908	6.870	7.277	7.035	6.916	7.404	8.029	8.263	8.221	8.949	10.028	10.317	10.588	10.653
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.265	7.287	7.288	7.772	8.134	8.295	8.551	9.405	10.347	10.619	10.864	11.445
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.703	7.820	7.970	7.763	7.807	8.267	8.439	8.563	8.349	8.807	9.796	10.112	10.383	10.745
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.364	8.332	8.397	8.009	8.465	8.302	8.673	9.305	10.453	10.337	10.365	10.581
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.672	7.973	7.784	8.464	8.314	8.259	8.204	8.305	10.328	10.687	10.865	10.753
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	9.585	8.985	8.988	8.041	8.706	8.498	8.014	9.793	10.639	10.181	10.896	11.144

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Province.	1914				1915				1916				1917			
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.640	1.502	1.533	1.486	1.562	1.556	1.553	1.578	1.585	1.603	1.780	1.995	1.998	2.061	2.082
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.526	1.486	1.486	1.630	1.500	1.548	1.564	1.739	1.742	1.815	1.816	1.939	2.079
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.819	1.805	1.738	1.733	1.798	1.853	1.869	1.981	2.074	2.187	2.244	2.267
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.885	1.820	1.767	1.786	1.809	1.799	1.763	1.729	1.821	2.152	2.498	2.431
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.814	1.814	1.791	1.871	1.791	1.778	1.764	1.775	1.785	1.889	2.116	2.139	2.255	2.249
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.352	2.362	2.369	2.329	2.322	2.391	2.326	2.265	2.263	2.460	2.546	2.546	2.648
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.622	2.625	2.625	2.620	2.682	2.389	2.373	2.380	2.473	2.668	2.690	2.680
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.623	1.761	1.749	1.750	1.754	1.687	1.647	1.720	1.709	1.710	1.661	1.660
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.315	2.341	2.417	2.321	2.354	2.324	2.415	2.061	2.21	2.232	2.241	2.274

RENT

Province.	1914				1915				1916				1917			
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.79	3.92	4.30	4.275	4.275	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.28	3.012	3.452	3.450	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.53	3.900	3.640	3.582	3.600	3.547	3.547	3.547	3.547	3.547	3.547	3.547
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.245	4.245	4.390	4.220	4.070	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.15	6.58	7.50	6.875	6.875	6.438	5.812	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.19	9.58	8.905	8.892	7.975	6.405	6.095	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470
Alberta.....	5.63	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.687	7.970	7.975	6.720	5.970	5.845	5.405	5.217	5.217	5.217	5.217	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.02	6.12	7.12	15.40	5.750	5.200	5.272	4.125	4.660	5.489	4.017	4.017	3.928	3.928	3.928

The cost of a family budget of staple foods, therefore, showed an increase from \$7.42 in July, 1914, to \$7.98 in July, 1915, to \$8.46 in 1916, and to \$11.62 in 1917, but as high as \$10.76 had been reached in April and \$11.89 in June, 1917. Bread, potatoes and dairy products accounted for the chief increase from the summer of 1916 to midsummer, 1917. In the spring and summer of 1915 potatoes were the cheapest in years and tended to keep down the cost of the budget for that period.

In fuel, coal was comparatively steady from 1914 until midsummer, 1916, showing, however, a slight rise; while wood and coal oil showed a slight decrease in the average. A scarcity, however, developed in the autumn of 1916 and the prices of both anthracite and bituminous coal rose steeply and steadily from month to month until February, 1917, when the supplies were almost unobtainable at times in some cities. The scarcity and high prices were particularly noticeable in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In the latter, transportation from the United States by sea was difficult owing to scarcity of ships, and in the former region railway congestion and car shortage as well as scarcity of coal supply in the United States led to a serious situation. The production of bituminous coal in Nova Scotia had also fallen off as many of the miners had enlisted, but at the same time consumption of coal in the munitions industry was considerably increased. In the prairie provinces and in British Columbia the scarcity of coal was not so acute, except for a time in the winter and spring owing to a suspension of mining in the Crow's Nest Pass district and the neighbouring parts of Alberta towards the end of 1915 and the spring of 1917. Prices did not, however, advance to the same extent in Western Canada as in Eastern Canada as mining was soon resumed. The increased demand for wood owing to the scarcity and high price of coal was followed by higher prices for wood, labour being scarce and wages high, while trans-

portation in some cases was also difficult. Coal oil rose about 3c per gallon in the average from the summer of 1916 to July, 1917.

In rent great decreases had occurred toward the end of 1914 and early in 1915, particularly in Western Canada, and also in the manufacturing cities of Ontario, owing to the industrial depression which became severe at the beginning of the war. As the production of war supplies of all kinds increased during 1915, industrial conditions improved and employment became plentiful, wages rose in some occupations and rents advanced as vacant houses were again taken. In Western Canada there were still many vacant houses in some cities as improvement in industry had not been so great and the construction which had characterized 1912 and 1913 had not been resumed. Throughout the Dominion, therefore, rents averaged lower in 1917 than before the war, but were substantially higher than in 1915. The lowest point was at the end of 1915 and the beginning of 1916.

Wholesale Prices in Canada

The advance in grain, especially wheat, was the chief feature of the movement in wholesale prices during the early part of the war, but metals and chemicals soon began to advance also, and rose very steeply about the end of 1915. There was, however, a considerable fall in zinc as production had been greatly increased on account of the high prices in the spring. From June, 1915, to August, 1916, the prices of foods were comparatively steady owing to the large crops of 1915, but cheese, butter, fish and meats constantly tended to move higher. The short crops of 1916, however, caused such a prospective shortage in foods that the advances in these lines were the feature of the prices movement during the latter part of 1916 and the first six months of 1917, although considerable advances appeared in nearly all groups.

In all the food groups the index numbers indicated the highest levels in May,

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1910 TO AUGUST, 1917.
(Average Prices 1890—1899-100).

	1914				1915				1916				1917*			
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9	140.9	145.4	150.4	167.1	191.7	204.0	191.2	161.1	181.0	177.0
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9	140.9	145.4	150.4	167.1	191.7	204.0	191.2	161.1	181.0	177.0
II.—Animals and Meats.....	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2	194.2	194.8	195.7	187.6	177.9	185.4	195.0	187.3	196.3	218.1
III.—Dairy Products.....	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.4	179.9	148.6	131.3	162.6	177.5	160.7	141.2	172.1	186.7	170.1
IV.—Fish.....	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	149.7	153.9	157.4	143.9	159.7	160.0	145.2	137.9	151.9	163.7	171.4
V.—Other Foods:—	111.5	129.9	134.1	119.6	118.1	110.7	125.2	136.8	131.2	111.6	115.1	114.7	103.5	122.2	109.6	173.5
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	111.5	129.9	134.1	119.6	118.1	110.7	125.2	136.8	131.2	111.6	115.1	114.7	103.5	122.2	109.6	173.5
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.7	112.2	13.3	115.2	119.4	139.7	112.9	112.6	112.5	133.5	133.4	143.9	138.8	143.2	147.3	153.6
VI.—Textiles.....	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	140.2	135.2	133.6	132.8	134.2	126.1	145.5	153.4	160.6	174.2	186.1
VII.—Hides, Leather, Boots & Shoes....	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.5	168.1	172.5	173.6	173.0	178.1	179.5	176.3	183.1	193.5	207.6
VIII.—Metals and Implements:—	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	198.4	215.3
(a) Metals.....	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	198.4	215.3
(b) Implements.....	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	107.5	110.6	113.2	114.2	116.6	134.8
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9	103.8	113.6	113.7	109.0	108.9	107.6	106.2	109.8	122.0	124.4	125.6
X.—Building Materials:—	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7	183.5	182.4	183.2	180.8	178.0	176.7	174.1	174.5	178.1	182.4
(a) Lumber.....	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7	183.5	182.4	183.2	180.8	178.0	176.7	174.1	174.5	178.1	182.4
(b) Miscellaneous.....	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9	114.0	113.3	110.8	109.9	108.2	111.2	120.3	118.9	132.4	152.5
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1	140.2	140.8	140.6	142.4	142.9	150.4	162.1	161.7	193.9	198.9
XI.—House Furnishings.....	110.6	111.0	114.5	126.2	129.5	135.5	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.9	131.9	135.2	138.7	146.7	148.7
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.....	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3	111.1	111.6	111.6	116.4	135.0	159.2	174.2	224.8	250.4	260.9
XIII.—Miscellaneous:—	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	305.1	161.9	226.5	241.3	235.0	172.5	121.8	133.8	144.0	153.1	269.6	295.7
(a) Furs, raw.....	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	305.1	161.9	226.5	241.3	235.0	172.5	121.8	133.8	144.0	153.1	269.6	295.7
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.....	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9	135.6	138.8	138.4	128.3	133.6	137.9	135.8	134.7	135.1	136.7	143.5
(c) Sundries.....	118.0	110.3	104.3	113.1	108.5	116.6	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	113.6	113.8	120.9	135.1	139.9	142.1
All commodities.....	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1	148.0	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	172.1	181.0

*Preliminary figures.

1917, but there were slight advances thereafter as the early production of 1917 began to affect the markets at the end of 1916. Eggs had been up to 70c per dozen, and although lower afterwards, continued much above previous high levels, 35c being the lowest price during the season. Farmers obtained as much as 30c per gallon for milk. Cattle reached 12c per pound and hogs were 17c per pound in the summer months. Wheat was up to \$3.00 per bushel in May and flour was up to \$15.00 per barrel. Potatoes were over \$4.50 per bag. Cheese was as high as 27½c per pound. Codfish rose to 9c per pound and haddock to 8c. Salt fish were off the market for some time. Bananas reached record prices at \$4.00 per bunch. Currants and prunes were very high at 23c and 13c, but California raisins were comparatively low at 11c per pound. Dry beans reached \$9.25 per bushel and were almost unobtainable at times. Onions were quoted as high as \$10.00 per 100 pounds. Canned corn, peas and tomatoes had been a short pack in 1916, and prices were twice as high as in previous years, tomatoes reaching \$2.50 per dozen, peas \$1.50, and corn \$2.35. Tea, black, reached 44c wholesale for a medium grade. Sugar rose to 8½c per pound and molasses to 75c per gallon. Cream of tartar had been high since the beginning of the war at 40-50c, but now reached 60c, and pepper rose to 38c. Table salt rose from \$25.00 per barrel in January, 1917, to \$3.42 in July.

In materials, wool had risen steeply as the war proceeded and the demands for military needs continued to increase. By the beginning of 1916 Ontario wool was up to 45c per lb., but reached 50c in May and 70c in July. In the same month of 1914 the price was 28½c per pound. Cotton had fallen on the outbreak of the war from 13c per pound to 8c, but recovered during 1915 and 1916, between January and July rising from 17½c to 27½c. Raw silk had fallen during 1914 and 1915 to \$2.50 per pound, but recovered, reaching

\$7.00 per pound in May and being unobtainable at New York in July. Jute similarly reached nearly 13c per pound and flax fibre was up to 33-38c. Hides rose to 25c per pound at the end of 1916, but eased off to 70c per pound.

In metals, iron and steel were upward after the middle of 1915, but not so steeply until a year later, when supplies became unobtainable to a great extent, buying for railroads and shipbuilding as well as for munitions and machinery being a factor. The rise was accelerated during 1917. Pig iron rose from \$28.00 per ton in January to \$50.00 in June, while Bessemer iron reached \$62.00. All iron and steel goods advanced considerably. Other metals had risen greatly during 1915 and some recessions occurred, zinc, antimony, and quicksilver falling as production increased. Lead was steeply upward during 1917, rising from 9½c per lb. in January to 15½c in June. Tin became very scarce and rose from 48c to 65c per lb.

In fuel, scarcity became acute, not only during the winter for household supplies, but steam coal for factories and railroads was difficult to obtain and at more than double pre-war prices in many districts. Furnace and foundry coke rose to \$8.50 per ton toward the end of 1916 and reached \$15.00 in July, 1917. Anthracite coal at Montreal rose from \$6.65 per ton in the summer of 1916 to \$8.50 in 1917. Gasoline was also upward, rising from 24c in January, 1916, to 27½c in December and to 31½c in May, 1917.

Lumber and building materials had declined somewhat during 1914 and 1915, but recovered in some lines very quickly. New Brunswick spruce deals reached \$21.00 per M. by January, 1916. Other lines of lumber advanced toward the end of 1916, the markets having improved considerably during the year. Bricks had fallen to \$9.00 per M., but reached \$12.50 at the end of 1916 and \$15.00 by June, 1917. Fire bricks were up to \$70.00 per M. Materials made from iron and other metals rose steep-

ly during 1916 and still more during the first half of 1917. Linseed oil reached \$1.55 per gallon in May; Paris green was up to 55c per pound.

Furniture advanced as lumber, metals, glass and the cost of labour rose. Common kitchen chairs rose from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per dozen during 1916 and reached \$7.20 early in 1917. Crockery, glassware and table cutlery rose with the cost of raw materials, freight and wages of labour. Pails, tubs, brooms and sadirons rose considerably in sympathy with the raw material, especially brooms, the broom corn crop of 1916 being a failure.

Drugs and chemicals had risen considerably early in the war as supplies from Germany were cut off and from South America were subject to delays and high freight rates. As stocks became exhausted still higher prices were reached, but new sources of production became available and lower prices resulted in some cases. Carbolic acid rose from 61c per lb. to \$2.50, but fell to \$1.20. Caustic soda rose from 2½c per lb. to 7¾c early in 1916, but fell to 6½c, rising in 1917 to 7½c. Glycerine was up from 25c per lb. to 75c. Quinine rose from 43c per ounce to \$1.50, but eased off to 90c.

In miscellaneous commodities raw furs had fallen to very low levels toward the end of 1914, but recovered, and at the beginning of 1917 were almost as high as during 1913. Mink reached \$7.00 per skin, muskrat reached 55c, raccoon \$3.50, and skunk \$4.50. In liquors and tobaccos, additional duties raised prices, but hops, malt, grain and raw leaf tobacco also advanced considerably. In pulp and paper markets the increased demand for newspapers caused a greater consumption of newsprint and pulp. Supplies of sulphite pulp from Europe were also cut off by greater demand there and prices rose steeply toward the end of 1916 when newsprint rose to 3c per pound and sulphite pulp reached over \$100 per ton. Rope and binder twine were advanced owing to the scarcity of hemp, manilla and sisal.

Rubber was one of the few commodities not to rise materially, declining considerably at times. In July, 1914, the price of Para rubber at New York was 57-58c per lb., and though 82c was reached in January, 1916, and 78c in February, 1917, the price fell later and was only 61-61½c in July, 1917.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of retail prices of foods and groceries, including in some cases fuel and coal oil, for certain countries so far as available for recent dates. More detailed information is given in the following notes.

The advances in food prices were greatest in Europe where production was most reduced by war conditions and the costs and risks of importations were greatest, while countries cut off from access to other markets experienced difficulties in transportation. The greatest advance appeared in meats, butter, lard, fish, bread and flour, except where government measures reduced the quality and kept down prices by fixing maxima and by paying part of the cost.

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices had risen 60 per cent by July, 1916, as shown by the calculations of the Board of Trade, but by July, 1917, the advance appeared at 104 per cent. Meats showed advances of over 100 per cent in most lines. Flour and bread were over 100 per cent higher. Butter was up 70 per cent and potatoes 52 per cent. Eggs, however, were 127 per cent higher. At the end of July, 1917, bread averaged 11½d. per four pound loaf, 1s. prevailing in London, as compared with 5.6d. in July, 1914. The Food Controller, however, announced that it was expected to reduce the price to 9d. per four pound loaf by fixing prices of wheat and flour and supplying the latter at lower price to bakers, the government bearing the loss involved. It was estimated, however, that by reducing consumption on certain commodities from pre-war custom and using substitutes, the increase in cost of food would

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 13 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911....	7.14						115	983			90
1912....	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913....	7.34		1106				114	1037	103		98
1914....	7.73		1155				116	1093	114		101
1915....	7.86		1428				142	1201	115		100
1916....	8.79						167		135		
1914											
Jan....	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July....	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103	103
1915											
Jan....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	113*	101
April....	7.79	124	1318	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	121*	97
July....	7.80	132	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	124*	99
Oct....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	128*	103
1916											
Jan....	8.23	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	130*	106
April....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1253	175	134*	107
July....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1276	199d	142*	109
Oct....	9.30	163	1454		209.4	124.2	179	1289	206d	152*	119
1917											
Jan....	10.27	187	1453	271.7		136.0	186	1359		160	125d
Feb....	10.46	189	1462			145.6	187	1346		166	131d
March....	10.70	192	1462			151.5	191	1346	230d	170	131d
April....	10.77	194	1473			154.6	192	1357	240d	175	143d
May....	11.82	198	1473	288.3		157.7	203	1367	257d	175	148d
June....	11.89	202					208				148d
July....	11.62	204									143d
Aug....	11.68	202									

a. January-March 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

d. Basis changed; calculated to previous basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA	
No. of Com- modities.	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	255	96	200	22b		92 92
1890....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c	894
1905....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1367	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913....	135.5	123.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914....	138.1	120.3	88	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915....	148.7	150.6	103	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562	1604
1916....	182.0	196.3	137	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873	1504
1914									
Jan....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303	1229
1915									
Jan....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162 1387*
April....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362 1660*
July....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640 1822*
October....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494 1544*
1916									
Jan....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300 1502*
April....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297 1493*
July....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1381 1505*
October....	187.2	208.7	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330 1514*
1917									
Jan....	208.1	225.1	159.3	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	
Feb....	217.3	230.5	164.0	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064	
March....	220.6	240.9	169.0		14.1360	186.244	96.4	2061	
April....	228.7	244.5	173.0	274.45	14.5769	190.012	109.2	2049	
May....	240.0	246.0	175.0	288.16	15.1203	208.435	118.5	2089	
June....	242.7	256.6	181.2	276.53	15.4680	211.585	114.2		
July....	242.6	253.6	176.9	264.79	16.0680	211.950	116.4		
Aug....	245.0		175.7	267.59	16.3985	218.779	117.7		

a. July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1900. *Quarter beginning that month.

be only 67 per cent at the end of July, 1917. It was also estimated that the average increase in all items of working class expenditure was 75 per cent, eliminating advances due to increased taxation. In wholesale prices the index number of the *Statist* rose from 81.2 in July, 1914, to 179.3 in 1917, foodstuffs showed an advance from 74.8 to 179.0, and materials from 85.7 to 179.5, the rise thus appearing almost as great in materials as in foods.

In France, retail food prices showed less advance in the calculation of the General Statistical Office than in many other countries. The prices of wheat, flour and bread had been fixed early in the war and the Government bought large quantities of wheat and meat abroad, selling it at fixed prices below cost for local distribution. An index number of retail food prices based on returns for all parts of France except Paris rose from 1,004 in the third quarter of 1914 to 1,466 in the fourth quarter of 1916, the rise in the northern districts being somewhat greater than in the south and west. In Paris food prices rose 39 per cent from July, 1914 to December, 1916. In wholesale prices the index number of the General Statistical Office rose from 115.7 in the second quarter of 1914 to 235.2 in December, 1916, foodstuffs being up from 120.9 to 198.3 and materials from 111.5 to 264.7.

In Italy the index number of retail prices, including seven foods, rose from 94.3 in July, 1914, to 157.7 in May, 1917, the greatest advances appearing in macaroni, beef, bacon and table oil.

In Switzerland the cost of foods had risen 48.3 per cent since the beginning of the war and other necessities were up 44.10 per cent. The greatest advance was in eggs, but sugar, fats, peas and beans showed advances of 70-90 per cent and bread and meat 50-55 per cent by December, 1916.

In Holland, index number of retail prices rose from 113 in the first half of 1914 to 208 in June, 1917, the chief advances being in white beans, peas, cheese,

butter and oil, soda, vermicelli and starch, prices in these lines having nearly doubled.

In Norway, Sweden and Denmark, prices of fuel rose considerably, especially in Norway. In Sweden, the index number of the Labour Office stood at 75 per cent higher than in July, 1914, for May, 1917, while in Norway prices averaged over 100 per cent higher than before the war, but fuel had risen between 300 and 400 per cent in Norway and only 150 to 200 per cent in Sweden. Cereals and meats had nearly doubled in these countries and dairy products were up about 50 per cent. The Danish Statistical Department computed the rise in prices from July, 1914, to February, 1917, to be 58.1 per cent in foods, 70.4 in clothing, 10 per cent in rent, 97 per cent in fuel and lighting, 35.7 per cent in other expenditure, averaging 46.1 per cent in all expenditures.

In Finland, prices were 17 per cent higher in July, 1915, than in June, 1914, 80 per cent higher in July, 1916, and 155 per cent higher in December, 1916, the rise at the last date ranging from 140 per cent to 200 per cent in the various cities.

In Austria, retail food prices for Vienna published in the official journal, *Warenpreisberichte*, were 5 per cent higher for May, 1917, than a month before, lard being up 46 per cent, bacon 20 per cent, and sugar 1 per cent. Beef was lower by 10 per cent and eggs by 9 per cent. The general level was 188 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as calculated by the British Ministry of Labour. The following are the percentages of increase from July, 1914, to May, 1917, as shown by the official quotations of maximum prices: beef 282.2, veal 173.3, pork 232.2, bacon 500, lard 636.8, milk 80.7, butter 255.6, margarine 500, wheat flour 179.1, rye bread 68.8, eggs 357.1, potatoes no change, and sugar 37.1 per cent.

In Germany, retail food prices for Berlin published in the official Prussian journal, *Statistische Korrespondenz*, were 110.5 per cent higher in November,

1916, than in July, 1914, the greatest increase being in lard, eggs, pork, bacon and rice. Bread and flour were 20 to 50 per cent higher. Most of the prices included in the calculation were maxima and the purchase of the commodities was subject to a system of rationing.

In Australia, there was some recession in food prices after the middle of 1916, as the crops were favourable and the surplus from the 1915-1916 crop could not be shipped to Europe. In February and April (corresponding in season to August and October) the movement was again upward, the index number, including foods and groceries, reaching 1,473 for April as compared with 1,453 in January and 1,520 for April, 1916. For the last quarter of 1916 groceries stood at 1,260 as compared with 1,392 a year before; dairy produce at 1,246 as compared with 1,331 in the previous quarter; meat at 2,028 as compared with 2,071 for the average for 1916. House rent stood at 1,014 as compared with 1,003 in the last quarter of 1915 and 1,054 for the year 1914. In wholesale prices, while the general index number stood at 1,514 for the last quarter of 1916, as compared with 1,493 in the second quarter and 1,822 for the third quarter of 1915. Metals, coal, textiles, leather and building materials showed a steady rise throughout, while chemicals rose till the last quarter of 1916. The agricultural produce group showed much more decline than dairy produce, groceries and meats.

In New Zealand the index number of the Government Statistician for the retail prices of foods reached 1,367 for May, 1917, as compared with 1,070 in July, 1914, there having been only slight and temporary declines since the beginning of the war, at the middle of 1915 and at the beginning of 1916 and 1917. The greatest advances appeared in the dairy produce and meats groups, the index number reaching 1,420 and 1,435 respectively in May, 1917, as compared with 1,057 and 1,126 in July, 1914, while groceries reached 1,281, as compared with 1,033. A weekly household budget

of certain foodstuffs cost 25s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in May, 1917, as compared with 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in July, 1914, showing a rise of 28.65 per cent.

In the United States, retail food prices showed comparatively little advance until the autumn of 1916, but the various wholesale prices index numbers showed considerable increases, not only in materials but in foods from the outbreak of the war. The *Annalist's* index of food prices was substantially higher in the summer of July, 1916, than two years before, but the trend was not so steeply upward as that of the prices of materials. The crops of 1915 had been the largest on record in the United States. In materials the production for the export of war supplies in large quantities had raised the prices of raw materials very steeply. In the latter part of 1916, however, the short crops were followed by steep advances in food prices and the index number of retail food prices calculated by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics rose rapidly in the first four months of 1917. Production of materials was also characterized by under production and scarcity of supplies in many lines during the latter part of 1916 and the first half of 1917. The entry of the country into the war in the spring was followed by further demands for supplies for the war needs of the Federal Government. The index number of retail food prices computed by the Bureau of Labour Statistics reached a level 43 per cent higher than in July, 1914, in May and June, 1917, but receded in July to a level 43 per cent higher. Sirloin steak averaged 32.7c per lb. in July, 1917, as compared with 27c in July, 1914; round steak rose from 24.5c to 30.6c; rib roast from 20.8c to 25.7c, and chuck roast from 17.5c to 21.9c. Bacon rose from 27.3c to 42.9c, and lard from 15.4c to 27.4c. Butter was up from 34.3c to 45.9c, and milk from 8.8c per quart to 11.1c. Bread was up from 5.5c per pound, before baking, to 8.8c; flour from 3.1c per pound to 7.1c, and sugar from 5.2c to 9.1c. In wholesale prices the index num-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1917.

(Aggregate value of commodities exchanged in 1916—100)

	Number of articles or price series included	Index numbers.						Per cent of increase in June compared with January, 1917
		January	February	March	April	May	June	
Farm products.....	30	120	123	132	147	160	160	33.3
Food, etc.....	91	119	127	127	144	151	148	24.4
Cloths and clothing.....	66	127	127	128	132	136	140	10.2
Fuel and lighting.....	15	147	154	157	154	162	167	13.6
Metals and metal products.....	25	124	128	134	140	146	161	29.8
Lumber and building materials.....	30	105	107	109	113	116	126	20.0
Drugs and chemicals.....	10	101	103	106	109	115	116	14.9
House-furnishing goods.....	6	116	117	117	137	137	148	27.6
Miscellaneous.....	21	114	115	116	120	123	127	11.4
All commodities.....	294	122	126	130	139	147	150	23.0

ber of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for June, 1917, stood at 150, as compared with 122 in January, a rise of 23 per cent for the half year, the greatest increase being in farm products 33.3 per cent; but metals and metal products were up 29.8 per cent. In July, 1914, the index number stood at 80, reaching 82 in July, 1915, and 97 in July, 1916. The rise during the war, therefore, ap-

peared relatively slight until the end of 1915, becoming steep in the latter part of 1916, steeper still in the first half of 1917. The index numbers published in the *Annalist*, *Bradstreet's* and *Dunn's Review* showed that in July and August there were some decreases in foods from the high levels of May, but cereals were higher in August, while meats and dairy and garden products were easier, materials being fairly steady.

PRICES IN CANADA. — REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1916

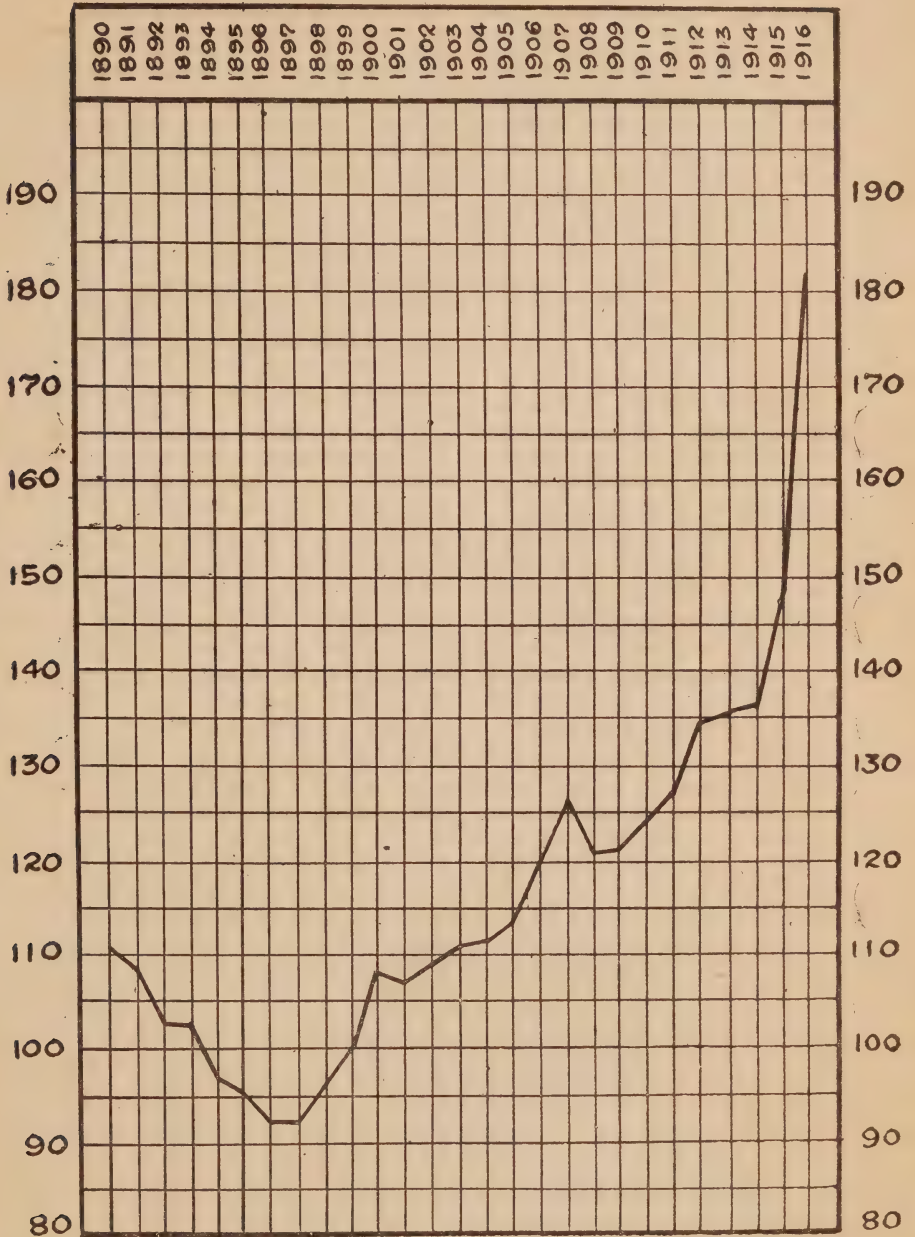
THE annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada for the calendar year 1916 is now in the press and will soon be ready for distribution. This is the seventh statement of the kind to be issued by the Department, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1916 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Can-

ada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, &c.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890 TO 1916.*

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100).



*Number of commodities : 1890 to 1909, 230 ; 1910 to 1914, 272 ; 1915 and 1916, 271.

The Prices Movements of the Year

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"The marked rise in prices toward the end of 1916 was not only the continuation of a steeply upward general movement, beginning in August, 1914, from a level already high, but involved a much steeper rise in food prices as a result of short crops throughout the world, while the demand and the problem of distribution were intensified by war conditions.

"In the early part of the year, the large crops of 1915, augmented by reason of the short yields of 1914 and the increased acreage due to war prices, had exerted a strong influence in keeping down prices of foods. Materials were still very high in price, but production was increasing and the marketing of all available supplies, to a considerable extent under government control or contract, tended to lower levels in many cases. Toward the end of the year, however, materials also rose again steeply.

"Prices levels, therefore, not only in Canada but in other countries, passed all records of recent years. In December, the index number of wholesale prices in Canada, based on the average prices of 272 commodities during the decade 1890-1899, reached 207.4, as compared with 180.7 in August, 172.1 in January, and 136.5 in January, 1915, averaging 182.0 for the year as compared with 148.0 for 1915 and 135.5 for 1913. In the United States, the index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, including a similar list of commodities, reached 195.1 in December as compared with 148.0 for January and 133.7 for January, 1914, when re-calculated to the basis 1890-99. In Great Britain, the index number of Mr. A. Sauerbeck, continued by the *Statist*, London, reached 154.3 at the end of December as compared with 123.6 for January and 83.5 for January, 1914. This index number was up to 142 in 1818 and was as high as 189 in 1809, at the crisis of the war against Napoleon. During the American Civil War it reach-

ed 105 in 1864. The United States index number rose from 141.0 in 1860 to 163.1 in 1862, and to 317.5 in 1864.

"The rise in the cost of living as a result of the high prices was particularly acute in foods, but fuel was also very high in price and scarce, especially in France, Italy and Norway. Retail prices of foods advanced considerably as shown by the index numbers of the various governments. In Australia and New Zealand, very high prices had been reached early in the war, scarcity of supplies due to dry weather being intensified by war conditions, but lower levels were reached toward the end of 1916, following good crops, while the shipment of supplies to Great Britain was handicapped by scarcity of ships.

"The upward movement in prices therefore appears to have been affected by both factors, supply and demand, the increase in the latter due to war conditions and made effective by practically unlimited Government expenditure, while the decrease in the supply of most commodities was also due to war conditions, reduction in the labour force, destruction of supplies, increased loss and waste in transportation, handling, etc., and, notably in 1916, by unfavourable weather for crops. The increased money distributed among people from government war expenditure further tended to create a greater demand for the decreased supply of goods, becoming a factor in raising prices. The increase in the supply of goods from the greater employment of labour force in some industries is chiefly in the production of goods for the Government, soon destroyed in the operations of war, so that no surplus of these is possible while operations continue on a large scale. A reduction in the consumption of the reduced supply of household needs and industrial supplies is therefore the only alternative, and if consumption continues without being materially reduced the supply soon becomes exhausted and prices then rise steeply, thus making a reduction in consumption necessary for the majority of the people, beginning

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1916.

Average Prices 1890-1899=100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
1. Grains and fodder.....	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9	195.2
2. Animals and meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2	217.7
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.4	183.5
4 Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	128.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	149.7	184.8
5 Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8	125.5	156.2
6 Textiles.....	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	149.2	193.4
7 Hides, leather, boots.....	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.5	233.4
8 Metals and implements:—																											
(a) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4	198.9
(b) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	103.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1	135.2
9 Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9	108.8	132.6
10. Buildings materials:—																											
(a) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9	154.9
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1	200.5
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.5	157.1
12. Drugs and chemicals.....	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.0	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3	252.2
13. Miscellaneous:—																											
(a) Furs, raw.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4	161.9	299.8
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9	135.6	142.4
(c) Sundries.....	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	110.3	104.1	113.1	108.5	116.6	143.0
All.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	13.1	135.5	136.1	148.0	182.0

with the non-essentials, but finally causing a serious shortage in food unless the total consumption of the people is reduced to the limits of the available supply. As pointed out . . . ocean freights tend to raise prices in importing countries and to lower prices in exporting countries according to the supply of ships available for the trade in question and the alternative of other trade routes. Thus most prices have been raised in Europe by high freights and grain prices have been lowered in Australia, Argentina and India as compared with Canada and the United States owing to the greater distance of those countries from European markets, while prices of goods exported from Europe to these countries have been affected by the supply of ships going out to bring back this grain."

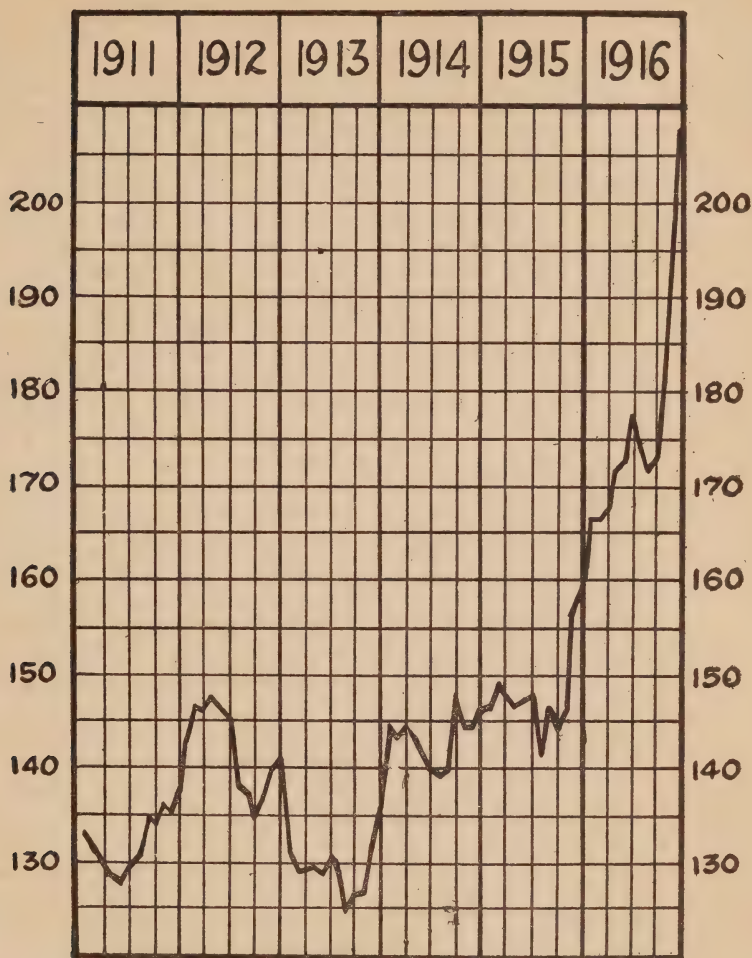
Trade and Industry

"At the beginning of the year trade and industry had recovered from the depression experienced during 1914 and the early part of 1915, the large crops of that year having made possible still greater exports of grain and other food-stuffs, while providing farmers, both in the West and East, with the means of paying off much accumulated indebtedness and extending their operations for the future with better facilities and under more favourable conditions. The demand for machinery, livestock, fencing, building materials, household goods, clothing, etc., was greatly improved and caused greater demand for the products of manufacturing industries, for transportation, etc., in addition to the demand due to the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies. These favourable conditions had their chief effect during the latter part of 1915 and the first part of 1916, but there were still large quantities of grain to export in the summer of 1916. The crops of 1916 were very much reduced, but the high prices increased the value to a figure almost as large as in 1915, and the hay crop, so important to dairying, was 40 per cent greater in quantity. In live-

stock, the number marketed was less than in 1915, the short crops of 1914 having reduced the number on farms by heavy marketing that year. Other industries profitted considerably through the manufacture of munitions and through other export trade. Mineral production was greatly increased, except in coal, and smelting was undertaken in new lines such as zinc and was extended in other lines. Silver production was increased owing to the high prices caused by increased demand for coin in Europe and by trade with Asia. Iron and steel industries were particularly prosperous, though handicapped by scarcity of coal and coke. Lumber exports from British Columbia to Australia showed a substantial increase, but the export of New Brunswick lumber was handicapped by scarcity of shipping. Considerable shipbuilding was therefore begun on both coasts, wooden ships being included. The demand for lumber in Ontario and the prairie provinces for farm buildings was greatly improved, but in urban building the improvement was slight. There was, however, a better demand from furniture factories and similar industries. The demand for shell boxes was a most important factor in the lumber trade. The fishing industry had good catches in most lines and prices were also favourable as there were shortages on the majority of the markets throughout the world, the output from the North Sea, French and Mediterranean fisheries being greatly curtailed. In building, increases over 1915 were in munition factories. In transportation, great increases in traffic and earnings were shown, but the coasting and inland water-borne trade was affected by a dearth of ships, as many had been diverted to trans-oceanic routes. All industries were heavily handicapped by scarcity of labour, and women were much more extensively employed. High prices of raw materials and higher wages due to the increased cost of living were also handicaps, although not so seriously felt while trade was expand-

RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS, 1911-1916.*

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*This includes all finished food products included in the index number, eighty in number, but is exclusive of farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco. As many of the commodities are not on the market each month of the year, the level each month should be compared with the same month in other years rather than by month to month.

ing and demand was fully maintained. The high price levels at the end of the year therefore constituted a potentially unfavourable factor of great importance."

Financial Conditions

"The effect of greatly increased credits in the form of government loans, etc., together with increased gold stocks

and increased paper currency, in inflating bank credits and raising prices has been the subject of much comment by economists. The ground taken is that the general expansion of business is partly due to inflation, because a part of the money loaned to the government does not represent genuine savings of the present or even savings anticipated before the spending of the proceeds by

the government. This inflation of purchasing power, with no corresponding increase in the amount of goods produced for exchange, entails a rise in the general price level and causes the burden to fall unevenly on the various sections of the public, raising the cost of living faster than wages, and giving greatly increased profits to some. Though not agreed as to the extent to which the remedy lies in increased taxation on incomes, luxuries, etc., during war, economists seem to agree as to the effect on prices, cost of living, increased cost of the war, etc. . . . A direct application of this point to Canadian conditions at the end of 1916 was made by the Financial Editor of the *Globe*, Toronto, in the Annual Financial Survey, Jan. 2, 1917:

"Our showing both as to loans and taxes is in some ways very good. The success of the domestic loans revealed unsuspected capacities and our New York borrowings made evident the strength of our credit there. Much, too, may be said in support of the system of taxation which has brought the revenue in war time above the highest point reached in peace, and has met not only the interest but a small part of the principal of our war debt. Yet there is much that is not so satisfactory. The war loans were taken by a very small fraction of the people; we have not begun to approach the achievement of the European countries at war, where the investors in war loans have been numbered by the millions. In many quarters there is still a deplorable lack of the individual thrift which should be the basis of our war financing. Our tax revenues, again, so far as they come from the tariff on imports, are precarious, impossible, being at an abnormal height, and likely to decrease at the coming of peace more rapidly than our expenditures. Canada's financial program, in fact, cannot well be considered apart from other important questions that face us. Everybody recognizes the need of greater thrift, at least in one's neighbours. Our financial measures should be such as to encourage thrift by providing small bonds payable in installments, and to compel thrift by more direct taxation. . . . Recently Mr. Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, warned his countrymen that one reason of high prices was the inflation of credit. While there has been a great increase of Government currency and of bank credit here, there is as yet no indication that it has increased faster than the business to be done. It will, however, be necessary in further financing to guard against this danger as well."

The Rise in Wholesale Prices

"At the beginning of the year prices had already reached a very high level, the index number being up to 172.1, as

compared with 138.9 a year before and 136.5 in January, 1914. Livestock, meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, textiles, metals, building materials and raw furs had fully recovered from the lower levels at the beginning of 1915. Foods, however, though high, were comparatively steady, while grains and dairy produce were declining somewhat. Grains averaged lower than a year before, and the general movement in the group was downward for some time, as supplies from the 1915-crops were large. This tended to keep down prices for dairy products and breadstuffs. Canned goods were also easy. In livestock and meats the movement is normally upward during the first six months of the year, especially if there is a good demand for meats as well as grain. In metals and chemicals the demand was increasing for the manufacture of munitions, but new sources of supply were being developed and production in existing establishments was increasing. Meanwhile prices were high for any stocks available and speculation was an additional factor in some markets. In textiles, prices were rising steeply, cotton was up to 12½¢ per lb. as compared with 7.8¢ a year before, while raw silk, jute and flax products were also much higher. Hides, leathers and boots continued steadily upward. Metal products raised the level of prices in several groups, especially in building materials, and the demand for iron and steel caused coke to reach record levels. The building of munition factories and the new machinery required was also a factor in raising prices for building materials and metals. Some commodities imported by sea were greatly affected by the increasing freight rates, such as crockery and jutes from Great Britain, wool from Australia, tea from India, and chemicals from South America. Raw furs afforded an example of the effect of favourable trade conditions on demand, the market having recovered from its low level in the latter part of 1914 to a level nearly as high as in the early part of 1913.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, 1914-1916.

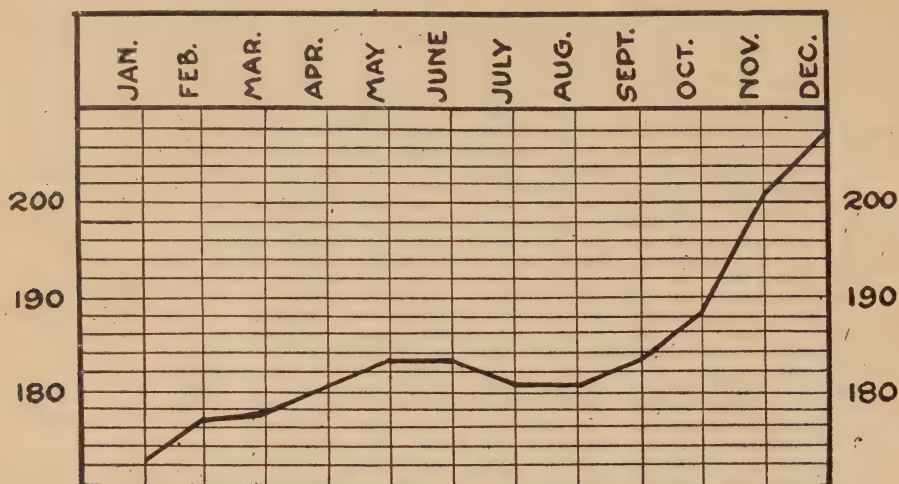
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

GROUPS	1914												1915												1916												Dec.	Year																														
	Jan.						Feb.						Mar.						April						May						June								July						Aug.						Sept.						Oct.						Nov.					
	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Year	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Year	Dec.																																	
1. Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	145.4	150.4	167.1	156.5	191.7	204.0	191.2	161.1	186.9	181.0	179.1	172.5	177.0	184.0	178.4	179.0	187.9	200.5	220.7	246.1	238.4	195.2	194.2	194.8	195.7	187.6	192.3	177.9	185.4	195.0	187.3	187.2	196.3	202.4	231.7	228.1	213.8	211.5	217.5	234.5	217.7																										
2. Animals and Meats.....	179.9	148.6	131.3	162.6	154.4	177.5	160.7	141.2	172.1	161.4	186.7	175.8	171.1	170.1	153.8	154.1	160.5	169.4	184.8	211.4	227.8	245.7	183.5	153.9	157.4	148.9	159.7	160.0	145.2	137.9	151.9	149.7	163.7	160.1	161.9	155.9	157.7	174.6	168.2	171.3	180.0	184.8																										
3. Dairy Products.....	125.2	136.8	131.2	111.6	118.1	115.1	114.7	103.5	122.2	110.7	169.6	171.0	169.8	173.5	172.8	178.1	170.5	155.6	152.7	165.8	214.2	230.1	155.7	112.9	112.6	113.5	133.5	119.4	133.4	143.9	138.8	133.9	139.7	143.2	145.0	145.2	147.3	153.7	152.4	168.4	178.5	174.1	156.6																									
4. Fish.....	135.2	133.6	132.8	134.2	133.5	126.1	145.5	153.4	160.6	149.2	174.2	217.9	183.7	186.1	188.1	183.2	192.7	195.6	197.4	202.3	210.5	216.3	193.4	168.1	172.5	173.6	173.0	171.8	179.5	176.3	183.1	180.5	193.5	194.9	202.1	207.6	229.5	242.1	240.2	234.8	235.4	237.8	272.6	309.0	253.4																							
5. Other Foods:—	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.8	107.5	110.6	113.2	114.2	112.1	116.6	122.0	127.9	134.8	134.4	136.1	136.7	139.1	141.2	145.9	151.5	135.2																							
(a) Fruits and vegetables.....	113.6	113.7	109.0	108.9	110.9	108.9	107.6	106.2	109.8	108.8	122.0	124.2	129.6	124.4	129.0	126.8	125.6	126.1	128.2	134.3	156.9	163.4	132.5	183.5	182.4	183.3	180.8	182.1	177.3	174.1	174.5	175.7	178.1	177.3	180.2	182.4	182.2	182.2	182.9	185.5	184.1	185.3	182.1																									
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	113.3	110.8	109.9	111.4	108.2	111.2	120.3	118.9	115.9	132.4	136.6	141.1	152.5	153.8	155.2	153.6	154.0	160.8	165.3	171.9	181.6	154.9	140.2	140.8	140.6	142.4	140.8	142.9	150.4	162.1	161.7	157.1	193.9	192.5	190.1	198.9	196.8	193.7	197.4	199.9	199.7	203.7	215.1	222.6	200.5																						
6 Textiles.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.9	129.3	131.9	135.2	138.7	138.7	136.5	146.7	147.4	148.7	148.7	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.3	162.3	163.0	166.1	169.0	171.8	157.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	136.4	120.1	135.0	159.2	174.2	224.8	181.8	250.4	255.8	261.4	260.9	263.5	262.1	249.0	249.4	251.9	243.9	239.2	238.5	252.2																					
7 Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.....	226.5	241.3	235.0	172.5	205.4	121.8	133.8	144.0	153.1	161.9	269.6	278.7	287.4	295.7	307.8	300.8	292.3	292.3	292.3	342.7	351.0	299.8	138.8	138.4	128.3	138.6	136.9	137.9	135.8	134.7	135.1	135.6	136.7	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.6	143.6	139.0	141.3	143.6	148.2	169.1	142.4																								
8. Metals and Implements:—	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	113.6	113.8	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	113.6	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0																					
(a) Metals.....	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	136.1	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	148.0	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4	182.0	114.0	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9																					
(b) Implements.....	111.1	111.6	111.6	136.4	120.1	135.0	159.2	174.2	224.8	181.8	250.4	255.8	261.4	260.9	263.5	262.1	249.0	249.4	251.9	243.9	239.2	238.5	252.2	226.5	241.3	235.0	172.5	205.4	121.8	133.8	144.0	153.1	161.9	269.6	278.7	287.4	295.7	307.8	300.8	292.3	292.3	292.3	342.7	351.0	299.8																							
9. Fuel and Lighting.....	138.8	138.4	128.3	138.6	136.9	137.9	135.8	134.7	135.1	135.6	136.7	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.6	143.6	143.6	139.0	141.3	143.6	148.2	169.1	142.4	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	113.6	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0																				
10. Building materials:—	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	136.1	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	148.0	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4	182.0	114.0	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9																					
(a) Lumber.....	114.0	113.3	110.8	109.9	111.4	108.2	111.2	120.3	118.9	115.9	132.4	136.6	141.1	152.5	153.8	155.2	153.6	154.0	160.8	165.3	171.9	181.6	154.9	140.2	140.8	140.6	142.4	140.8	142.9	150.4	162.1	161.7	157.1	193.9	192.5	190.1	198.9	196.8	193.7	197.4	199.9	199.7	203.7	215.1	222.6	200.5																						
(b) Miscellaneous.....	140.2	140.8	140.6	142.4	140.8	142.9	150.4	162.1	161.7	157.1	193.9	192.5	190.1	198.9	196.8	193.7	197.4	199.9	199.7	203.7	215.1	222.6	200.5	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.9	129.3	131.9	135.2	138.7	138.7	136.5	146.7	147.4	148.7	148.7	152.3	152.3	152.3	162.3	163.0	166.1	169.0	171.8	157.1																						
(c) Paints, oils and glass.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.9	129.3	131.9	135.2	138.7	138.7	136.5	146.7	147.4	148.7	148.7	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.3	162.3	163.0	166.1	169.0	171.8	157.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	136.4	120.1	135.0	159.2	174.2	224.8	181.8	250.4	255.8	261.4	260.9	263.5	262.1	249.0	249.4	251.9	243.9	239.2	238.5	252.2																					
11. House furnishings.....	226.5	241.3	235.0	172.5	205.4	121.8	133.8	144.0	153.1	161.9	269.6	278.7	287.4	295.7	307.8	300.8	292.3	292.3	292.3	342.7	351.0	299.8	138.8	138.4	128.3	138.6	136.9	137.9	135.8	134.7	135.1	135.6	136.7	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.6	143.6	139.0	141.3	143.6	148.2	169.1	142.4																								
12. Drugs and Chemicals.....	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	113.6	113.8	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	113.6	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0																					
13. Miscellaneous:—	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	136.1	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	148.0	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4	182.0	114.0	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9																					
(a) Furs, raw.....	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	136.1	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	148.0	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4	182.0	114.0	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9																					
(b) Liquors and tobacco.....	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	113.6	113.8	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0	109.3	108.4	106.2	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	107.8	108.5	113.6	116.3	120.9	116.6	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	142.6	142.6	150.7	154.8	143.0																					
(c) Sundries.....	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	136.1	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	148.0	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4	182.0	114.0	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9																					
All commodities.....	136.5	136.7	134.6	138.7	136.1	138.9	146.4	150.2	152.4	148.0	172.1	175.9	177.9	181.0	183.3	183.6	180.9	180.7	183.4	188.2	200.5	207.4	182.0	114.0	114.7	114.7	109.2	114.5	113.9	112.6	140.4	176.5	155.9	152.4	198.4	222.1	222.0	215.3	221.1	199.9	191.9	184.4	182.6	192.6	198.1	208.3	198.9																					

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY MONTHS, 1916.

Number of Commodities : 271).

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.



"By April the upward movement had shown signs of cessation, and during the spring and summer there was considerable fluctuation, but apart from declines in metals and chemicals, as new supplies affected the markets and speculation had less effect, there was no pronounced general movement. Foods tended downward, though livestock and meats were rising, while dairy products were falling during May and June. These movements were reversed during July and August, being mainly seasonal changes. Hides and chemicals were also on slightly lower levels for the time and raw furs eased off. The index number was therefore down to 180.9 and 180.7 for July and August respectively, as compared with 183.3 for May and 183.6 for June.

"The reports as to reduced crops not only in Canada and the United States, but in Europe and other parts of the world led to an upward movement in grain markets and in prices for most foods. Potatoes yielded particularly poor crops in nearly all countries, while other fruits and vegetables were also short. Dairy products were greatly affected by feed shortage and the dry weather in the latter part of the sum-

mer, but the hay crop in Canada had been greatly increased by the wet spring and this tended to improve conditions. Materials also began to advance, the movement being especially strong in iron, steel, coke, cotton and leather. The increases in food prices and cost of living were now causing wages to advance in some industries and this was followed by further advances in some commodities. There was also considerable buying by railroads of cars, engines, rails, etc., supplies of which had run short during 1914 and 1915, and the shortage had been accentuated by the great wear and tear involved in moving the heavy crops of 1915 as well as by the additional traffic due to the transportation of munitions and other war supplies. The rising prices and scarcity of goods also induced considerable buying by retailers to safeguard their stocks and protect themselves against prospective advances, while the competition for goods thus induced, as in the buying of foodstuffs in the summer of 1914, tended to precipitate the conditions it was being attempted to avoid. The advances in foods became particularly steep in the last two months of the year, when the crops had been harvested and the short-

age more definitely ascertained. The prices of livestock and meats began to advance steeply as large numbers had been marketed extensively in the autumn owing to the high prices of feed and the high cost of wintering stock, and animals were becoming scarce. Dairy products reached very high levels toward the end of the year, eggs being up to 70c per dozen, wholesale, butter to nearly 50c, and milk above 25c per gallon at Montreal and Toronto. The index number therefore reached 188.2 for October as compared with 152.4 for October, 1915, and was up to 207.4 for December, averaging 182.0 for the year, as compared with 148.0 for 1915 and 136.1 for 1914.

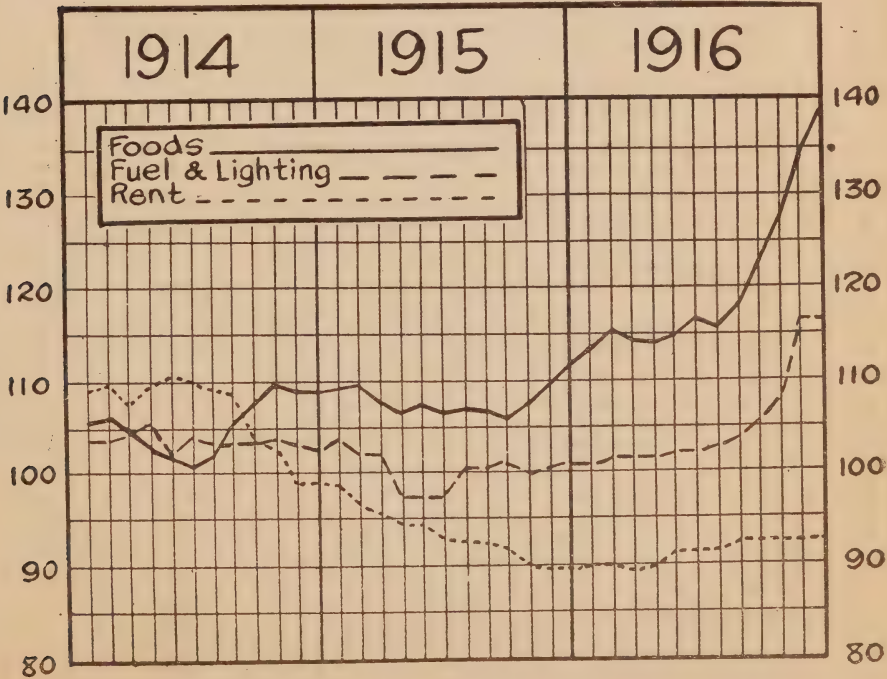
Retail Prices

“It will be seen that the cost of these foods increased by a greater amount during 1916 than during the ten years

1900-1909, or from that date to 1915, the rise occurring chiefly from August to the end of the year, and being much steeper than during the same period in 1914 and 1915 when substantial advances had occurred. The great rise in the prices of potatoes was the chief factor in this result, but eggs, butter, cheese, milk, bread and flour were also rising considerably. In the season 1914-1915, however, potatoes had been cheaper than for years. Coal also advanced steeply during this period, while rent began to recover from the steep decline during 1914-1915, which was prevalent in the Western provinces, but was substantial in Ontario also. It will be noted that while up to the year 1914 foods cost more in British Columbia and other Western provinces than in the Eastern provinces, the advances during the war have been relatively greater in the East, so that at the end of 1916 the difference was greatly reduced except in the case

THE MOVEMENT IN THE AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND RENT IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA, FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914-1916.

(Average Cost 1910-1914 = 100).



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES	Quantity	1910					1911					1912					1913					1914					1915				
		*1900	*1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	Jan.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	Jan.	April	July	Aug.		
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	46.4	49.0	49.4	49.8	50.6	50.2	48.8	47.4	48.8	47.2	46.6	49.2	48.8									48.8		
Beef, chuck, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	33.0	33.6	34.4	35.0	34.2	34.2	33.4	33.4	32.8	32.8	33.4	33.4									33.4		
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.6	16.7	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.6									17.6		
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.3	21.4	21.4	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.2									21.2		
Pork, salt, fresh.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	35.2	36.2	37.0	37.4	37.2	37.4	38.0	37.6	36.8	37.2	35.8	34.8	34.4	35.6									35.6		
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.0	33.2	33.2	22.5	24.8	26.1	25.5	25.7	26.7	26.9	26.4	25.5	25.9	25.1	24.7	26.6	25.6									25.6		
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	38.4	37.2	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.4	37.4	36.8	36.2	37.2	35.6	35.0	34.4	35.6									35.6		
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 doz.	28.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.4	37.4	36.8	36.2	37.2	35.6	35.0	34.4	35.6									36.0		
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.3	32.6	33.7	35.4	35.2	36.8	37.6	37.4	37.4	36.8	36.2	37.2	35.6	35.0	34.4	35.6									35.6		
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz.	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	33.4	33.2	34.9	34.3	30.1	31.5	32.5	34.5	32.0	34.9	34.9	21.8	24.9									25.7		
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.8	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.4	51.0	52.2	50.4	59.0	60.0	52.8	53.8	55.2	52.2	52.2	55.2									58.0		
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	53.4	58.0	61.0	59.0	49.8	53.0	58.0	59.0	60.0	60.0	57.2	61.8	66.2	56.2	58.0									58.0		
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	23.9	35.9	34.7	30.1	31.9	33.8	34.3	34.5	34.9	33.7	35.0	37.9	32.6	32.2									32.2		
Cheese, old.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	19.1	19.6	19.3	19.4	19.7	20.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.4	22.5	23.6	24.6	24.5									24.5		
Cheese, new.....	1 "	55.5	53.5	68.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.2	64.5	63.0	64.5	66.0	67.5	66.0	67.5	64.5	67.5	72.0	72.0	71.0									71.0		
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	25.0	28.0	32.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	37.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	35.0	39.0	43.0	41.0	40.0									40.0		
Flour, family.....	10 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	22.0	21.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	24.5	24.5	22.5	24.5	26.0	26.0	25.5									25.5		
Rolled oats.....	5 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.6	12.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.0									12.0		
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	8.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.2	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4	12.4	12.8	13.8	14.8	14.6									14.6		
Beans, hand picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	8.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.2	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4	12.4	12.8	13.8	14.8	14.6									14.6		
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.7	12.8	12.2	12.8	12.1	11.6	11.9									12.0		
Prunes, medium.....	4 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.9	13.9	13.1	13.1									13.1		
Sugar, granulated.....	1 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.8	22.4	22.0	24.4	29.6	31.2	32.4	21.3	25.6	30.8	32.4	31.9	31.6									31.6		
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	10.4	10.2	11.6	13.6	14.0	14.8	14.4	11.8	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.4									14.4		
Tea, black.....	4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.6									9.6		
Tea, green.....	4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9									9.9		
Coffee.....	4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9									9.9		
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	38.0	43.3	50.3	50.3	34.3	35.3	31.7	32.0	41.0	31.7	32.0	29.3	36.3									35.3		
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8									8.8		
All Foods.....	.....	\$5.480	\$5.956	\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.729	\$7.505	\$7.417	\$7.679	\$7.826	\$7.993	\$7.955	\$7.951	\$7.731	\$7.987	\$7.793	\$7.797	\$7.781									\$7.781	
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2									3.2		
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	52.1	53.2	53.4	53.5	53.9	54.0	54.1	54.0	54.1	53.1	51.1	52.3									52.3		
Coal, bituminous.....	1 ton	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.1	38.4	38.0	37.6	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.2	38.1	38.0	37.2	35.8	36.6									36.6		
Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	32.5	35.3	38.3	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.9	43.8	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.2	42.5	43.1	34.1	34.1	41.6									41.6		
Wood, soft.....	1 cord	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	32.1	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.3	31.2	31.4	30.6	30.6									30.6		
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.9	24.4	23.5	23.8	23.6	24.1	23.7	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.1									23.1		
Fuel and Lighting.....	.....	\$1.947	\$1.928	\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.901	\$1.929	\$1.890	\$1.886	\$1.895	\$1.899	\$1.891	\$1.880	\$1.895	\$1.895	\$1.794	\$1.836	\$1.842									\$1.842	
Rent.....	.....	\$2.367	\$2.835	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.930	\$4.850	\$4.825	\$4.807	\$4.807	\$4.598	\$4.545	\$4.375	\$4.385	\$4.75	\$4.370	\$4.170	\$4.099	\$4.087									\$4.087	
Grand Total.....	.....	\$9.373	\$10.499	\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.493	\$14.316	\$14.164	\$14.404	\$14.331	\$14.463	\$14.254	\$14.248	\$14.308	\$14.205	\$13.789	\$13.765	\$13.742									\$13.742	

*Month of December.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.—(Continued).

COMMODITIES		1915					1916										Year.		
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		Nov.	Dec.
Quantity																			
2 lbs.	Beef sirloin, steak.....	48.4	47.6	47.4	46.6	47.6	47.2	47.6	44.4	48.4	50.2	52.0	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.2	51.6	50.3
2 "	Beef chuck, roast.....	33.6	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.8	32.4	33.0	33.2	33.7	34.0	35.0	35.2	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.8	33.8	34.9
1 "	Veal, roast.....	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.8	37.8	38.2	37.9	38.1	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.3	38.7
1 "	Mutton, roast.....	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.2	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.3	18.7
1 "	Pork, roast, fresh.....	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.8	21.1	21.1	21.7	22.1	22.6	23.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.7	24.2	23.6
1 "	Pork, salt, mess.....	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.7	19.9	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.9	21.8	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.8	23.5	23.4	23.7	22.6
1 "	Bacon, breakfast.....	35.8	35.8	36.2	36.0	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	40.2	38.8	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.6	39.9	38.8
1 "	Bacon, breakfast.....	26.8	26.8	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.4	28.9	28.7	29.2	29.9	30.5	30.6	30.9	29.8
2 "	Lard, pure leaf.....	35.8	35.8	36.2	36.0	36.6	36.6	36.8	37.2	37.6	38.0	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
1 doz.	Eggs, fresh.....	27.7	27.7	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.7	29.1	29.6	30.2	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.4
6 qts.	Eggs, storage.....	50.4	51.0	51.6	52.2	52.8	53.2	53.7	54.2	54.7	55.2	55.7	56.2	56.7	57.2	57.7	58.2	58.7	58.0
1 qt.	Milk.....	58.0	60.8	64.6	64.5	65.9	66.6	67.0	66.6	66.6	64.2	61.2	60.4	62.6	68.4	74.2	85.6	84.2	62.6
2 lbs.	Butter, dairy.....	33.3	33.3	33.8	34.3	35.4	38.4	38.5	38.7	38.3	36.8	35.1	34.5	35.6	38.9	42.4	45.6	49.0	38.5
1 "	Butter, creamery.....	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.7	25.4	26.4	26.8	27.2	28.1	29.5	30.6	31.7	32.8	33.9	35.0	36.1	28.0
1 "	Cheese, old.....	21.1	21.1	21.3	22.0	23.6	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.8	28.8	30.3	31.8	33.3	34.8	36.3	37.8	39.3	24.2
1 "	Cheese, new.....	69.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	73.0	84.0	87.0	71.8
10 "	Bread, plain, white.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
5 "	Flour, family.....	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
2 "	Rice, good medium.....	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
2 "	Beans, hand picked.....	14.8	15.8	16.6	14.9	17.2	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.8	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.8	20.8	19.5
1 "	Apples, evaporated.....	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.3	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.8	13.1
4 "	Prunes, medium.....	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
1 "	Sugar, granulated.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.9	31.9	32.6	32.8	34.4	37.2	38.0	38.4	38.0	36.4	36.8	37.6	37.2	38.8
2 "	Sugar, yellow.....	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.0	16.0	17.0	17.6	17.6	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.6	17.6	16.6
2 "	Tea, black.....	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
4 "	Tea, green.....	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.2
4 "	Coffee.....	35.0	35.0	38.3	42.0	33.87	47.8	56.5	61.0	61.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	63.2	53.0	61.0	64.0	58.7
2 pkgs	Potatoes.....	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
1 pt.	Vinegar, white wine.....	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
ALL FOODS.....		\$7.738	\$7.815	\$8.016	\$8.128	\$7.866	\$8.282	\$8.404	\$8.860	\$8.342	\$8.518	\$8.511	\$8.457	\$8.627	\$8.965	\$9.295	\$9.812	\$10.107	\$9.793
Starch, laundry.....		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.32	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....		52.5	51.2	52.8	53.0	52.7	53.2	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.9	54.4	54.7	55.0	57.2	62.4	63.1	46.0
Coal, bituminous.....		37.3	36.9	36.3	37.0	36.8	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.5	38.5	39.1	39.9	44.2	47.3	39.4
Wood, hard best.....		41.3	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.6	43.1	43.9	48.5	44.5	42.9
Wood, soft.....		30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.5	31.0	31.6	32.7	32.2	30.8
Coal Oil.....		23.2	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.9	23.1	23.0
FUEL AND LIGHTING.....		\$1.847	\$1.828	\$1.839	\$1.847	\$1.824	\$1.854	\$1.859	\$1.860	\$1.869	\$1.865	\$1.872	\$1.896	\$1.934	\$1.963	\$1.963	\$2.140	\$2.102	\$1.923
RENT.....		\$4.060	\$3.98	\$3.97	\$3.97	\$4.122	\$3.975	\$3.975	\$3.960	\$3.977	\$4.03	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.077	\$4.081	\$4.083	\$4.100	\$4.085	\$4.035
GRAND TOTAL.....		\$13.675	\$13.660	\$13.857	\$13.977	\$13.844	\$14.143	\$14.270	\$14.213	\$14.211	\$14.301	\$14.458	\$14.408	\$14.633	\$15.013	\$15.376	\$16.058	\$16.328	\$14.784

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

STAPLE FOODS.

Province.	*1900		*1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914						1915					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Jan.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	April	July
Nova Scotia.....	5.611	5.833	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.413	7.413	7.278	7.245	7.494	7.485	7.701	7.764	7.806	7.475	7.851	7.383	7.923
Prince Edward Island.....	4.812	5.264	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.685	6.510	6.543	6.543	6.543	6.750	6.723	6.725	6.894	6.683	6.806	6.612	6.597
New Brunswick.....	5.383	5.828	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.450	7.204	7.045	7.592	7.694	7.652	7.722	7.755	7.443	7.752	7.565	7.447	7.621
Quebec.....	5.147	5.698	6.457	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.277	7.035	6.916	7.192	7.407	7.404	7.437	7.310	7.158	7.444	7.169	7.021	7.371
Ontario.....	5.012	5.540	6.304	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.265	7.287	7.286	7.331	7.772	7.772	7.716	7.742	7.479	7.709	7.389	7.300	7.400
Manitoba.....	5.851	6.194	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.230	7.970	7.763	7.997	8.152	8.267	8.147	8.269	8.149	8.126	7.934	8.149	8.149
Saskatchewan.....	6.864	6.920	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.516	8.027	7.863	7.984	8.491	8.635	8.822	8.805	8.327	8.864	8.332	7.997	7.997
Alberta.....	6.024	6.502	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.762	7.973	7.784	7.984	8.141	8.464	8.406	8.467	8.266	8.566	8.326	7.994	7.994
British Columbia.....	6.899	7.741	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	9.082	9.128	8.985	9.355	9.085	9.085	9.505	9.319	8.796	7.606	8.975	8.898	8.988

FUEL AND LIGHTING†

Nova Scotia.....	1.325	1.356	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.548	1.640*	1.602	1.531	1.537	1.546	1.564	1.552	1.569	1.561	1.562	1.556
Prince Edward Island.....	1.396	1.406	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.502	1.502	1.502	1.502	1.486	1.533	1.533	1.486	1.504	1.486	1.486	1.660
New Brunswick.....	1.339	1.567	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.891	1.895	1.771	1.759	1.782	1.756	1.786	1.784	1.792	1.785	1.786	1.738
Quebec.....	1.950	1.507	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.886	1.820	1.767	1.767	1.782	1.786	1.793	1.793	1.796	1.809	1.799	1.763
Ontario.....	1.451	1.513	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.791	1.871	1.796	1.790	1.790	1.802	1.793	1.782	1.802	1.791	1.797	1.771
Manitoba.....	2.272	2.279	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.352	2.362	2.369	2.369	2.369	2.322	2.338	2.329	2.329	2.362	2.301	2.326	2.326
Saskatchewan.....	2.584	2.742	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.632	2.622	2.625	2.625	2.625	2.612	2.600	2.600	2.560	2.604	2.582	2.369	2.373
Alberta.....	1.000	1.063	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.623	1.761	1.749	1.758	1.750	1.750	1.742	1.726	1.706	1.754	1.687	1.647
British Columbia.....	1.857	1.733	2.103	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.315	2.341	2.417	2.367	3.154	3.221	3.167	2.368	2.567	2.354	2.324	2.415

RENT

Nova Scotia.....	2.239	2.520	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.300	4.275	4.275	4.350	4.275	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.258	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	1.750	1.750	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	1.902	2.207	2.85	2.87	2.60	3.08	3.281	3.012	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.450	3.450	3.450	3.374	3.452	3.452	3.452
Quebec.....	1.950	2.333	2.85	2.95	2.68	3.52	3.581	3.900	3.640	3.640	3.562	3.562	3.500	3.500	3.617	3.500	3.600	3.547
Ontario.....	2.176	2.621	3.48	3.62	3.32	4.10	4.245	4.265	4.390	4.352	4.312	4.220	4.110	4.042	4.215	4.070	3.855	3.835
Manitoba.....	4.125	5.375	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	7.500	6.875	6.875	6.875	6.438	6.438	5.812	5.812	6.677	5.812	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	3.600	4.125	5.18	5.15	5.98	6.40	5.905	5.562	7.975	7.655	6.405	6.405	6.405	6.095	7.682	6.095	5.470	5.470
Alberta.....	3.625	4.582	5.98	6.12	6.90	7.38	7.687	7.970	7.970	7.970	7.132	6.720	6.282	6.300	7.430	5.970	5.845	5.405
British Columbia.....	3.260	3.780	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.400	5.750	5.200	5.382	4.975	5.272	4.825	4.725	5.306	4.660	4.660	4.389

*Month of December. †Coal, wood and coal oil; no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces and localities.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.—(Continued.)

STAPLE FOODS

Province.	1915						1916					
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Nova Scotia.....	7.904	7.865	7.908	8.071	8.239	7.826	8.265	8.335	8.491	8.478	8.438	8.466
Prince Edward Island.....	6.602	6.717	6.663	7.023	6.953	6.617	7.034	7.188	7.446	7.456	7.505	7.367
New Brunswick.....	7.686	7.716	7.498	7.866	8.108	7.862	8.289	8.457	8.347	8.410	8.199	8.428
Quebec.....	7.240	7.200	7.457	7.978	7.760	7.877	8.029	8.136	8.142	8.032	8.103	8.221
Ontario.....	7.682	7.623	7.732	7.947	8.114	7.876	8.134	8.337	8.322	8.295	8.368	8.489
Manitoba.....	7.767	7.904	8.031	8.190	8.427	8.071	8.439	8.513	8.507	8.468	8.476	8.345
Saskatchewan.....	8.105	8.100	8.009	8.181	8.315	8.299	8.465	8.583	8.563	8.502	8.381	8.624
Alberta.....	7.787	7.734	7.911	8.175	8.356	8.209	8.314	8.562	8.401	8.259	8.257	8.478
British Columbia.....	8.723	8.360	8.041	8.618	8.649	8.807	8.706	8.891	8.719	8.498	8.947	9.014

FUEL AND LIGHTING†

Nova Scotia.....	1.580	1.553	1.553	1.550	1.553	1.554	1.578	1.582	1.582	1.585	1.595	1.599
Prince Edward Island.....	1.485	1.485	1.500	1.500	1.548	1.508	1.548	1.584	1.584	1.584	1.584	1.564
New Brunswick.....	1.736	1.741	1.733	1.758	1.788	1.761	1.798	1.821	1.832	1.853	1.881	1.873
Quebec.....	1.791	1.766	1.729	1.735	1.732	1.767	1.764	1.755	1.781	1.755	1.760	1.762
Ontario.....	1.780	1.794	1.778	1.774	1.779	1.782	1.783	1.780	1.781	1.775	1.783	1.790
Manitoba.....	2.396	2.326	2.029	2.303	2.280	2.305	2.303	2.266	2.266	2.263	2.312	2.312
Saskatchewan.....	2.355	2.380	2.380	2.394	2.394	2.372	2.397	2.400	2.412	2.443	2.423	2.480
Alberta.....	1.610	1.628	1.720	1.707	1.760	1.695	1.709	1.709	1.710	1.710	1.717	1.706
British Columbia.....	2.374	2.379	2.061	2.243	2.180	2.301	2.310	2.257	2.227	2.232	2.221	2.223

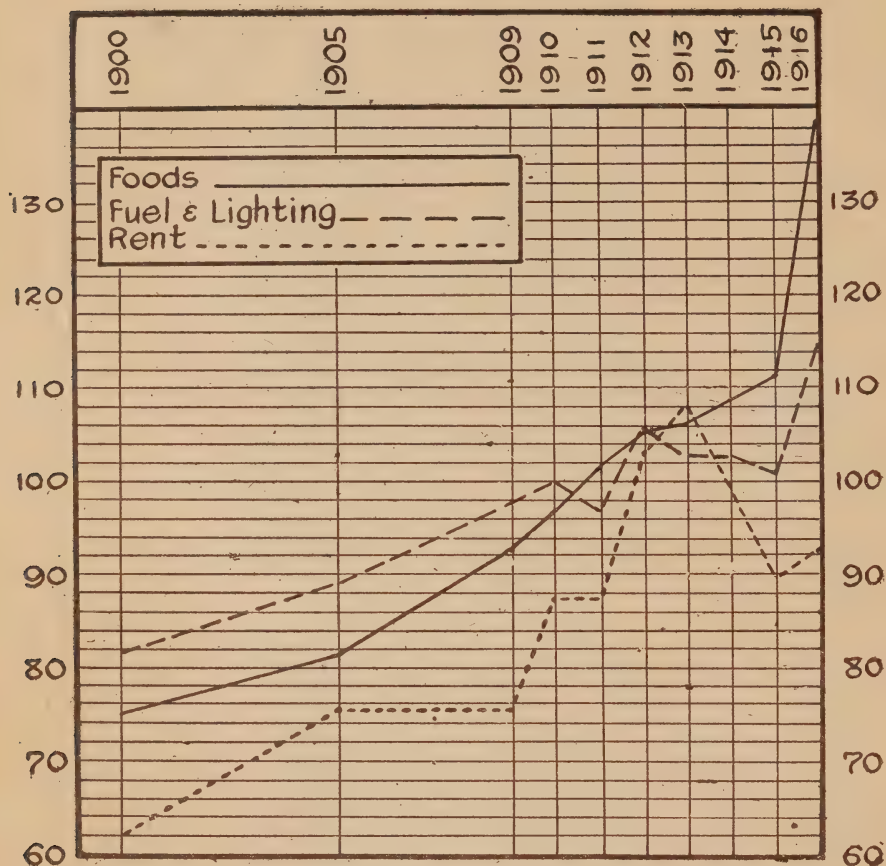
RENT

Nova Scotia.....	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452
New Brunswick.....	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.547	3.547	3.547	3.547	3.547
Quebec.....	3.835	3.835	3.755	3.780	3.780	3.857	3.780	3.780	3.780	3.780	3.780	3.780
Ontario.....	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Manitoba.....	5.467	5.467	5.467	5.467	5.467	5.468	5.468	5.468	5.468	5.468	5.468	5.468
Saskatchewan.....	5.405	5.217	5.217	5.217	5.217	5.603	5.217	5.217	5.218	5.218	5.130	5.125
Alberta.....	4.447	4.017	4.017	4.017	4.010	4.556	4.017	4.017	3.875	3.928	3.928	3.928
British Columbia.....	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150

†Coal, wood and coal oil; no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces and localities.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL
AND LIGHT, AND RENT IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA IN DECEMBER
OF EACH YEAR, 1900, 1905 AND 1909-1916.

(Average Cost 1910-1914 = 100).



of Prince Edward Island, where the rise in food prices was least. Production of food has increased much greater in proportion in the prairie provinces than in the East, the result being apparent as far back as 1913, when butter, eggs and cheese, hogs and hog products, and sometimes potatoes, were available for shipment to Eastern markets instead of being imported from the East as formerly. The great consumption of food during the building and construction boom of 1912 and 1913 tended to offset the increasing production of food, but in 1914, on its cessation, the magnitude of this

new production appeared. The short crops of 1914 in Western Canada reduced production in that year, but the 1915 crop was all the greater.

"In 1916, crops were short in some parts of Western Canada, and in Ontario were reported to be the smallest in many years, so that food prices advanced very steeply. In the Maritime Provinces the yield was better, but foods prices rose steeply as shipments to the United States, Ontario and Quebec drew off their surplus, while high prices were paid for products shipped in from outside points."

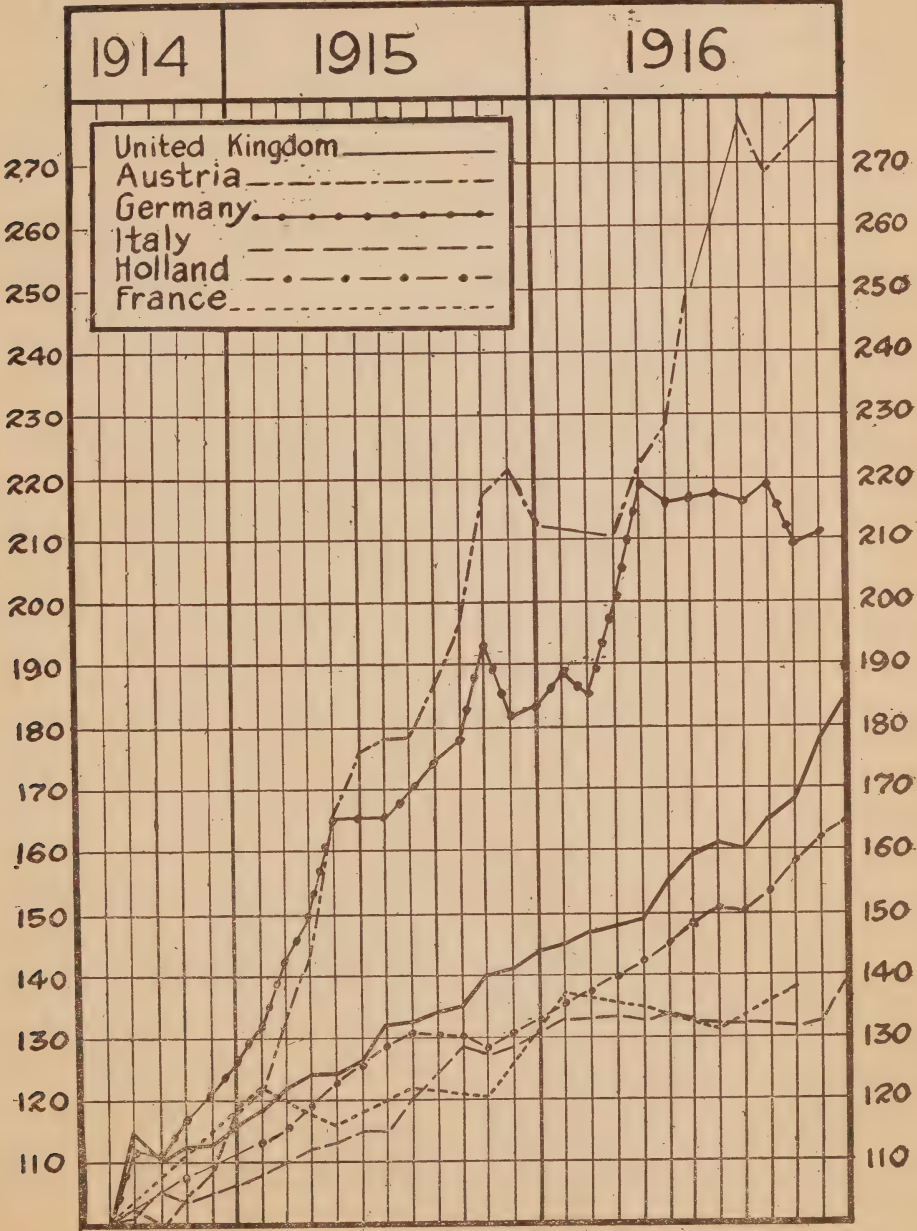
Prices in Other Countries

“The accompanying tables and charts show the movements in retail food prices

and wholesale prices in other countries, as indicated by the index numbers for which statistics are available from month to month in recent years. In Appendix

THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ITALY, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

(Prices in July, 1914 = 100.)



B more detailed statistics are given, and additional annual index numbers in some instances, with summaries of the reviews of the prices movements issued by the various government offices and other compilers of information on prices.

"The movement appeared upward in every case during 1916, with occasional fluctuations downward, continuing the general advance in 1915, rising very steeply in the latter part of the year as a result of the short crops in most countries. The only countries where prices had been lower in 1915 were Japan, where foods and cotton were down, and the United States, where retail food prices were slightly lower, although the general price level was higher. The unfavourable conditions for production and trade, due to war, continued to work for higher prices during 1916 as before, with greater effect in some respects. The scarcity of ships increased as much less merchant tonnage was turned out and existing ships were taken in greater numbers for government service, while losses at sea were important. Higher freight rates and scarcity of supplies in goods transported by sea were accompanied by higher prices for goods of domestic production. Scarcity of labour and raw materials, fuel, fertilizers, the exhaustion of stocks of pre-war manufacture, and increased inflation of money and credit were additional factors in raising prices. The shortage in crops in nearly all countries and the difficulty and cost of transportation from distant parts of the world became, however, the predominant factor in the prices situation toward the end of the year.

"In Europe these conditions were felt much more than in other continents, and in addition some countries were to a greater or less extent isolated from their normal sources of supply for many commodities.

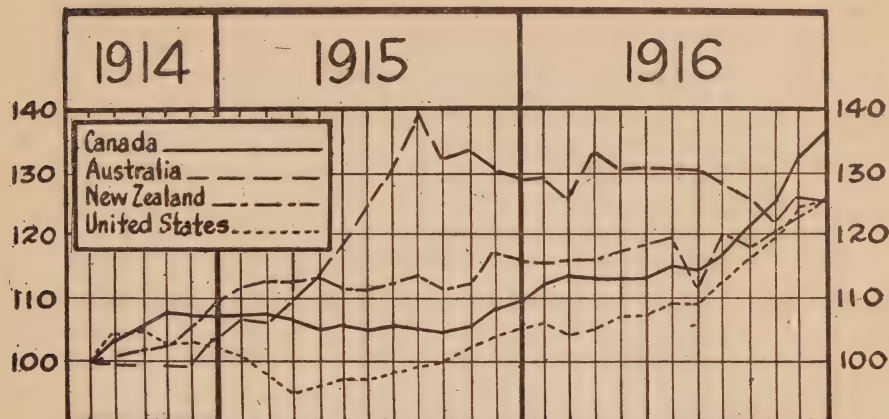
"The greatest advance in retail food prices appeared in Austria, food averaging nearly three times as high at Vienna at the end of the year as in July,

1914. In Germany, prices at Berlin were over twice as high from March to the end of the year as in July, 1914. In these countries maximum prices were established for many of the articles included in the calculation and purchases were subject to a system of rationing so that foods were not always available at the prices on which the calculations were based. In the United Kingdom and Holland the movement in prices was less steeply upward, being about 85 per cent higher in the former and 65 per cent in the latter in December than in July, 1914. In France and Italy, the rise appeared less, but the number of commodities included was smaller, so that an exact comparison cannot be made. In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the index numbers published included fuel as well as food and groceries, and as fuel rose very steeply the rise shown by the index numbers was very steep. Foods alone in Norway were 69 per cent higher in December, 1916, than in July, 1914, while the index number including fuel was up 94 per cent. In Sweden the weighted average index number, including fuel, was 54 per cent higher in December than in July, 1914, but the unweighted index number was still higher, fuel being up 93 per cent, dairy products 76 per cent, cereals 35 per cent, and meat 93 per cent. In Denmark, fuel, groceries and food in December averaged 78 per cent higher than in July, 1914, coal being up 259 per cent, coke 120 per cent, eggs 233 per cent, peas 103 per cent, and flour 54 per cent. Meats were lower in November and December than in July, 1916, but were still from 50 to 100 per cent higher than in 1914. In Switzerland, foods were calculated to be 48 per cent higher in December, 1916, than in July, 1914, while other necessities were 44 per cent higher, and the average cost of living was up 40 per cent.

"In Australia and New Zealand short crops in 1914, due to dry weather, raised prices levels greatly, especially for foods, and the high levels continued until the

THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Prices in July, 1914 = 100).



middle of 1916 when the larger crops of the 1915-1916 season for the shipment of which to Europe vessels were not available, were followed by lower levels in prices. In North America 1915 crops had been the largest on record and tended to keep the prices of foods down until the summer when prospects for poor crops led to considerable advances, which became steep in the last few weeks of the year and indicated very high price levels for the early part of 1917.

"In Japan grain and other food had dropped in 1914 and 1915 from the high levels of 1912 and 1913, while cottons were also down, but during 1916 prices recovered in these lines and advanced steeply toward the end of the year. Other materials rose also, especially iron products and oil.

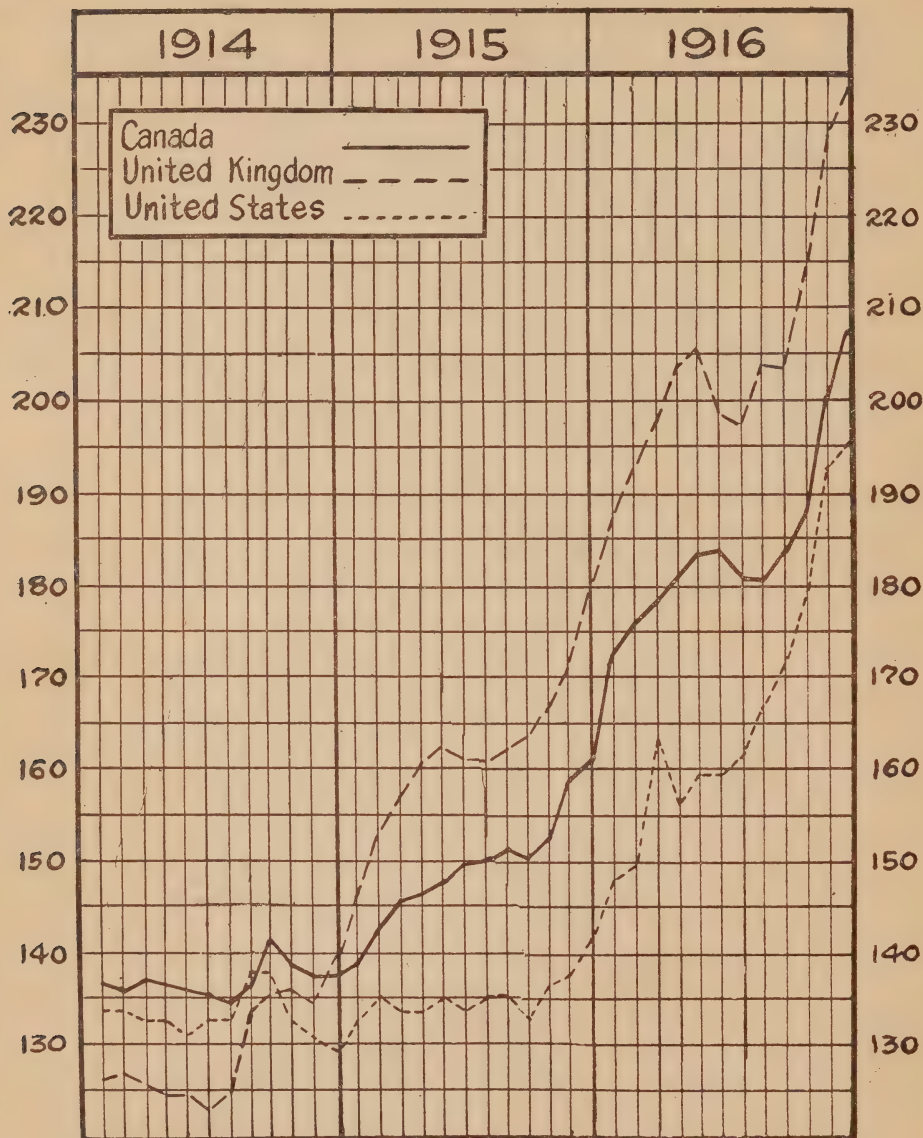
"In the United States, materials had risen steeply in the latter part of 1915 and continued to rise during 1916, and foods which had been slightly lower in

some lines during 1915 and the early part of 1916 rose steeply during the last few months, while cotton, wool, leather, steel, coal and coke advanced still more steeply.

"A feature of the prices movement in 1916 was the great extent to which measures for the regulation of prices and the maintenance of food supplies were taken by governments in all parts of the world. Early in the war in countries where supplies were particularly liable to be cut off or reduced owing to war operations, many such measures had been taken, and this policy was adopted to an increasing extent in many countries as the war went on. The world's shortage of food, however, which appeared toward the end of July, 1916, led to the extension of such measures, involving in some cases control by the government of some of the principal foods from the producer to the consumer.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1914, 1915 AND 1916.*

(Price levels during 1890-1899=100.)



*The movement of prices in Canada is shown according to the index number of the Department of Labour; prices in the United Kingdom according to the Sauerbeck index number as continued in the *Statist*, London; prices in the United States according to the index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The last two are brought to the basis of the Canadian index number. The United States index number was originally calculated on this basis until 1913 and contains a similar list of commodities. The Sauerbeck index number includes only 45 commodities.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES					FRANCE	AUSTRA- LIA
	Depart- ment of Labour	Econo- mist	Statist b	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Brad- street	Dun	Gibson	Statistique Générale	Bureau of Census and Statistics
No. of commodities	272a	44	45	346	25c	96	200	22c	45	92
	1890-1899 =100	1901-1905 =100	1867-1877 =100	1916— =100	1890-1899 =100				1901-1910 =100	1911— =100
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	66	109.252	\$	\$90.876	43.4	.....	1,053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	57	94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0	.....	760
1900.....	103.2	110.5	75	65	99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2	.....	894
1905.....	113.8	103.3	72	69	110.652	8.6987	99.315	47.3	98.3	910
1906.....	120.0	109.5	77	72	114.364	8.4176	104.842	49.8	103.8	948
1907.....	126.2	118.0	80	76	117.940	8.9045	110.462	50.9	109.0	1,021
1908.....	120.8	109.0	73	74	125.756	8.0094	110.728	54.2	100.9	1,115
1909.....	121.8	107.0	74	79	133.852	8.5153	115.434	59.2	101.4	993
1910.....	124.2	113.3	78	81	137.172	8.9881	121.301	59.3	108.1	1,003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	77	131.068	8.7132	116.616	56.9	113.2	1,000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	82	143.254	9.1867	122.858	62.6	117.8	1,172
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	81	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1	115.6	1,088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	80	146.069	8.9030	122.188	60.8	117.9	1,149
1915.....	148.0	150.6	108	81	148.050	9.8530	124.563	64.0	161.6	1,604
1916.....	182.0	196.4	137	100	175.720	11.8251	148.808	74.9	217.6	....
1914										
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	81	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	115.4	1,085
February.....	136.0	118.9	83.8	81	141.278	8.8619	121.641	58.2		
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	80	142.097	8.8320	121.771	57.8		
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	80	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7		
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	79	139.231	8.6224	118.230	57.9	115.7	1,113
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	80	141.433	8.6220	121.096	59.4		
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	80	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9		
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	83	152.106	8.7087d	120.740	64.9		
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	83	160.776	9.7572	126.975	68.6	116.8	1,185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	80	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9		
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	79	150.008	8.8620	124.340	63.1		
December.....	137.6	128.3	91.6	79	146.779	9.0354	124.183	62.3		
1915										
January.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	80	150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7	143.9	1,387
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	81	156.54	9.6621	125.662	68.0		
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	80	153.60	9.6197	124.158	66.7		
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	81	153.21	9.7753	125.090	67.8		
May.....	147.4	151.2	107.2	82	153.70	9.7878	126.649	68.3	156.3	1,660
June.....	149.4	147.7	106.4	80	146.77	9.7328	125.992	64.3		
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	82	146.77	9.8598	124.958	64.4		
August.....	151.5	149.8	107.0	81	142.98	9.8113	125.079	63.1		
September.....	150.3	151.6	107.8	80	137.15	9.7934	124.684	58.5	163.7	1,822
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	82	140.91	9.9774	126.663	60.0		
November.....	158.7	159.1	113.1	83	144.40	10.3768	130.467	60.0		
December.....	161.1	165.1	118.4	86	148.46	10.6473	133.146	62.1		
1916										
January.....	172.1	174.5	123.6	89	153.178	10.1936	137.666	65.6	205.1	1,502
February.....	175.9	182.2	127.0	90	158.36	11.1415	142.260	68.2		
March.....	177.9	182.4	130.4	92	158.10	11.3760	142.110	69.5		
April.....	181.0	190.5	134.2	94	165.73	11.7598	145.690	71.3		
May.....	183.3	196.3	135.4	96	168.28	11.7485	146.197	72.3	218.0	1,493
June.....	183.6	191.5	131.0	96	165.77	11.6887	145.397	70.8		
July.....	180.9	191.1	130.5	97	170.11	11.5294	145.142	71.9		
August.....	180.7	198.7	134.5	100	175.79	11.4414	143.930	76.1		
September.....	183.4	201.0	134.4	103	184.58	11.7803	152.018	78.4	210.6	1,505
October.....	188.2	208.7	141.5	108	190.13	12.0399	152.355	82.2	211.5	
November.....	200.5	217.2	150.8	116	209.53	12.7992	164.840	87.1	214.2	
December.....	207.4	223.0	154.3	118	208.4	13.6628	168.090	85.1	223.0	
									225.2	.....
									235.2	

a 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271 during 1915.

b. Continuing Sauerbeck's index number.

c. Foods only.

d. August, 15, 1914: \$9.8495.

THE COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND GROCERIES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

DATE	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KING- DOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRA- LIA 46 foods and groceries 30 towns	NEW ZEAL- AND 59 foods 25 towns	AUSTRIA c 18 foods Vienna	GER- MANY c 19 foods Berlin	FINLAND 50 towns articles	FRANCE 13 articles Paris	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOL- LAND 29 ar 40 cities	NORWAY 24 icles 20 towns	SWEDEN 51 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1900...	\$5.48	88.5a	.....	906b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905...	5.95	91.0a	.....	990b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
1910...	6.95	96.8a	.....	991b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	90
1911...	7.14	96.8a	.....	983b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	100	.....	96
1912...	7.33	101.3a	1,140	1,017b	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	114	114	.....	98
1913...	7.33	101.6a	1,106	1,037b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	115	.....	101
1914...	7.73	103.4a	1,155	1,098b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	135	.....	100
1915...	7.86	131.5a	1,428	1,201b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	191	.....	112
1916...	8.79	160.0	1,505	1,268b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914													
Jan...	7.73	.....	1,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.7	.....	112	.....	101
Feb...	7.75	.....	1,106	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.6	.....	113	.....	98
March...	7.68	.....	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.7	.....	113	.....	96
April...	7.50	.....	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.2	113	111	.....	95
May...	7.42	.....	1,168	1,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.0	.....	112	.....	95
June...	7.35	.....	1,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.8	.....	114	.....	97
July...	7.42	100	1,164	1,070	100	100	100	1,075	94.3	.....	113	100	100
Aug...	7.68	105½	1,168	1,070	102.5	113.3	102	.....	95.6	.....	120	103	104
Sept...	7.83	110	1,157	1,087	99.3	110.5	99	.....	99.1	.....	117	.....	105
Oct...	7.99	112	1,156	1,096	104.2	116.4	100	.....	97.6	121	115	.....	103
Nov...	7.95	112½	1,162	1,126	108.5	120.9	102	.....	99.1	.....	117	107	103
Dec...	7.95	116	1,206	1,169	117.5	126.1	106	.....	100.1	.....	120	.....	102
1915													
Jan...	7.97	118	1,240	1,190	121.4	131.0	108	1,295	102.0	129	123	113	101
Feb...	7.99	122	1,236	1,205	133.1	142.7	109	.....	103.6	130	124	.....	99
March...	7.88	124	1,269	1,215	142.7	149.0	111	.....	105.8	135	127	.....	96
April...	7.79	124	1,318	1,212	165.6	165.4	111	1,230	106.5	139	128	.....	97
May...	7.84	126	1,372	1,191	175.7	165.3	110	.....	108.3	142	133	121	98
June...	7.77	132	1,443	1,190	178.1	165.4	117	.....	108.2	145	134	.....	98
July...	7.80	132½	1,522	1,200	178.6	169.6	117	1,288	113.6	148	135	.....	99
Aug...	7.78	134	1,623	1,213	186.3	175.3	120	.....	117.6	147	138	124	99
Sept...	7.74	135	1,544	1,196	196.4	178.4	124	.....	118.8	147	140	.....	100
Oct...	7.82	140	1,551	1,202	217.2	193.2	129	1,266	120.0	145	140	.....	103
Nov...	8.02	141	1,519	1,254	221.6	182.0	136	.....	121.3	148	143	128	105
Dec...	8.13	144	1,502	1,245	212.9	183.4	142	.....	123.7	150	152	.....	106
1916													
Jan...	8.28	145	1,504	1,236	.....	188.5	151	1,439	125.1	153	159	.....	106
Feb...	8.40	147	1,577	1,243	210.2	185.6	156	.....	125.0	155	162	130	104
March...	8.36	148	1,566	1,247	210.4	200.5	166	.....	125.4	158	168	.....	105
April...	8.34	149	1,520	1,253	221.5	219.8	172	1,423	124.9	161	175	.....	107
May...	8.37	155	1,524	1,269	228.1	216.0	168	.....	126.2	164	185	134	107
June...	8.51	159	1,519	1,276	248.9	217.2	172	.....	125.7	168	197	.....	109
July...	8.46	161	1,516	1,276	.....	217.6	180	1,387	124.6	170	199*	.....	109
Aug...	8.63	160	1,491	1,284	277.6	215.9	196	.....	124.7	170	205*	142	112
Sept...	8.97	165	1,468	1,284	268.6	219.5	209	.....	124.6	173	206*	.....	116
Oct...	9.30	168	1,454	1,289	.....	209.4	224	1,451	124.2	179	206*	.....	119
Nov...	9.81	178	1,465	1,313	276.7	210.5	240	.....	125.0	183	211*	152	124
Dec...	10.11	184	1,459	1,340	.....	.....	255	1,491	130.6	186	219*	.....	125

a Calculated from the annual index number and percentage level, August-December, 1914.

b Four chief centres only.

c Calculated by the British Board of Trade from official published figures.

* Base changed; July-Dec. re-calculated to former base.

The Movement by Groups and Commodities

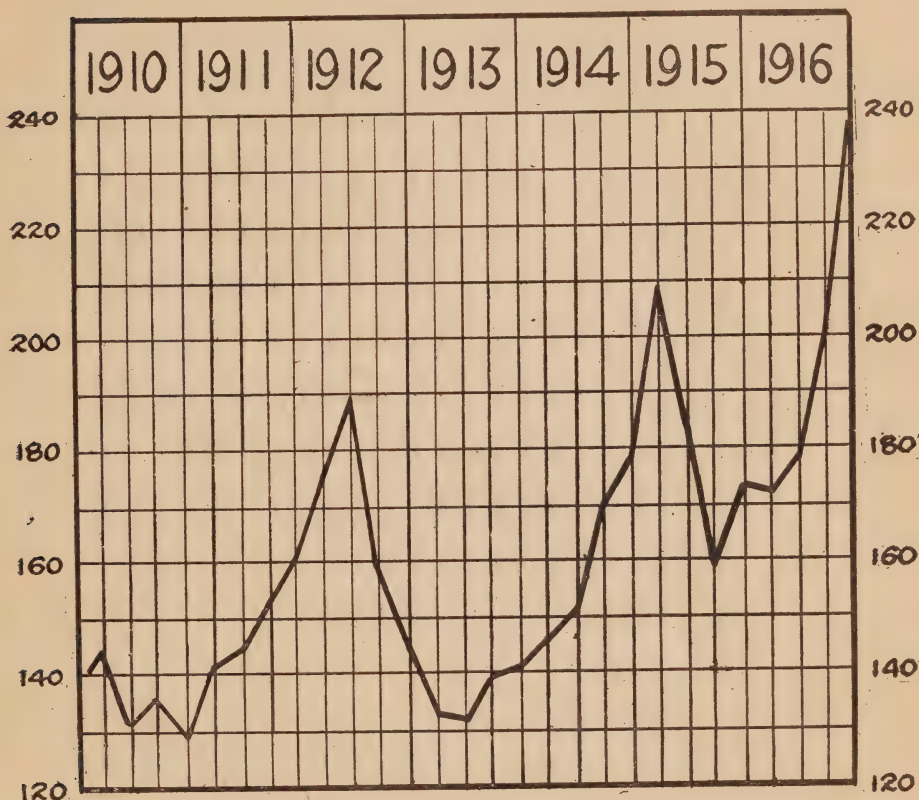
GRAINS AND FODDER.—The good crops of 1915 had brought the prices of grain to a lower level at the beginning of 1916 than a year before, though still much higher than before the war. In July, however, when unfavourable reports of

the crops came in not only from Canada and the United States but from nearly all countries in the world, prices began to rise and, as no improvement appeared, the rise continued until November. In December there was a slight drop at Winnipeg as navigation was closed and higher prices had been paid for the last

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1910-1916.

Commodities included: Wheat, Manitoba Northern, No. 1, and Ontario Winter, No. 2; Oats, Canada Western, No. 2, and Ontario, No. 2; Barley, Canada Western, No. 3, and Ontario, No. 3; Corn, American, No. 3; yellow; Flaxseed, Northwestern, No. 1; Peas, Ontario, No. 2; Rye, Ontario, No. 2.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



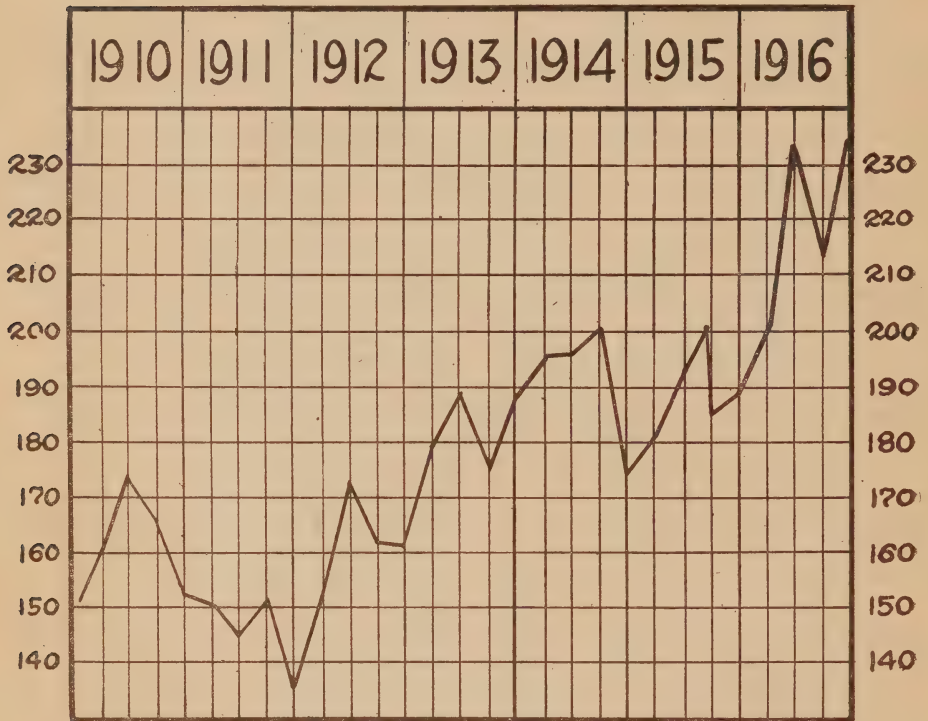
shipments. Unfavourable news from Argentina again caused a very firm market. In Canada there was some reduction in acreage as the large crops of 1915 had prevented much fall ploughing being done in Western Canada and in the spring of 1916 much crop was put in on stubble, which is a great disadvantage if unfavourable weather conditions develop. Until July, however, conditions were favourable, but rust then destroyed much of the crop in Manitoba and large areas of Saskatchewan. In Ontario and Quebec a cold wet spring,

followed by a hot dry summer, curtailed the crop greatly. The yield of hay, however, was very large as the weather conditions were suitable and this prevented a great scarcity of fodder, while the price of hay was unusually low. The world crops showed great decreases in all lines, while high ocean freight rates also raised prices further in countries relatively near to European markets. In addition the surplus crops of Russia and Roumania were unable to reach the markets of Western Europe in large quantities.

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910-1916.

ANIMALS AND MEATS: Cattle, butcher, Toronto and Winnipeg; Beef, dressed, hindquarters and fore-quarters; Beef, plate; Veal, dressed; Hogs, Toronto; Hogs, dressed; Bacon, breakfast; Hams, medium; Pork, mess; Lard; Sheep, ewes; Mutton, dressed; Lamb, dressed; Fowl; Turkeys. CATTLE, choice butcher, Toronto. HOGS, choice, Toronto.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



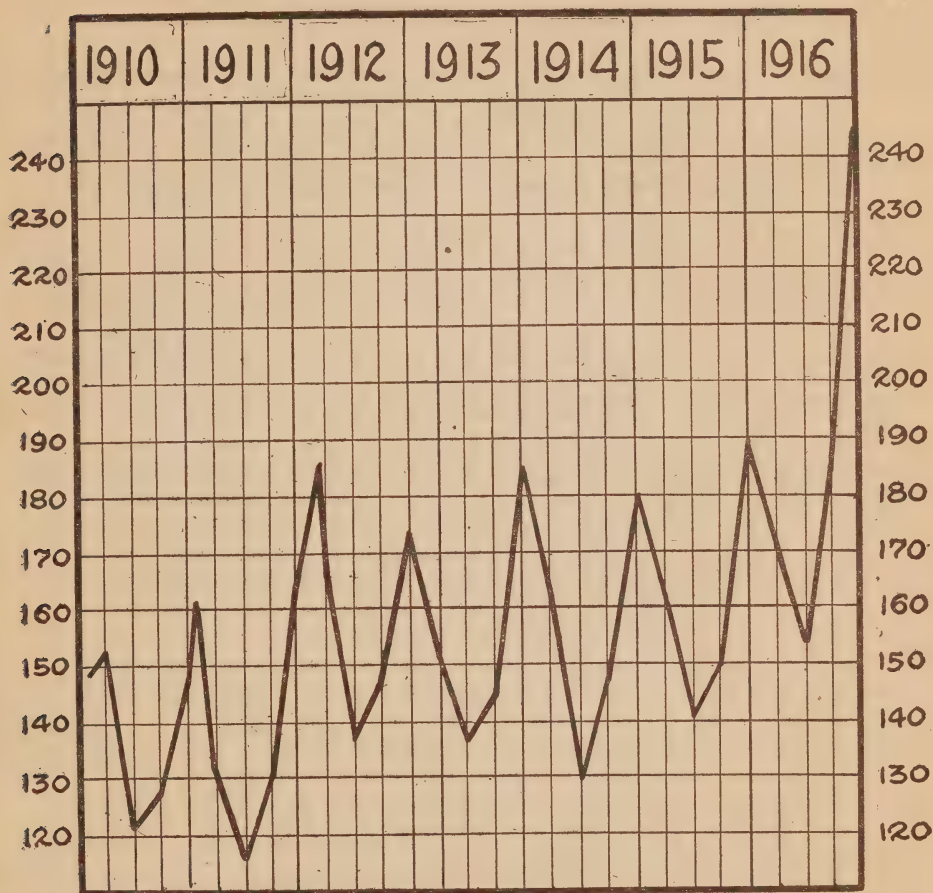
ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Prices of cattle were not much higher in 1916 than in the previous year until the end of the year, when the short crops caused a steep advance, although for some weeks the marketing of livestock in the autumn to save winter's feed tended to keep the market down. This greatly reduced supply for the ensuing winter. Prices of hogs, however, were much higher throughout the year, averaging \$10.54 as compared with \$8.47 in 1917. In January, hogs were up to \$9.50 per hun-

dred, f.o.b. shipping points in Ontario, as compared with \$7.40 a year before, and reached \$11.25 in December, as compared with \$8.40 a year before. There was a good demand from packers for shipments to Great Britain and for army supplies. Sheep were also much higher, averaging \$8.35 as compared with \$6.34 in 1915. The high price of wool tended to keep sheep off the market. Turkeys were also higher and advanced in the winter 1915-16 and were up to 30 cents in December, 1916, while fowl were up to 18 cents.

RELATIVE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1910-1916.

Commodities included: Butter, creamery and dairy; Cheese; Milk; Eggs.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



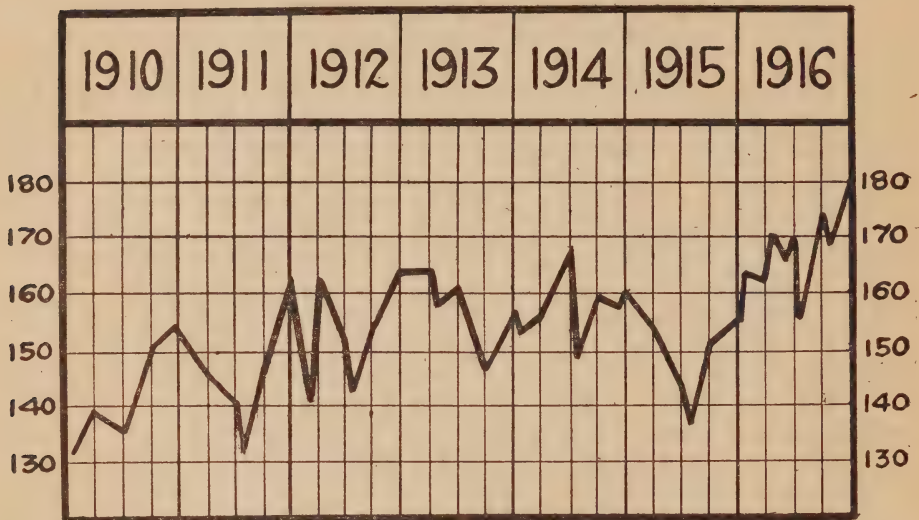
DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Prices had reached considerably higher levels in the previous year 1915 as there was an increased demand for export for cheese, butter and eggs, chiefly because the supplies from Europe for the English markets were greatly curtailed. During 1916, prices were still higher owing to the high price of feed and the shortage in supplies on all markets. In Canada the hay crop was unusually good and the pasture was also better than usual, so that production of milk, butter and

cheese was very large. Increased exports, however, reduced the stocks comparatively. In the autumn, prices of milk rose very steeply on account of the high cost of feed and price of butter and cheese and eggs were also considerably above the previous records. The late season and the dry summer greatly curtailed the production of eggs and the consumption was much increased owing to the high price of meat, so that eggs were particularly high and scarce early in December.

RELATIVE PRICES OF FISH, 1910-1916.

Commodities included: Cod, dry; Haddock, dry; Halibut, fresh; Lobsters, fresh and canned; Mackerel, salt; Herring, salt; Whitefish, fresh; Salmon Trout, fresh; Salmon, canned.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



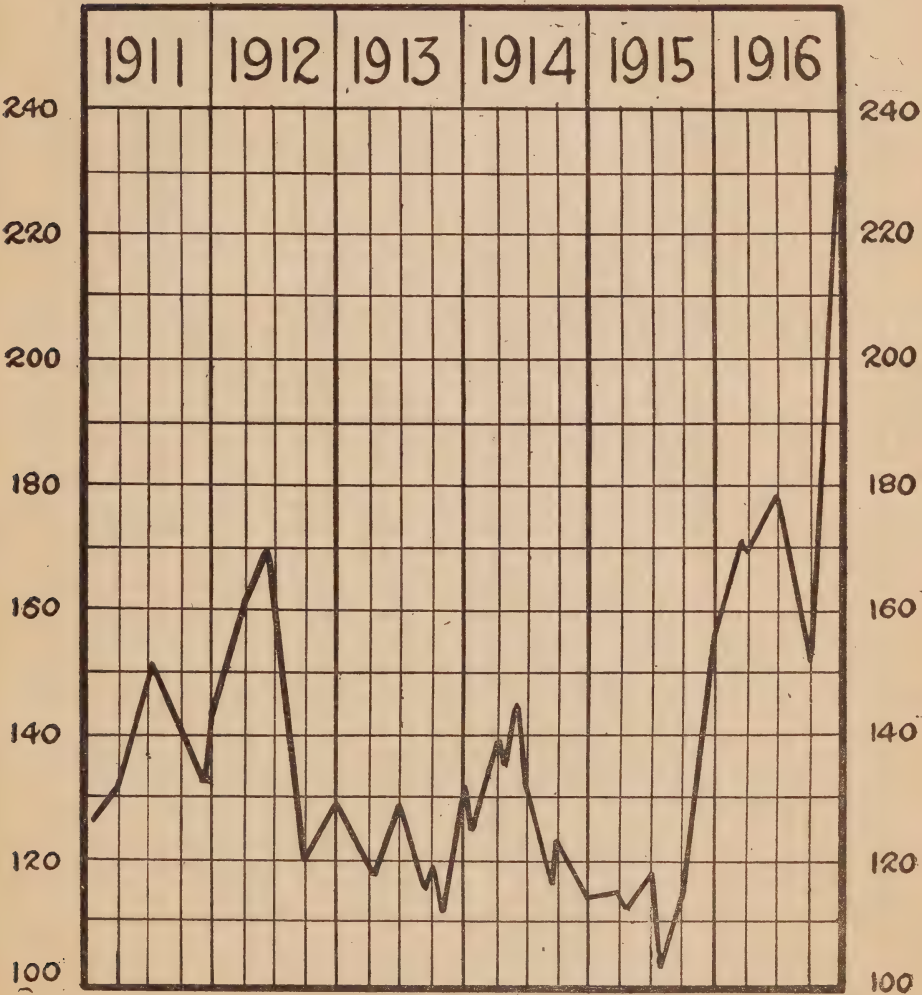
FISH.—The markets for fish were much improved during 1915 and supplies of most varieties were scarce. The European catch was greatly reduced under war conditions and this led to increased demand in the various markets. The Canadian shipments to the Mediterranean to Portugal, to the West Indies and also to Great Britain were increased. Markets for canned salmon were particularly strong. During 1916 these conditions were intensified, and at the end of the year supplies of fish were very short, except in canned lobsters, in which the production had been good, and the markets were restricted by government regulation in Europe.

OTHER FOODS.—Unfavourable conditions in 1916 greatly reduced the supply of foods not only in Canada but in other countries. Flour was above \$10.00 per barrel by the end of the year and potatoes to \$2.25 per bag. Fruits, vegetables, flour, sugar and tea were scarce and higher transportation rates by sea added to the cost of some lines, particularly rice, tapioca and tea. The index number of Fruits and Vegetables for December, 1916, stood at 230.1 as compared with 156.6 for December, 1915. The index number of Breadstuffs, including flour, bread, oatmeal, rice and tapioca, stood at 194.9 for December, 1916, as compared with 140.2 a year before.

RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1910-1915.*

Commodities included: Fresh Fruits: Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges; Dried Fruits: Evaporated Apples; Currants; Raisins; Fresh Vegetables: Beans; Onions; Potatoes; Turnips; Tomatoes; Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

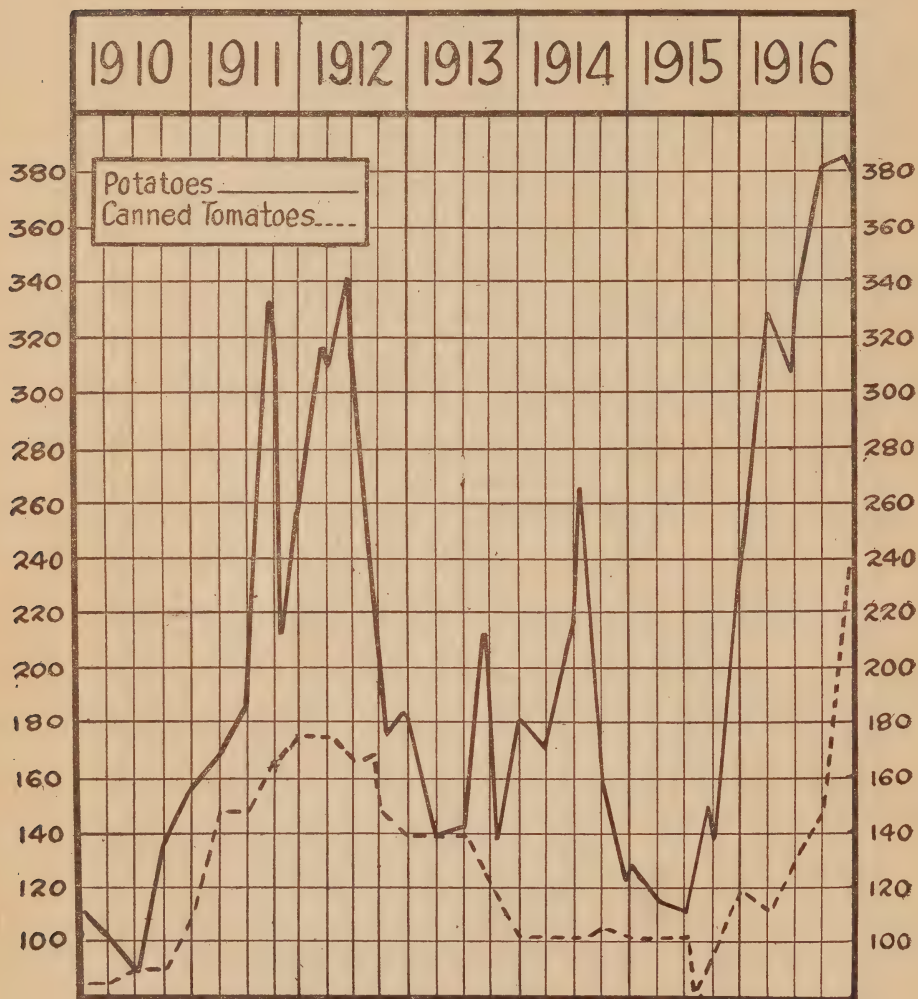
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*As many of the commodities included are not on the market during each month of the year, the average level should be compared with the same month in other years, rather than from month to month.

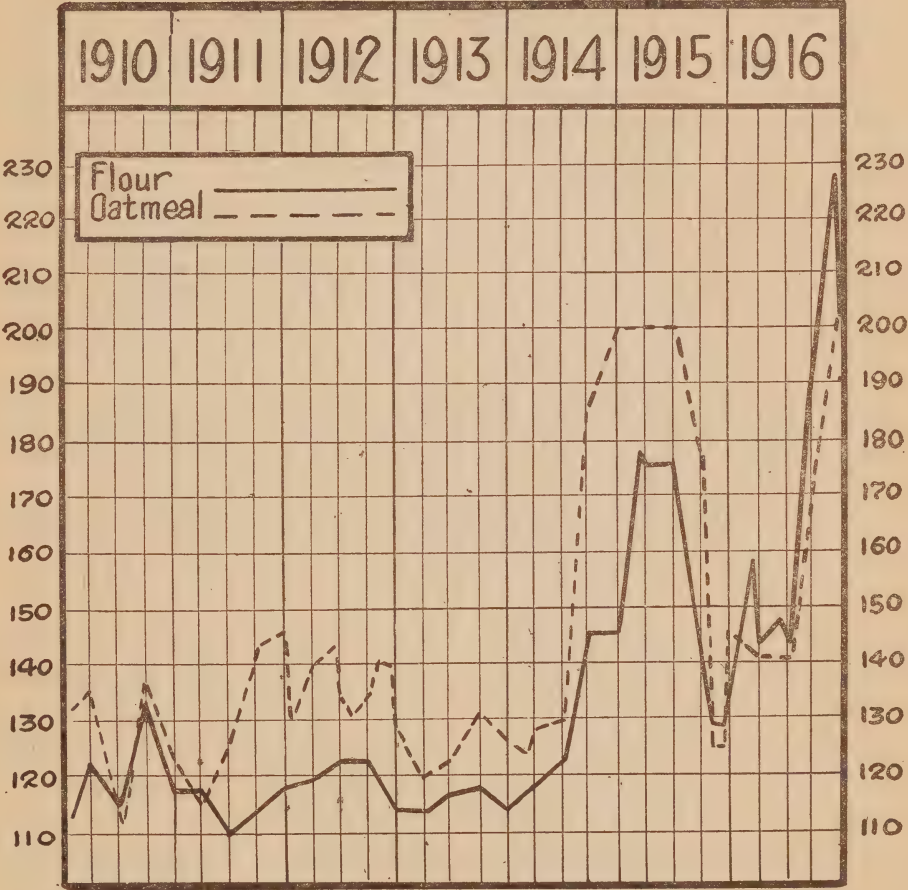
RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES (TORONTO) AND CANNED TOMATOES, 1910-1916.

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100).



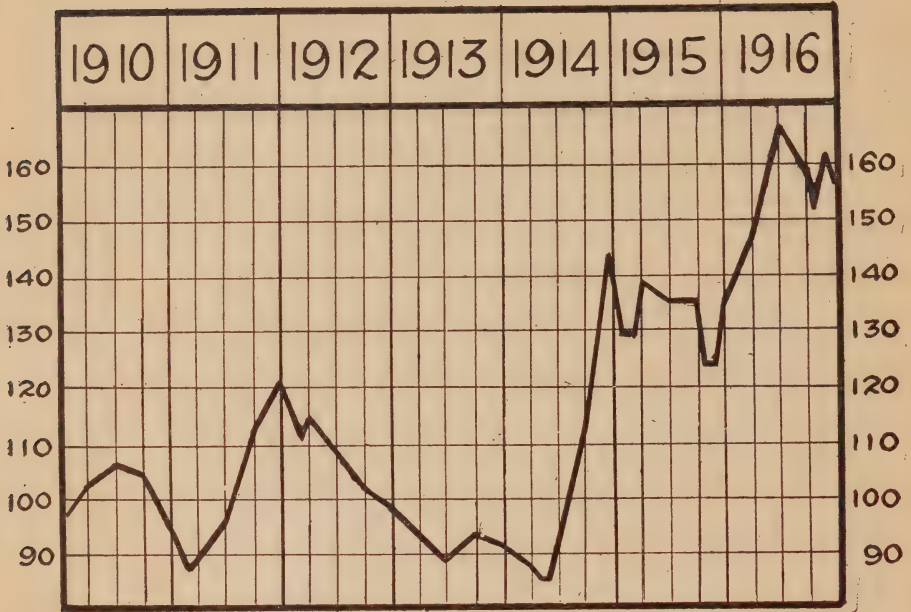
RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR AND OATMEAL, 1910-1916.

(Average Prices 1890:1899 = 100).



RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED, 1910-1916.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



TEXTILES.—In many lines prices had risen steeply during 1915 so that the general level was higher than in 1914 in spite of the low prices for cotton and cotton goods throughout the year. In 1916 still steeper advances occurred and cotton reached the highest prices in many years, while woollens, jutes and flax products were very high. The group index number had risen from 126.1 in January, 1915, to 163.3 in December and advanced from 174.2 in January, 1916, to 216.3 in December.

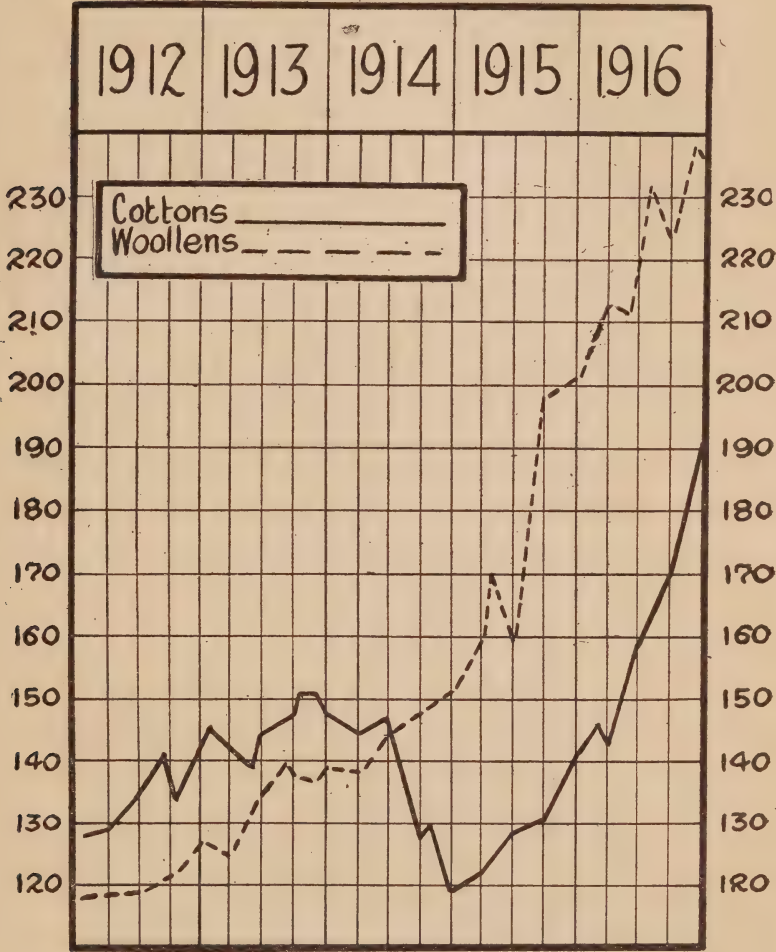
HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Prices for hides, leathers and boots had risen considerably before the war, owing

to the scarcity of hides and the decreasing supply of livestock throughout the world. The great demands for army supplies, including boots, harness, saddlery, belts, etc., greatly intensified the scarcity of leather and more than offset any decrease in demand due to the depression in industrial conditions. This scarcity became greater during 1915 and also during 1916, becoming particularly acute toward the end of the year; and the domestic demand for boots also increased. Reports as to proposals for peace toward the end of 1916 influenced the market and caused some declines in prices on some markets.

RELATIVE PRICES OF WOOLLENS AND COTTONS, 1912-1916.

WOOLLENS: Wool, Ontario, washed and unwashed; Yarn; Underwear, knitted; Beaver Cloth. COT-
TONS: Cotton, raw; Cottons, Grey; Woven Coloured Fabrics; Prints.

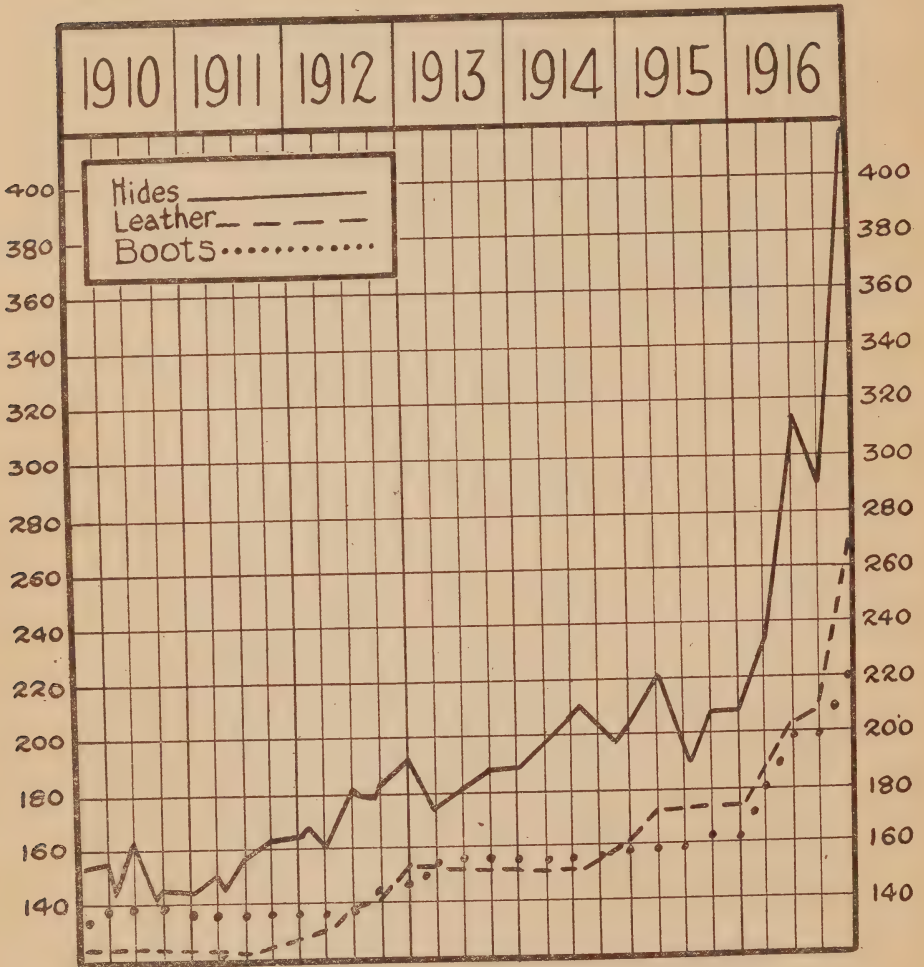
(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100).



RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES, 1910-16.

Hides: No. 1, Steers'; Calfskins, green; Horsehides; Tallow. Leathers: Jobbing; Slaughter Sole; Harness; Heavy Uppers. Boots: Men's Splits; Men's Box Calf; Women's Dongola.

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100).



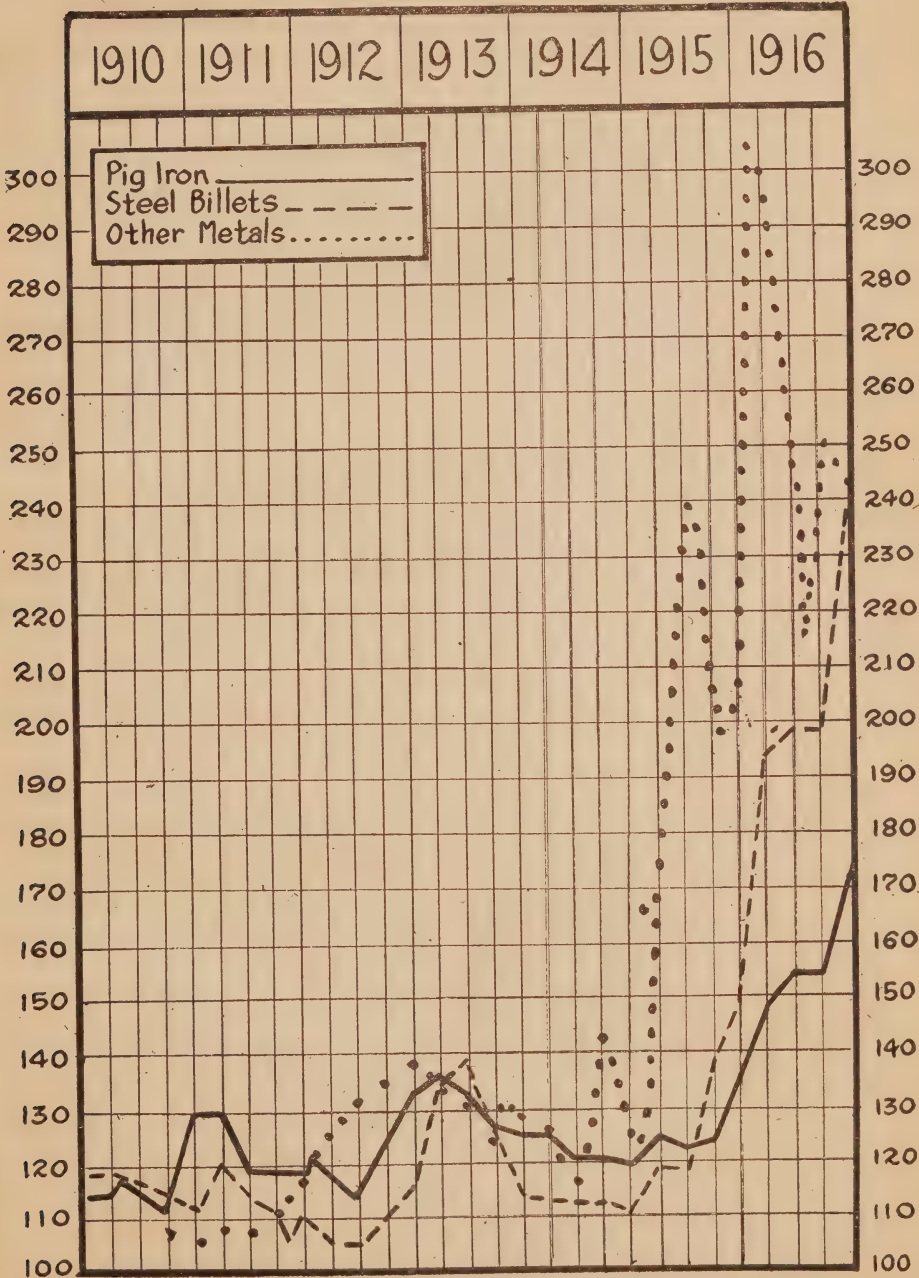
METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Prices of metals and the hardware lines had reached comparatively high levels by the beginning of 1916 and still greater increases in prices occurred in most lines due to the great demands for war

supplies. Quicksilver, antimony and zinc alone declined as production had been greatly increased, but were still much above pre-war levels. Higher ocean freight rates again led to advances in lines imported overseas.

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910-1916.

PIG IRON, Nova Scotia; STEEL BILLETS, Nova Scotia; OTHER METALS: Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Tin; Zinc Sheets.

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100).



FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Almost all lines were in strong demand owing to the great consumption in the production of munitions of war, and in transportation. Coke rose to record levels owing to the great consumption in smelting. A serious shortage developed in steam coal, both in the United States and in Canada as well as in South America and in Europe, so that supplies were exported from the United States in large quantities. The number of miners was also reduced owing to war conditions, there being no immigration from Europe, and many workmen having returned to their European homes. The great demand for crude oil for fuel in ships, and for gasoline for motor transport and similar uses, caused a shortage in gasoline and crude oil in spite of greatly increased production. The shortage in bituminous coal increased the demand for anthracite coal. Matches advanced owing to the high prices of chemicals.

LUMBER.—Throughout 1916 the chief point of interest was the increasing scarcity of stocks of every description and the correspondingly increased prices which commenced to develop in the fall. There is no difficulty in finding the causes for these. There was an almost insatiable demand throughout the year for all kinds of lumber that could be used for war material, especially for shell boxes. The production of 1915 had been comparatively light, and as the season for 1916 advanced, the shortage of stock became everywhere apparent. This was aggravated by the great unpreparedness of the railway companies, who were not able to handle the trade offering. Congestion developed at every important shipping and receiving point throughout Canada, until embargoes had to be placed by the railways on the shipment of such stock as lumber, and in many cases upon shipments of practically every description except war materials and perishable products. For this reason the delivery end of the lumber business was disorganized throughout the year of 1916, and is still suffering greatly from this difficulty, with very little prospect of improvement. Manufacturers found it difficult to make shipments all through the year. Wholesalers had the same trouble, and consumers, requiring lumber for industrial purposes, had to hunt from pillar to post to get what was necessary to keep their plants operating.—*Canada Lumberman.*

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS.

—Hardware lines were considerably higher and advanced frequently in sympathy with the metal markets. Bricks,

cement, etc., were higher as costs of manufacture increased.

PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS.—Colours were higher as supplies were scarce. White lead was steeply upward. Shellac, glue and varnish were advancing. Glass was again higher.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Furniture rose in sympathy with the higher cost of lumber, glass, metals, paints and wages. Higher freight rates and rising prices on primary markets increased the cost of crockery, glassware and cutlery. Pails, tubs, brooms and sad irons rose in sympathy with the higher prices for raw materials.

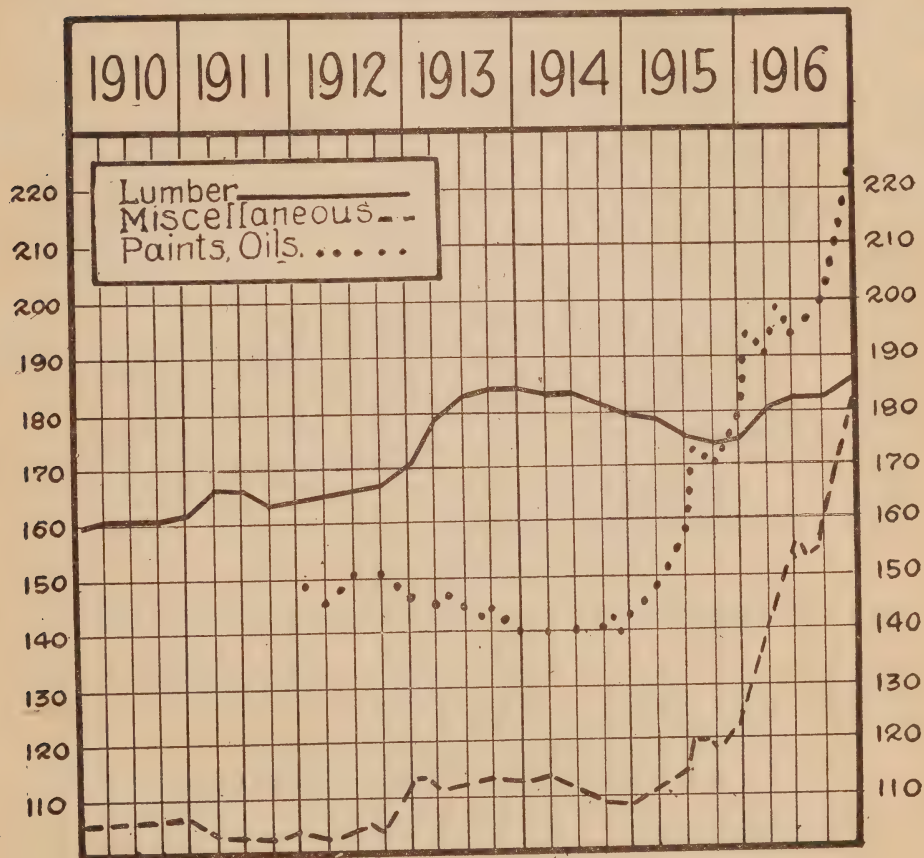
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—These commodities have advanced greatly since the beginning of the war owing to the great demand for the manufacture of explosives and for other uses in war material. Many previous sources of supply, such as Germany, Turkey, etc., were unavailable by reason of the war, and high freight rates from other sources such as South America and the East Indies increased the cost in other cases. New sources of supply, however, were established in many instances, mineral deposits and other sources being utilized which under pre-war conditions and low prices it was not profitable to use. The production in many lines was thus greatly increased in America. Toward the end of 1915, when previous stocks were being exhausted and old contracts were running out and the production in munitions was increasing fast, prices in chemicals advanced very steeply and this advance continued for some time during 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Raw furs continued the rise from low levels at the end of 1914 and were nearly as high as in 1912. In liquors and tobacco, hops and raw leaf tobacco were somewhat higher, while malt and whiskey were dearer in sympathy with the grain prices. Pulp and paper were much higher, being very scarce at the end of the year. Binder twine and rope advanced steeply. Gunpowder, starch and soap continued higher in sympathy with raw materials.

RELATIVE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1910-1916.

LUMBER: Spruce Deals, N.B.; Shingles, N.B.; Pine, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; Lath; Hemlock; Spruce; Oak; Birch; Maple; Fir, B.Q.; Shingles, B.C. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS: White Lead; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Benzine; Venetian Red; Paris Green; Prepared Paints; Rosin, white; Shellac; Varnish, furniture; Glue; Window Glass; Putty. MISCELLANEOUS: Bricks, common and fire; Cement; Lime; Plaster of Paris; Pitch; Coal Tar; Soil Pipe; Iron Pipe; Lead Pipe; Red Lead; Nails, cut and wire; Sash Weights; Sash Cord; Hinges; Copper Wire; Iron Wire; Wire Cloth; Wire Fencing.

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100).



Appendices

Appendix A deals with retail prices, giving averages for each year from 1910 to 1916 calculated from the quotations published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* for the 60 cities represented. Some 30 staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil and rent for a six-roomed house are included. Similar statistics for De-

cember, 1900, and 1905, obtained for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living and published in their report, are also included. Appendix B on prices in other countries gives the available index numbers of prices and abstracts of reports on prices in the United Kingdom, the United States, and many other countries as well as Australia and New Zealand. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1917

DURING August the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to the two following contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, both of which contained the usual fair wage clause:

(1) Manufacture and erection of the substructure of the Gaspereau river bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the old substructure. Name of contractors, J. E. Connolly and D. P. Connolly, of Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, August 3, 1917. Amount, schedule prices.

(2) Manufacture and erection of the structural steel work in transit sheds, numbers 25 and 28, Halifax Ocean terminals. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 3, 1917. Amount, 7.45 cents per pound.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made

in August for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 1,500.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.	198.08
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	1,022.75
Supplying linen for making up mail bags; also supplying new tags	13,308.87
Repairing mail bags	5,549.24
Supplying mail bag fittings	93.40
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms	9,555.94
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes and steel portable boxes, and supplying new letter boxes	692.75
Repairing post office scales	263.60
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	26.75

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1917

SEVENTY-SEVEN fatal industrial accidents were recorded as occurring during August, a decrease of 65

from the July record and 19 from the record of August, 1916.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING AUGUST, 1917.

Trade or industry.	Locality	Date	Cause of fatality.
AGRICULTURE—			
Farmer	New Germany, Ont.	Aug. ..	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer	Harrison, Ont.	" 10	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	Paidey, Ont.	" 10	Falling piece of timber.
Farmer	Avonhurst, Sask.	" 7	Mangled by a saw.
Farmer	West Huntingdon, Ont.	" 1	Horses ran away with hay rake.
Farmer	Clover Bar, Alta.	" 15	Collapse of stacking machine.
Threshing machine operator	Stittsville, Ont.	" 13	Mangled by threshing machine.
FISHING—			
Lobster trapper	Carran Bay, P.E.I.	" 10	Drowned.
Fisherman	Steveston, B.C.	" 8	Drowned.
LUMBERING—			
Feller	Patricia, B.C.	" 10	Struck by a cable.
Chopper	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 22	Falling tree.
Sawmill employee	Victoria, B.C.	" 13	Falling timber.
Sawmill employee	Beaupre, Que.	" 28	Caught in belt of machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING AUGUST, 1917.—(Continued.)

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Cause of fatality.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES—			
Asbestos miner.....	Asbestos, Que.....	Aug. 10	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Coniagas mine, Cobalt, Ont.	" 25	Caught in belt of machinery.
Miner.....	" " " " " "	" 25	By a fall.
Miner.....	McIntyre mine, Porcupine, Ont.	" ..	Struck by falling timber.
Machine miner.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 22	Falling timber.
Rope rider.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 8	Deraiment of mine car.
Quarrymen (2).....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 29	Premature explosion.
Miners (3).....	Riondell, B.C.....	" 30	Explosion.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	Electrocuted.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	Falling through floor.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—			
Steel worker.....	Steeleton, Ont.....	" 2	Burned by molten metal.
Steel worker.....	Steeleton, Ont.....	" 11	Electrocuted.
Employee, engineering works.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	Falling crane.
Foundry worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	Struck by a truck.
Foundry worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	Falling piece of lumber.
Foundry worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	Steel plates fell from a truck
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 2	Burned by molten metal.
Steel workers (2).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	Explosion of ammonia tank.
Steel worker.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 4	Fell into hoist shaft.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 13	Struck by a locomotive.
Steel worker.....	Chippawa, Ont.....	" 24	By a fall.
Machinist.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 30	Burned—ignition of oil.
Electrician.....	Donnacona, Que.....	" 6	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 22	Electrocuted.
Electrical engineer.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 14	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Exeter, Ont.....	" 15	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Charlton, Ont.....	" 25	Fell from a pole.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION—			
Flourmill employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	Falling barrel of flour.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Conductor and Brakeman (2).....	Hudson Heights, Que.....	" 9	Collision of trains.
Fireman.....	Ardley, B.C.....	" 16	Deraiment.
Brakeman.....	Island Pond, Que.....	" 25	Fell from top of car.
Brakeman.....	St. John's, Que.....	" 31	Crushed between cars.
Yardman.....	Broadview, Sask.....	" 10	Run over by a train.
Yardman.....	Dauphin, Man.....	" 10	Run over by a locomotive.
Switchtender.....	Westfield, N.B.....	" 6	Run over by dump car.
Car repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	Crushed between cars.
Railway operator.....	St. Polycarpe, Que.....	" 19	Falling from train.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Sectionman.....	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.....	" 10	Struck by a car.
Sectionman.....	Hayes Pit, Ont.....	" 8	Struck by lightning.
NAVIGATION—			
Deckhand.....	Presque Isle, Ont.....	" 10	Drowned.
Deckhand.....	Ft. William, Ont.....	" 10	Drowned.
Deckhand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	Drowned.
Sailors (3).....	Off Pigeon Island, Ont.....	" 9	Drowned.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—			
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	Run over by ice-wagon.
Driver.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 10	Wagon struck by train.
Deckhand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	Drowned.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—			
Municipal employee.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 15	Struck by a motor car.
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES—			
Explosive factory employee.....	Dragon, Que.....	" 18	Explosion.
Pulpmill worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 27	Falling pulpwood.
Store employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	Fell down elevator shaft.
Elevator operator.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	Electrocuted.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—			
Laborer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	Cave-in of excavation.
Laborer.....	Lauson, Que.....	" 11	Run over by a locomotive.
Laborer.....	Lévis, Que.....	" 30	Caught in coal handling machinery.
Laborer.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 25	Falling concrete pipe.
Laborer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 13	Falling material.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action was taken by two men to enforce mechanics' liens against certain mineral claims in British Columbia. It was claimed by the defence that a duplicate or certified copy of the affidavit of lien had not been filed in the Land

Registry Office within sixty days after the last work was done on the mineral claims as required by the British Columbia Mechanics' Lien Act. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that this omission was excused by sec. 20 of the Act, which provides that "no lien shall be invalidated by reason of failure to comply with any of the requisites thereof... unless the owner... is prejudiced thereby." In the opinion of the Court the owners were not prejudiced by the omission to file in the Land Registry Office within the time limited, the lien having been filed within the proper time in the County Court Registry and later on in the Land Registry Office. It was argued by the defendants' counsel that the scope of these words must be narrowed to defects in the form of affidavit, statement of claim, plaint and summons.

In delivering judgment, it was declared by the Court that no case could be found dealing explicitly with this point, but in three decisions of the Court of Appeal, to which reference was made, it was apparently assumed that non-registration of a lien within the time specified in the Act was fatal to the validity of the lien. Judgment was delivered accordingly for the defendants, dismissing the claim to enforce the liens, and vacating the registration of the liens in the County Court Registry and the Land Registry Office, but reserving to the plaintiffs the right to prosecute their personal claims against the defendants for work done on said mineral claims. (*British Columbia—Dale v. International Mining Syndicate et al.*, and *Koscis v. International Mining Syndicate et al.*)

The following case, while not dealing directly with labour questions, is of interest in that it affects the right of an employer of labour to seize for a debt due on account of service performed by himself and his employees, and indirectly has a bearing on wages.

**No trespass for
thresher to
break open
door and take
grain for debt
after due notice**

A thresherman, to whom was owing a balance of \$109.50 on a threshing account, seized a quantity of grain to satisfy this debt, after giving the farmer the required twenty-four hours' notice in writing of his intention to do so, before the expiration of sixty days from the completion of the threshing. In order to get the grain he had to break the lock on the door of the granary. After five days the grain was sold for \$175.10. After deducting from this sum \$109.50 in payment of the account and \$6 for haulage, the balance was returned to the farmer. Action was then brought by the farmer against the thresherman on the charge of trespassing, the plaintiff claiming that the defendant had no right to break open his granary and was therefore liable as a trespasser to the full amount of the damage he did, including the value to plaintiff of the grain seized. The trial judge found for the defendant and on appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment was sustained, the appeal being dismissed with costs. It was pointed out by the Court that the statute authorizes the thresher to take grain in satisfaction of a debt for threshing, after notice to the owner, and being authorized to take it, he must be authorized to do what is necessary to take it, that is to go upon the land of the owner and to enter the granary. In a similar case, the defendant was declared within his rights when he broke a gate in order to get hay which he had purchased, and no difference could be seen between the breaking open of the door of a granary and the breaking open of a locked gate. (*Saskatchewan—Bell v. Cross et al.*)

A workman sued his employers for damages on account of an accident which he claimed was due to their negligence. The action was not taken under the Workmen's Compensation Act, however, as the plaintiff's salary was over \$1,000 per year. He claimed \$10,500

damages, and the action was dismissed by the Superior Court. Plaintiff appealed and the first judgment was reversed by the Court of King's Bench. The facts of the case were as follows:—Plaintiff was running an engine which operated a crane used to drive piles into the St. Charles River, at Quebec. The engine belonged to the defendant company and was furnished by it; it operated a series of cog-wheels to raise and bring down the hammer used in driving the piles, and which was guided in a slide. These cog-wheels were not guarded as they should have been. On the day of the accident, plaintiff was trying to oil the brake of the machine, when his coat sleeve was caught in the gearing and dragged into it up to the

elbow. He had to undergo several operations, his arm being amputated, first at the elbow and afterwards two inches from the shoulder. The loss of his working capacity, according to evidence, was 65 per cent; as he was earning between \$1,000 and \$1,200 per year, his loss in wages amounted to seven or eight hundred dollars per year for the rest of his life. The evidence also showed that the defendant company was aware of the faulty condition of the engine. The Court of King's Bench, while reversing the judgment of the Superior Court and awarding damages to the plaintiff, held that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in that he did not stop the cog-wheels while oiling the brake and that, being a skilled workman, he was aware of the danger he was running in doing so. The amount of damage suffered by him was estimated at \$6,000, and as, in the opinion of the Court, his own negligence was responsible for the accident in the proportion of three fifths, the company was ordered to pay him \$2,400 damages, with costs in the Superior Court as well as in Appeal. (*Quebec—Bégin v. Sharp Construction Company, Limited.*)

REVIEWS

UNITED STATES.—Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue in British Munition Factories. Reprints of interim report and memoranda of the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 230; 203 pp.*

The fourth of a group of bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, reproducing reports of the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee, contains memoranda and studies on the following subjects: "The comparative effi-

Industrial efficiency in British munition factories

ciencies of day work and night work in munition factories;" "The causes and conditions of lost time;" "Incentives to work, with special reference to wages" "Medical Studies;" "Medical certificates for munition workers;" and "Health and welfare of munition workers outside the factory."

In studying the comparative efficiencies of day work and night work data were gathered showing the amount of work accomplished and the time lost by men and women employed on day and night shifts, either continuously or discontinuously, alternating day and night work at fixed periods. In this investigation the following conclusions were reached:

WOMEN. (1) In monotonous processes which call for little physical effort, such

*Reviews of reports and memoranda issued by the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee have appeared in the *Labour Gazette* as follows: Report on Sunday Labour, January, 1916, p. 846. Report on Industrial Canteens, February, 1916, p. 956. Memorandum No. 13, Juvenile Employment, November, 1916, p. 1791. Hours, Fatigue and Health, June, 1917, p. 502. Output in Relation to Hours of Work, August, 1917, p. 659.

as those concerned with cartridge making, discontinuous night work of women gives an output which rarely falls much more than 10 per cent below, and usually approximates closely to that obtained by day.

(2) Continuous night work is productive of definitely less output than is the discontinuous system, and the committee have failed to obtain evidence that the output of the continuous day shift balances this inferiority.

(3) The timekeeping of girls and of women of 19 years of age and upwards, working for alternate weeks of day and night shifts, is even better maintained than when they work on permanent day shifts. Timekeeping of girls of 14 to 18 is practically the same whether they work on permanent day shifts or on day and night shifts.

MEN. The conclusions arrived at with respect to women are true, with slight modifications, for men. There is no significant difference between the rate of output in night and day shifts managed on the discontinuous system. With men, as well as with women, the discontinuous system is preferable to continuous night work.

In some factories in England the custom prevails of working from an hour-and-a-half to two hours before breakfast, stopping work then for half an hour for that meal, with a second break in the work of an hour at noon for lunch. This custom seems to have been derived from habits of the rural community, but under modern industrial conditions it was found by the Health of Munition Workers Committee to be productive of much loss of time and inefficiency. The following is a summary of the principal conclusions of the committee with regard to causes and conditions of lost time.

(1) There is pressing need for an improvement in the form and credit of medical certificates.

(2) The proportion of lost time that is due to sickness and other unavoidable causes is, as a rule, greatly underestimated in factories' records, and the proportion due to slackness consequently overestimated.

(3) The accuracy of sickness records may be tested by asking:—

(a) Do the curves of bad timekeeping and sickness coincide in direction? (b) Is the number of whole weeks lost through sickness abnormally high when compared with the number of shorter periods similarly lost? (c) Is the number of days lost through sickness abnormally high when compared with the number of quarters similarly lost? An affirmative answer to any of these questions, unless explicable otherwise, gives good reason for supposing the rate of sickness to be understated.

(4) Long hours, much overtime, and especially Sunday labour, have pernicious effect upon health, particularly in heavy trades.

(5) Except where hours have been very long relatively to the class of work, sickness does not appear to have increased in factories generally since the war, despite the withdrawal of many of the most robust men; and the absence of such increase is to be ascribed to good employment and high wages.

(6) Work before breakfast gives inferior output, lowers health, and leads to great loss of time, as the first short spell is so frequently missed. Experience shows that in certain descriptions of work the early quarter has been advantageously abolished both prior to and even during the course of the war, and under similar conditions it ought not to be instituted in new factories opened during the further course of the war.

The conclusions reached in a study of incentives to work, with special reference to wages, are summarised as follows:—

1. A healthy environment in the factory and in the home is the first necessity in order to obtain a healthy population of wage earners, to whom a wage scheme may appeal as an incentive to work.

2. Under conditions of repetition work, especially if it be monotonous, piece rates may be expected to give a greater output than time wages.

3. The rise and fall of wages (paid on a well-planned piece rate) earned by individual workers is a valuable indication of health and efficiency.

4. A wage scheme, the operation of which cannot be easily understood by the wage earners, or, if understood, appears to them inequitable, fails as an incentive.

5. A wage scheme which is badly adjusted may lead directly to limitation of output.

6. A scale of wages which renders it possible for the wage earners to obtain too easily all the money which their social aspirations demand fails to provide an adequate incentive.

7. Hours of labour which give but little chance of spending the wages earned diminish the incentive to earn more money.

8. Workers, especially those newly introduced to industrial life, require protection against their own eagerness.

The following recommendations are made as to steps to be taken to promote the health and welfare outside the factory of women and girls in munition areas:

(a) PERSONAL QUESTIONS.—(1) All women and girls before being exported should be examined by a doctor or a nurse working under his supervision. (2) Inquiry should be made before exportation as to the age and number of children of married women, and the arrangements proposed to be made for their care. The inquiry might be made by a nurse or voluntary helper of experience. (3) Advice should be given before exportation to every woman and girl to provide herself with a sufficient change of clothing, and of money for emergency expenses on the journey. When the need is proved, financial help should be forthcoming from a fund administered locally, safeguards being taken for the repayment of the loan from wages. The practice of giving advances pending the first payment of wages might be extended. (4) Arrangements should be made at places of export and of arrival for travellers to be seen off and met at the railway station.

(b) HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND TRANSIT.—(1) A clearing or reception house should be provided where women and girls can be housed for a night or two, until suitable lodgings are found for them. It should be in charge of an experienced superintendent. Separate cubicles, good baths and washing accommodation, appetizing food, and a cheerful sitting room should be provided.

(2) Much of the success of a hostel depends upon the character of the superintendent and her staff. As much freedom as is compatible with good order should be allowed. The need for rest and the companionship of a few friends should be met by a sufficient number of small sitting rooms. Many women and girls soon tire of organized recreation.

(3) The provision of suitable lodgings should be organized on the same lines as the billeting of soldiers. Lodgings should be obtained to suit varying classes of lodgers. Standards of accommodation at varying rates should be laid down. Payments for board and lodgings should be made through the local organization responsible for the supply of lodgings; opportunities are thus obtained for visiting lodgings and removing abuses. The tendency to move into unsuitable surroundings might be controlled. (4) Reasonable facilities for the transit of workers to and from the factories should, as far as possible, be arranged.

(c) SICKNESS.—(1) Arrangements for the notification of illness in lodgings should be made and enforced. A special sick-room hostel or cottage hospital may be required. (2) A special committee of women (preferably married women and medical women) should be formed to keep in touch with maternity cases. A hostel, under the auspices of a philanthropic society, may be needed to provide for those who can no longer be suitably employed at the factory, and who cannot return home. Arrangements for the confinement of inmates would be necessary.

(d) LEISURE.—(1) Organized means of recreation and of wholesome employment of leisure should be provided. (2) For the preservation of order and for preventive work, women police should

be appointed, assisted when desirable by women voluntary patrols. (3) Questions regarding the sale of drink should be referred to the central control board (liquor traffic) for action.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission; Its Purpose and Methods. Victoria, B.C., 1917; 48 pp.

The Provincial Returned Soldiers Commission of British Columbia has issued a report dealing with the activities of the Commission during sixteen months ending March 31, 1917, and of local returned soldiers employment committees organized by it. It also contains some general information such as regulations regarding the discharge of soldiers, pay and allowances, pension, etc.

In March, 1916, the Commission made recommendations to the local Legislature with regard to the following subjects:

(1) The provision of farm lands for

settlement by returned soldiers and sailors;

(2) The provision of education, technical and agricultural training, and employment of returned soldiers.

(3) The establishment of provincial bureaus to provide for the distribution of the labour supply created by demobilization and immigration.

(4) The provision of a supply farm for use in conjunction with the Military Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt.

The land settlement plan suggested is in the nature of community settlements, and the provincial government is putting into effect a land settlement policy along these lines. At the end of last March there were on the Commission's records the names of 1,470 returned soldiers. Of this number, employment was provided for 655 men. There were besides 34 discharged men who had applied for work, but for whom employment had not yet been found. The number of returned soldiers who had re-enlisted was 81.

**Returned
Soldiers'
Commission
of British
Columbia**

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1917



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Volume 17

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No. 10

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EDITOR OF 'THE LABOUR GAZETTE'—BRYCE M. STEWART.

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OCTOBER, 1917.

Number 10

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

During September there were some further re-adjustments in special lines of metal manufacturing and some dullness was reported in shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario; otherwise employment in the various industries was well maintained. The few wage changes reported during the month were all in the nature of advances. Prices showed slightly lower levels, the Department's index number of wholesale prices changing from 245.0 in August to 243.2 in September. The cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$11.65 in the middle of September as compared with \$11.68 in the middle of August. Eight new strikes were reported, seven of which, together with two of the earlier strikes, were terminated, leaving eight unsettled strikes on record at the end of the month. Special articles deal with the annual conventions of trade and labour bodies, and adjustments of trade disputes in the United States during the war, and a review is given of the report on Industrial Unrest in the United Kingdom.

* * *

Three reports of Boards were received by the Department during September affecting (1) commercial telegraphers of the Canadian North Western Telegraph Company; (2) railroad telegraphers of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and (3) machinists in the

employ of the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company. Three applications for Boards were received and Boards were established in the case of the Edmonton Street Railway and its employees and of the Ottawa Car Company and its employees. An application by electrical workers in the employ of the Algoma Steel Corporation was under consideration at the end of the month. A Board appointed to deal with questions in dispute between the Algoma Steel Company and its steel workers convened in September, but adjourned for a time as a settlement between the parties seemed probable. In the case of the dispute affecting steam shovel and excavation workers of the Canadian Northern Railway in which a Board had been requested, it was decided, in view of representations made to the Minister of Labour, that the matter would be best dealt with by informal investigation, and at the end of the month arrangements were in progress to this end.

* * *

The bill providing for the fortnightly payment of salaries and wages to employees of Canadian railways, which was introduced in the Senate on April 26, 1917, passed the House of Commons early in September and received the Royal assent on the twentieth of that month. This measure was first introduced in the Senate as

**Fortnightly
payment of
salaries and
wages to rail-
way employees
in Canada**

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

Bill D by Senator Robertson and was passed by that body on June 21. The House of Commons, however, dealt with the matter in connection with the proposed Consolidated Railway Act, which was amended to include the provisions of the Senate bill. Later, when the railway bill was not passed, the House found it necessary to deal with the original bill, and this was passed with some additions. The Act provides that "the salary or wages of every person employed in the operation, maintenance or equipment of any railway company to which the Parliament of Canada has granted aid by means of subsidy or guarantee, shall be paid not less frequently than semi-monthly during the term of employment of such person." The Act will come into force January 1st, 1918.

* * *

The subject of health insurance and its relation to public health was discussed at the convention of the Canadian Public Health Association held in Ottawa, September 27 and 28. The speakers on the subject were Mr. Miles

Health insurance discussed by Canadian Public Health Association

M. Dawson, Consulting Actuary of New York City, and I. M. Rubinow, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, Social Insurance Committee, American Medical Association. It was intended that Senator Robertson should take part in the discussion as a representative of organized labour, but he was unable to be present. Mr. Dawson said that health insurance worked for the physician. Ordinarily the workman did not consult a physician until he was so seriously ill that he could not work and the physician had to contend with the disease in an advanced stage. The workman also worried because of the loss of his wages and the cost of medical and nursing care, so that the physician had to deal with mental depression as well as illness. With health insurance the workman was less likely to continue at his employment when in poor health nor would he re-

turn to his work until he had fully recovered, and with a portion of his wages guaranteed in the form of compensation and free medical and nursing care he had less cause for worry. Dr. Rubinow dealt with the subject somewhat technically and outlined the progress and present outlook of the movement for health insurance in the United States.

* * *

At the recent conference of the American Association of Public Employment Officers in Milwaukee there was general agreement among the delegates that the next step in the improvement of public employment bureaux in the United States was standardiza-

tion and organization into a national system through an employment service in the Federal Department of Labour. Opinion on the subject was crystalized in a bill which will be urged upon Congress. The bill is entitled "A bill to establish a United States Employment Service in the Department of Labour, to grant federal aid to state and municipal employment bureaux co-operating with such service, to organize district clearing houses for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of public and non-commercial employment offices throughout the United States, to regulate private employment agencies doing an interstate business and for other purposes." It is proposed that the employment service shall have charge of all employment activities of the Department of Labour, shall distribute accurate employment information and shall co-operate with all public employment offices in devising and improving systems of records and methods of business for public employment offices. The country would be divided into districts and zones with clearing houses at convenient locations in each zone. The bill provides for a federal subsidy to assist states in establishing and maintaining public employment offices, the appropriation in each year to be allotted to the states in

Movement for a Federal Employment Service in the United States

proportion to the sums which they shall have appropriated for the maintenance of public employment offices during the year, the allotment to be made on the condition that for every dollar allotted from the federal fund the state shall expend not less than one dollar for the maintenance of public employment offices. In computing the allotment of any state sums expended by municipalities, counties or other districts in the state are included. To secure the benefits of the Federal appropriations the state must designate three or more persons connected with the Labour Department or public employment bureau to constitute a state board with power to co-operate with the federal employment service in the administration of the Act. It must appoint a person to receive and disburse the moneys paid to the state and empower the state board to organize a system of employment offices and to prepare and submit to the Director of the Federal Employment Service plans for organizing such offices. It is also provided that no person shall operate a private employment agency doing an inter-state business without a license issued by the Director of the United States Employment Service.

* * *

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, which was introduced in the United

**United States
Soldiers' and
Sailors' Insurance Bill**

States House of Representatives early in August (September issue, page 665) was passed on September 13 by an unanimous vote. It is expected that the Senate will deal with the bill immediately. The measure as approved by the House provides that upon enlistment a soldier or sailor is entitled to take from \$1,000 to \$10,000 insurance at a premium of about \$8 per \$1,000; that dependents will be entitled to separation allowances ranging from \$5 to \$50 per month; that in cases where the soldier or sailor is totally incapacitated the dependents will be entitled to compensation ranging from \$20 to \$75 per month; and that for the loss of both

legs, arms, or eyes, \$100 per month is to be paid. During the debate several amendments were offered, the most important of which was the proposal to reduce the maximum amount of insurance from \$10,000 to \$5,000. This was carried in the committee, but during the House debate the \$10,000 maximum was restored. President Wilson, it is reported, was strongly in favour of the higher maximum. It is expected that the Senate will deal with the bill immediately.

* * *

The September issue of the Labour Gazette of the British Ministry of Labour contains a synopsis of the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

to consider measures to be taken for settling ex-service men within the Empire after the war. The term "ex-soldier" was taken to include ex-service men from both the navy and army and their wives and children. The Committee also considered the case of the widows and orphans of ex-service men and of women who had carried out war service, such as nurses and munition workers. The Committee pointed out that the number and character of openings for ex-service men apart from land settlement will depend on circumstances and feelings which may vary from time to time and in different parts of the Empire. In some places there is a strong political feeling against immigration of general labour, in others the opposition is limited to the immigration of artisans or of some particular class. It is certain there would be strong opposition to an influx of immigrants on such a scale as to disorganize local conditions of labour. Assuming that each man will receive before demobilization a form on which he will state his wishes as to future employment and that local demobilization committees will be appointed in connection with the employment exchanges to advise the men on the various kinds of employment avail-

able the Committee suggests:—(1) The form which each man receives should be drawn up in such a way as to enable those men who so desire to indicate their preference for employment in the Overseas Dominions of the Empire. The names of those who express this preference, together with all other relevant particulars concerning them, should be sent for record to the Central Emigration Authority. (2) For the special duty of conveying advice to men as to the various opportunities overseas they should be in direct correspondence with the Central Emigration Authority, which would issue the necessary literature and full instructions. Representatives from the Central Authority should also visit and attend meetings of the local demobilization committees in as many important centres as possible. The Committee think it would also be of advantage if, wherever possible, men well acquainted with overseas affairs could be nominated by the Central Authority as permanent members of the local committees.

As to financial assistance by the Home Government the committee makes suggestions for facilitating the passage to the Dominions of ex-service men who wish to emigrate and as to the expenditure of sums of money by way of advances of capital or otherwise for the settlement of ex-service men overseas. The Committee put forward the following propositions with regard to the constitution of a Central Authority.

(1) It is undesirable to set up an Authority to deal with the emigration and settlement of ex-service men which would be independent of any existing or prospective Authority concerned with emigration generally. (2) The Overseas Governments should be closely connected with any new Authority. (3) Such Authority should be in working order before the War is over. (4) It should be so constituted as to be capable of carrying out any policy as regards emigration which may be decided upon by the Home Government in consultation with the Overseas Govern-

ments. The Committee suggests that the executive duties of the new authority should be entrusted to a board for whose work a Minister of the United Kingdom should be responsible. The Board should be formed of a Chairman who should be able to devote his whole time to the subject, appointed by the Minister of the Crown responsible for the work of the Board, and of the following representatives—one each to be nominated by the Colonial office, the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Ministry of Labour; four representatives nominated respectively by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; one of the Agents-General for the Canadian Provinces, and five unofficial members, of whom two should be women. The Committee emphasise the need for facilitating the emigration of women relatives of ex-service men, and of their widows and orphans, as also of other women who may be displaced at the end of the war. They dwell at some length on this subject, as they consider female emigration to be the essential foundation of all effective Empire settlement.

* * *

The September issue of the Labour Gazette of the British Ministry of Labour has the following

New Munitions of War Act in United Kingdom as to the new Munitions of War Act: The Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, have been amended and by a new Act, dated 21st August, 1917. The Act empowers the Minister of Munitions to give such directions as he may consider necessary for the purpose of the maintenance or increase of output, with respect to the remuneration of workpeople on time rates, employed on munitions works or work in connection therewith, or work in any controlled establishment. The Minister is also

given power to repeal the provisions of section seven* of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on being satisfied that they can be repealed consistently with the national interests. In the event of their repeal alternative provisions are to have effect, prohibiting the employment of the workmen concerned on work other than certain munitions work, except with the consent of the Minister; and, subject to certain exceptions, a contract of service between an employer and a workman employed on or in connection with munitions work is not to be determinable by either party except by a week's notice or on payment of a sum equal to an average week's wages under the contract.

Under another section of the new Act, where an award has been made either under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between representatives of employers and workpeople, as to wages, hours, or other conditions of employment of persons engaged on munitions work, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the workpeople so engaged in any trade or branch of a trade, either generally or in a particular district, he may, by Order,

direct that the award shall be binding on all or any employers and persons so engaged, either without modification or subject to such modifications as he may consider necessary.

The Minister of Labour is empowered to make regulations as to the reporting of differences under section one of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and, with a view to preventing undue delay in negotiations for settling such differences, may prescribe the time within which any such difference is to be reported. Differences may also be reported henceforth by or on behalf of any Government Department. The tribunals to which differences are referred under Schedule I. of the Act of 1915 are to make their awards without delay, and where practicable within fourteen days of the date of reference. Piece prices, time allowances, bonuses on output, or rates or prices payable under any other system of payment by results, once fixed in a controlled establishment, may not be altered except in accordance with procedure adopted by agreement between the owner of the establishment and the workmen or their representatives and in force at the passing of the Act, or, under certain conditions, by direction of the Minister.

No workman employed on or in connection with munitions work may be discharged on the ground that he has joined or is a member of a trade union, or that he has taken part in any trade dispute.

*The section referred to prohibits the employment of a workman who, during the previous six weeks, has been employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the section has been applied unless he holds a leaving certificate.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

During September further re-adjustments were reported in some branches of the metals group and more men were laid off. These, however, found ready employment with the greater activity in shipbuilding and

**The Labour
Market**

in marine engine works. There was an active demand for help in confectionery establishments and other branches of the foods group continued fairly active, though cigar factories and breweries remained dull. More hands were taken on in textile factories, and there was a

greater supply of woman help available owing to the decrease in the employment of women in machine shops. There was some demand for machine operators in clothing factories and in shirt and collar factories. Employment in pulp and paper continued very good, with a demand for nitrators at Ottawa and general labour at Port Arthur. In the printing and publishing group, nearly all large centres reported a good month, and in some places there was a demand for printers. In the woodworking and furniture group dullness in employment on wooden boxes continued, staffs being decreased and some establishments being closed down; in other branches, however, there was a demand for labour. The leather group was marked by dullness in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec and Ontario, and in some instances shoe workers were engaged in other occupations; tanneries, however, were reported fairly active, with the exception of large establishments at Montreal which were on half time. There was a fair amount of employment in brick-yards, and the paint and chemical group was reported active. Some falling off in employment for transportation workers in some sections was reported with the close of the tourist season, but there was activity in the West with the movement of grain and coal; employment for 'long-shoremen was reported fair, except at St. John and Quebec. Employment in metal mining in the Cobalt district was expanding because of the high price of bar silver and the Toronto municipal employment bureau reported an active demand for miners and labourers for the Algoma district. Employment in coal mines continued very good. Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building

permits issued in 35 cities, declined by 14 per cent during September as compared with August and 17 per cent as compared with September of last year. In civic employment, reports received from 14 cities indicated a decline of nine per cent in the number of employees temporarily employed, and a falling off of five per cent in wages paid during the first pay-roll period of two weeks, as compared with the same period in August. The Montreal employment bureau reported a heavy demand for railway construction labourers, and at the Toronto municipal employment bureau there was a good demand for men for maintenance work on the Canadian Northern Railway in Northern Ontario. Sawmills continued active and men were in demand for bush operations. The demand for farm help continued brisk during September, though a number of Western points reported the supply inadequate. Ottawa, Toronto and Saskatoon employment agencies reported an active demand for farm help. There was an increase of 35 per cent in the demand for workers in August as compared with July on the basis of the daily average of vacancies notified to 110 employment offices. As compared with August, 1916, the demand for labour showed an increase of almost 17 per cent.

During September there were 17 strikes on record as in existence, involving 89 firms and 1,826 employees. Eight strikes were reported as commencing during September, seven of which, together with two of the earlier strikes, terminated during the month, leaving eight unsettled strikes on record at the end of September. The strikes terminated were those affecting machinists and moulders at Galt, Ont., and

Strikes

machinists at Vancouver, B.C., carpenters at Sherbrooke, Que., machinists at Guelph, Ont., rivetters at Kingston, Ont., street railway employees at Edmonton, Alta., employees of moving picture theatres, Winnipeg, Man., dredgemen, Vancouver, B.C., and telegraph operators on the Great North Western Telegraph System throughout Canada.

In prices, levels appeared slightly lower, the family budget of staple foods

Prices

and the index number of wholesale prices both averaging less than in August. Fuel and rent, however, were slightly higher. The chief change in prices was in potatoes, which continued to decline and were as low as \$1 per bag in some districts. Other fruits and vegetables also lowered the general levels somewhat. In materials there were some decreases in metals and in horsehides. Dairy products moved upward with the advance of the season. Bread and flour were slightly lower in the average in sympathy with the lower grain market. In retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$11.65 at the middle of the month as compared with \$11.68 in August and \$8.97 in September, 1916. The average cost of fuel was \$2.44 as compared with \$2.40 in August and \$1.93 in September, 1916. The most important decrease in price was in potatoes, which fell from 97.3c per week in the budget to 66.3c. Higher costs appeared in pork products, eggs, milk and butter, but bread and flour averaged somewhat lower. Rent was upward in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In wholesale prices the Department's index number, based on 272 commodities, stood at 243.2 as compared with 245.0 for August, 183.4 for September, 1916, and 141.3 in September, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in fruits and vegetables and in grain, but there were slight

decreases in miscellaneous foods, hides, metals and building materials, with increases in some textiles, in fuel and lighting, furniture and chemicals.

Nine changes in wages and hours, affecting approximately 3,300 employees,

Changes in Wages and Hours

were reported to the Department in August. Of these changes, five were increases, three increases with reduction in hours, and one a reduction in hours. Almost 75 per cent of those affected were transportation workers. In the metals, machinery and conveyances group, 100 machinists, blacksmiths, etc., employed by the Ottawa Car Company, Ottawa, were granted an increase of 6 cents per hour. The hours of 60 machinists in New Westminster were reduced from nine to eight per day. The only change reported in the food, tobacco and liquors group was an advance affecting a small number of bakery employees at Kitchener, Ont. In the water, light and power group, an increase of 10 per cent was granted to clerks and other employees of the Hamilton Hydro Commission. In transportation, approximately 2,500 engineers and firemen employed on western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway obtained an increase of from five to nine per cent, and also a reduction in hours from ten to eight per day. The Michigan Central Railway Company granted 80 machinists at St. Thomas an increase of five per cent. Sixty motormen and conductors employed by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company were granted an increase of 3 cents per hour. In mining, the Granby Company, Phoenix, B.C., voluntarily increased the wages of its employees, numbering about 476, and also reduced their working hours from nine to eight per day. By a revision of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act of 1916, building tradesmen obtained an increase of from 3¾ cents to 10 cents per hour.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—At Sydney four blast furnaces continued in operation and the output in tons was as follows: pig iron, 29,000; ingots, 32,000; blooms, 26,000; billets, 10,000; rods, 8,000; wire, 2,500; products of wire, 1,600, as

Manufacturing

compared with pig iron 29,000; ingots, 32,500; blooms, billets and slabs, 28,000; merchant bars, 6,200; rods, 7,700; other products of wire 1,620, rails 2,000 in the previous month. At Sydney Mines the production was: iron 7,400 tons and steel 11,550 tons. At Halifax, rolling mills and other departments of the Starr Manufacturing Company were busy though shortage of labour and materials somewhat affected the output; foundries manufacturing stoves and furnaces were well employed and repair work and general overhauling of vessels kept marine plants busy. Amherst reported car and marine engine plants very active. At Westville some machine shops laid off a number of men and one shop after a serious fire ceased operations. St. John reported rolling mills, nail factories and shipyards active, one company advertising for ship carpenters. Moncton reported steady conditions in Government railway shops and metal working establishments and foundries active. Foundries and shipyards at Quebec were busy, but several hundred men were laid off in machine shops and in others the number of employees was considerably reduced. Sherbrooke reported activity in the manufacture of architectural steel and boilers. At Three Rivers there was a demand for men in foundries and shipyards and work had commenced on a new ship-building plant. Sorel reported shipyards and foundries very active. At Toronto, employees of iron and steel plants were active and numbers of workers released on account of slacken-

ing in some shops making special lines were generally absorbed in other industries. Hamilton reported all branches of the metals group active with a demand for labour in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and agricultural implements. At Niagara Falls, machinists welders and die makers were in demand. St. Catharines reported boiler-makers and electrical workers busy, but in some special lines of machinery a number of men were laid off. Ottawa reported employment in the metals group seriously affected by a readjustment of some special orders and a number of foundries and machine shops were quiet; in one establishment night shifts were discontinued and ten per cent of the staff laid off, another company laid off a number of moulders. Some plants, however, reported a demand for moulders and other skilled help.

At Brockville, manufacturers of engines and boilers, motor boats and marine engines were fairly active and stove and furnace foundries were busy. Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Company very busy and ship-building plants active on repairs. At Peterborough the Canadian General Electric Company was working overtime and making additions to plant; other branches of the metals group were active except some machine shops, one of which closed down. Galt and Kitchener reported the metals group active with a demand for machinists at Kitchener. Guelph also reported a shortage of labour in metal and machinery plants. At Woodstock wagon factories were in need of unskilled labour and in stove and furnace foundries there was a demand for moulders, stove mounters and polishers. London reported rolling mills and manufacturers of engines, boilers, stoves and furnaces active, and in similar industries at St. Thomas there was a demand

for unskilled labour. At Windsor a number of men laid off from machine shops were engaged in the construction of marine engines at the bridge works and in other plants making parts for automobiles; some of these shops required machinists and men were in demand at the Ford plant. Owen Sound reported a demand for mechanics in metal industries and at Sault Ste. Marie the Algoma Steel Corporation was making additions to plant. Winnipeg reported employment in the metals group well maintained and at Medicine Hat rolling mills were very active, other metal working industries, however, were working only one shift. At Calgary locomotive shops and iron works were fully employed. Vancouver reported some slackness in engine shops, but shipbuilding and repairing plants were very active. Victoria also reported wooden shipbuilding yards very active and a new marine plant being constructed.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—Halifax reported baking and confectionery establishments active; the Atlantic Sugar refinery was overhauling its plant, but expected to resume operations about middle of October. At Charlottetown canning factories were active; St. John reported flour mills busy and the Atlantic Sugar refinery running day and night; a scarcity of help was reported in baking and confectionery establishments. Flour mills and biscuits factories at Moncton were busy and at Newcastle flour mills which had been quiet commenced grinding local wheat. Fredericton reported meat packing and confectionery establishments well employed. All Quebec points reported activity in the food group and the Matthews-Blackwell Company at Hull reported skilled labour scarce. Toronto reported flour and feed mills, abattoirs and packing houses active, and there was a demand for chocolate dippers and confectioners. All branches of the food group at Hamilton were active and there was a demand for cigar-makers. Niagara Falls reported can-

neries short of woman help. Canneries, flour mills and confectionery establishments at St. Catharines continued well employed. Brockville, Kingston and Belleville reported flour and feed mills active and at Peterborough flour and cereal mills were working day and night, but meat packing houses were only fairly busy. Kitchener reported flour mills, meat packing houses and biscuit factories well employed; cigar factories were working full time and breweries reported employment good. At Guelph the provision trades were active, but breweries were quiet. At Woodstock there was a steady demand for woman help in baking and confectionery establishments and London also reported a demand for help in biscuit factories. At Chatham, flour mills were quiet, but abattoirs and meat packing houses reported increased shipments. At Windsor cereal mills were active, but packing houses and canneries were dull; cigar factories reported a shortage of woman help. Cereal mills at Owen Sound were active and confectioneries reported a demand for candy makers. At Winnipeg, flour and feed mills were busy and meat packing houses and other branches of the foods group were active; chocolate dippers were in demand in confectioneries and vegetable canneries were employing more help. Flour mills at Prince Albert were running steady, but at Medicine Hat, while working full time, were somewhat quieter. At Lethbridge, flour mills and other branches of the foods group were busy except breweries which laid off some help. Flour mills at Calgary were running day and night and abattoirs and meat packing houses were active. Cigar factories and breweries reported employment quiet. At Regina abattoirs and meat-packing houses were fairly busy. Vancouver reported the sugar refinery active and abattoirs working to full capacity; women engaged in confectionery and aerated water establishments were fully employed and working some overtime. Fruit and

vegetable canneries were busy. At Victoria vegetable and fruit canneries were well employed, but cigar factories were dull.

Textiles, cordage and carpets.—

Woollen mills at Amherst were well employed and cotton factories at St. John were busy. Employment in woollen and knitting mills at Moncton was steady with help in demand. Textile trades at Quebec worked overtime and at Sherbrooke were active. Three Rivers also reported activity in cotton mills. The Smart-Woods Company at Hull had a large order for tents and increased its staff considerably. At St. Hyacinthe, cotton, woollen and spinning industries were very active and help was in demand by the Penman Manufacturing Company. Toronto reported an improvement in the supply of woman labour in textile factories due to slackness in employment for women in machine shops. At Hamilton all branches of the textile trades were busy. Ottawa reported a company manufacturing tents and other supplies in need of 100 sewing machine operators and at Kingston there was a demand for woman help in textile factories. At Peterborough, woollen mills were working day and night and carpet factories were busy. At Galt, also, cotton and woollen mills were well employed and Kitchener reported help in demand at the twine factory. Textile trades at Guelph continued very active and at Stratford, woollen, hosiery and knitting factories were taking on extra help. London reported more hands being engaged in the textile factories and textile establishments at St. Thomas and Owen Sound were busy. At Chatham woollen mills were working overtime. Winnipeg reported knitting companies taking on hands, and at Vancouver tent, sail and awning factories were active.

Clothing and laundering.—Halifax reported that ready-made clothing establishments had plenty of orders and at Sherbrooke clothing factories were active. Women in shirt factories at

Sorel were well employed. At Montreal clothing manufacturers were busy and fur factories, while hampered by a strike, reported improvement. St. Hyacinthe also reported activity in the clothing trades. At Toronto ready-made clothing firms reported improvement although not working to capacity and there was still a demand for experienced operators of all kinds. Hamilton reported clothing manufacturers busy and a demand for labour in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments. At Niagara Falls corset and suspender factories were short of woman labour. Ottawa reported that one clothing company took on twenty extra hands to fill spring orders and another company was in need of sewing machine operatives. At Brockville, manufacturers of hats and of gloves were active and at Kitchener help was in demand in shirt and collar factories. Stratford reported ready-made clothing factories and laundries engaging more hands. At Winnipeg, shirt factories were hiring all available labour and there was also an active demand for fur finishers and help for whitewear factories; dyeing and cleaning establishments were exceptionally busy. Vancouver reported garment workers active and at Victoria shirt and overall factories were operating steadily.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—St. John and Newcastle reported pulp and paper mills busy and at Three Rivers and Sherbrooke pulp and paper factories were steadily employed. The E. B. Eddy Company and the Beaver Board Company at Hull reported activity in the manufacture of pulp and pulp products and St. Catherines also reported these trades steadily employed. The Port Arthur pulp and paper works had 150 men and boys employed and required labourers. Pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast were very busy.

Printing, publishing and paper.—Newspaper and job printing offices at Halifax reported an improvement over the two previous months, but at St.

John, while newspaper offices were brisk, job printing was slack. At Newcastle newspaper and job offices were very active. At Montreal and Quebec printers had a good month. At Toronto the publishing group was active and paper box factories were taking on more help. Hamilton reported newspaper and job offices fairly busy and other branches of the publishing group active. Ottawa reported newspaper and job plants busy and a paper box company moved into larger quarters and expected to increase its staff. Woodstock reported a demand for linotype operators and job hands. Brockville and Guelph reported all printing trades fairly busy and at London and St. Thomas all establishments were steadily engaged. Windsor reported newspaper and job offices busy but paper box factories quiet. Winnipeg reported normal conditions in the printing group, and at Prince Albert there was a slight demand for printers in newspaper and job offices. Medicine Hat reported newspaper offices fairly busy, but job printing and bookbinding were dull. Calgary reported newspaper and job offices fully employed and printers were in demand at Regina. Newspaper and job offices at Saskatoon were active and at Vancouver were fairly well employed. Victoria reported newspaper printers busy, but other branches of the printing industry quiet.

Woodworking and furniture.—Halifax reported a falling off in employment in sash and door factories, but at other points in the Maritime Provinces active conditions prevailed, some factories at St. John working overtime. Fairly active conditions obtained at points in Quebec. Ottawa reported a considerable falling off in a number of woodworking establishments owing to the completion of orders for wooden boxes, 175 employees being laid off in three factories; it was expected, however, that these employees would be re-engaged with the opening of the lumbering season; there was a marked dullness in the cabinet making industry,

one firm reporting a decrease in staff of twenty-five per cent. Belleville reported sash and door factories and furniture factories active. One company at Hespeler closed down its wooden box industry, but at Kitchener furniture companies continued busy, with a demand for cabinet makers, stainers, fillers and wood turners; the piano and organ company was running full time and a woodenware company manufacturing toys doubled its staff. Stratford reported all branches of the woodworking group fully employed and at Woodstock furniture, chair and piano factories reported a constant demand for skilled workers, especially cabinet makers, action makers and finishers. At London, also, woodworking factories were active and workmen were in demand at the Sherlock-Manning Piano Company. Windsor reported sash and door factories busy and the piano factory active. At Owen Sound the woodworking group was quiet. Prince Albert reported planing mills quiet, but at Regina sash and door factories were active and at Saskatoon were fairly well employed. Vancouver reported sash and door factories active, chiefly on prairie orders, and at Nanaimo sash and door factories were working steadily. Victoria reported sash and door factories quiet but wooden box factories busy.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported boot and shoe factories quiet, but at St. John boot and shoe factories and tanneries were busy. Fredericton reported some overtime for boot and shoe workers. At Montreal the boot and shoe industry was quiet and the larger tanneries were working only at half capacity. Quebec also reported tanneries and boot and shoe factories very dull. Quiet prevailed also at Sherbrooke where one factory closed down. At Toronto boot and shoe factories were dull and many shoe workers were engaged in other work; tanneries, however, were busy and rubber plants active. Hamilton reported boot and shoe factories fairly

active. At St. Catharines tanneries were busy, and at Kingston were advertising for labour. At Kitchener two shoe factories were not working Saturdays, but other factories were working full time and tire and rubber companies were very busy. London reported tanneries and shoe factories active, but at St. Thomas shoe workers were only well employed. Winnipeg reported employment well maintained in tanneries and boot and shoe factories were fairly busy. Trunk and harness makers at Calgary were busy, but Vancouver reported slackness in the boot and shoe factory.

Clay, glass and stone.—St. John reported employment in lime kilns steady and at Sherbrooke there was a fair amount of activity in cut stone establishments and in brickyards. Hamilton reported brick, tile and sewer pipe yards well employed and a demand for labour in potteries and porcelain establishments. Brockville reported brickyards active. At Peterborough brickyards were steadily employed. Kitchener reported marble works fairly well employed but brick yards quiet. Brick and tile yards at Stratford were active. At Chatham, brickyards were busy on large orders for tile and sewer pipe. Prince Albert and Medicine Hat reported brickyards quiet, but the stoneware business continued good at Medicine Hat; the Redcliffe glass plant which was closed down in August for repairs was again in full operation. Victoria reported cement, lime and pottery works somewhat quiet.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Montreal reported paint manufacturers fairly well employed and at Three Rivers paint factories were active. At Toronto, paint and varnish manufacturers and soap and chemical plants were busy. Hamilton also reported soap factories and manufacturers of acids and extracts well employed. Winnipeg reported manufacturers of paints and varnishes busy, but soap factories quiet owing to difficulty in securing material; drug manufacturers required

woman help. Brantford reported starch and varnish factories brisk. At Regina, oil works were running full time and at Medicine Hat linseed oil mills were fairly well employed. Paint and soap factories at Victoria were steadily engaged.

Water-light and power.—Practically no changes were reported in connection with water, light and power companies which continued normally engaged. Lethbridge reported a demand for labour on the new water filtration plant.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for August were \$12,414,537, as compared with \$13,-

Transporta- 270,467 for the same
-tion month in the previous

year. Cities in the Provinces and in Quebec reported railway transportation active and at Toronto there was plenty of employment for all engaged in the transportation group. Hamilton reported steam railways busy and the Grand Trunk railway showed an increase of over 9,000 tons in outward freight. Niagara Falls reported that passenger traffic declined somewhat with the close of the tourist season, but freight shipments were heavy. Brockville, Kingston and Belleville reported activity and at Stratford the Grand Trunk shops were employing day and night shifts. St. Thomas reported that the Michigan Central and Wabash railways were normal, but the Pere Marquette was quiet; railway shop employees were normally engaged. Calgary and other western points reported railways active, chiefly in the movement of grain and coal.

Water transportation was fairly well maintained. St. John reported 'longshore work dull, but at Newcastle, marine workers were fairly well employed. Halifax reported 'longshoremen well employed, but at Quebec there was little employment. At Three Rivers the harbour was busier than during the previous month. Hamilton

reported active conditions, but at Brockville 'longshore work was dull; Kingston reported fair conditions. Freight passing through the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie during August amounted to 2,373,690 tons, compared with 2,529,082 tons for the corresponding month of 1916. Vancouver reported 'longshoremen well employed.

Sherbrooke reported great activity in chrome iron and copper mining and a number of asbestos

Mining

mines which had been closed were opening up

again owing to the high prices obtaining. Cobalt reported mining operations very active and the supply of labour fairly adequate. For the month of August an extra bonus of twenty-five cents a day was paid most of the mine workers as silver averaged above eighty cents per ounce (\$1.01173), making a total bonus of seventy-five cents per day. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp amounted to 60 cars containing approximately 4,357,610 pounds of ore, as compared with 40 car containing 3,595,201 pounds in August and 53 cars containing 3,621,305 pounds in July. Bullion shipments totalled 316 bars amounting to approximately 365,133.22 fine ounces and valued at \$382,573.09, as compared with 854 bars weighing 961,603.96 ounces and valued at \$890,230.48 in August. There was still a shortage of labour in gold mines at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake and in some instances bonuses and slight increases in wages were being offered. During August one car of ore was shipped from Gowganda and during the same month approximately 520 tons of nickle ore were shipped from the Alexo mine at Porquois Junction. Metal mining in British Columbia continued active, and it was expected that the quantity of ore shipped from mines in East Kootenay would show an increase of about 40 per cent over shipments of the previous year. The smelter at Ladysmith, B.C., after a short run, shut down for some changes in plant.

Westville reported coal mines in the district operating steadily and in the Sydney district the output of the Dominion Coal Company was 240,000 as against 296,000 tons last month, the decrease being due to low output of one colliery, idle for several weeks owing to fire, and to the fact that the collieries worked only twenty-three days during the month. The output of coal at Sydney Mines was 42,500 tons. Coke ovens at the Sydney steel works produced 46,000 tons and at Sydney Mines the output was 8,350 tons. A new battery of 40 coke ovens began producing at the Sydney Mines steel plant. Mines in the Minto, N.B., district, while reporting a shortage of labour, were increasing output. Lethbridge reported coal mining very active though the supply of labour was inadequate. Coal mines in the Calgary district were operating to full capacity. Nanaimo reported coal mines working to the capacity of the available labour supply and several new mines were being developed. Fernie reported coal mining operations continuous except for one day's idleness; it was reported that 500 more coal mine employees could be placed in the Fernie and Michel mines.

Building continued fairly active in the Maritime Provinces and Fredericton reported much un-

Building and Construction

skilled labour employed in railway construction. Quebec points reported building fairly brisk and at Montreal, while operations were somewhat restricted, building was more active than in the same month of last year. Toronto reported moderate activity, but at Brockville, Kingston, Guelph and Owen Sound building was dull. A number of points reported fair conditions and at Peterborough building was very active, day and night gangs being employed on the plant of the Quaker Oats Company. Woodstock reported building tradesmen fairly well employed and some demand for men in muni-

cipal employment. At Windsor, however, buidng was very active and contractors for civic works were in need of labour. In Western cities fairly active conditions prevailed. Winnipeg reported operations active though municipal work was quiet, but at Calgary there was considerable employment for civic labour and building tradesmen were fully engaged. Lethbridge reported building quiet in the city, but active in farming districts. Regina reported building tradesmen fully employed and at Saskatoon conditions were fair. At Vancouver, while building was quiet, the majority of building tradesmen were employed. The value of building permits issued in 35 cities declined from \$3,320,199 in August to \$2,844,033 in September, or 14 per cent. As compared with September of last year there was a decline of \$580,855, or 17 per cent.

Westville reported lumbering active and saw and shingle mills at St. John were still running.

Lumbering Newcastle reported that one mill stopped sawing owing to inability to secure tonnage, but other mills were working steadily with an active demand for labour. At Fredericton, sawmills were working full time with large crews. Quebec reported saw and rossing (barking) mills working to capacity and in the Sherbrooke district all branches of the lumbering industry were steadily employed. Hull reported that despite high wages being offered (from \$50 to \$55 per month and board) the demand greatly exceeded the supply. At Ottawa, the J. R. Booth sawmills owing to a scarcity of pilers were running at 75 per cent of capacity; another company reported bush operations well under way. At Peterborough, lumbering camps were taking on all available labour and sawmills were working to capacity, but finding it difficult to secure hands. Prince Albert reported lumbering companies making preparations for a large cut and it was expected the number of camps would

be increased. Calgary reported a demand for men for lumber camps and sawmills. At Vancouver, lumbering was very active owing to the demand for Douglass fir and spruce. At Nanaimo, sawmills were working full time, but short of labour; logging camps also were short handed. Fernie reported active conditions, but a shortage of labour, and at Vancouver all lumbering and shingle mills were operating steadily.

Farm labour continued in demand, but on the whole the supply was fairly well met.

Agriculture reported an active demand for farm labour; for harvesting and threshing wages were as high as \$4.50 and \$4.75 per day and board. Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat reported threshing nearly completed with an adequate supply of labour. Calgary reported harvesting operations brisk and no shortage of labour. Saskatoon reported threshing nearly completed with an average crop less than was estimated.

Sydney reported fair catches of cod. A successful fishing season was reported on Lake Winnipeg and fall fishing had commenced on Lake Winnipegosis. Vancouver reported fishing generally good, with prices high. While there was a great falling off in the sockeye salmon run on the Pacific coast, the number of fish reaching the spawning grounds on the Skeena river was reported in excess of that of previous years. The canning season on the Skeena river was drawing to a close, and the pack of sockeye was expected to reach the same figures as last year, about 61,000 cases, nearly half the normal pack of this variety on the Skeena. The supply of humpback and cohoes, however, was good, and these were selling at 50 cents each to canners and dealers. It was expected, therefore, that the pack on the Skeena would be a good one, despite the poor run of sockeye, which is the most valuable fish.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported rolling mills and other departments of the Starr Manufacturing Company busy, though shortage of labour and materials somewhat affected the output. Foundries manufacturing stoves and furnaces reported activity. Repair work and general overhauling of vessels kept marine plants busy. The Atlantic sugar refinery at Woodside closed down its plant for overhauling, but expected to resume operations about the middle of October. Baking and confectionery establishments reported an active month, and ready-made clothing establishments had plenty of orders. Newspaper and job printers reported an improvement over the months of July and August. Sash and door factories reported some falling off, and boot and shoe factories were quiet. Building was active, and longshoremen were well employed.

Sydney reported four blast furnaces in operation at the Sydney Steel plant and an output in tons as follows: pig iron, 29,000; ingots, 32,000; blooms, 26,000; billets, 10,000; rods, 8,000; wire, 2,500; products of wire, 1,600. At Sydney Mines the production was: iron, 7,400 tons, and steel, 11,550 tons. The foods, publishing and wood-working groups were busy. The output of the Dominion Coal Company was 240,000 tons against 296,000 last month. The decrease was due to the low output of Dominion No. 1 colliery, which was idle for two weeks owing to fire, also to the fact that the collieries worked only 23 days during the month. The output of coal at Sydney Mines was 42,500 tons. The production of limestone by the Dominion Steel Company up to the end of August was 302,000 tons, as against 320,000 tons last year, the falling off being due to a shortage of labour. Shipments of iron ore from Wabana up to the end of August

were 545,000 tons, as against 430,000 tons for the same period last year. Coke ovens of the Sydney steel works produced 46,000 tons and at Sydney Mines the output was 8,350 tons. A new battery of 40 coke ovens began producing at the Sydney Mines steel plant on September 27, and the output from this plant will be larger in future. Building tradesmen were well employed. Fair catches of cod were taken.

Westville reported steel working plants steadily employed, although some departments were shut down. The Eastern Steel Company, owing to a serious fire, discontinued operations. Milling companies worked full time, and one company increased its plant and output. Building trades continued very busy and woodworking plants were active, though in need of skilled labour. Coal mines in the district were operating steadily, the Acadia Company raising about 1,500 tons per day and the Intercolonial Company about 650 tons; smaller collieries also reported a busy month. Lumbering was active in all lines.

Amherst reported all foundries busy, and manufacturers of cars and marine engines very active. Woollen mills were steadily employed, and sash, door and planing mills had large orders from outside points. Building was fairly active.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported all local industries running under normal conditions, with some special activity in canning factories.

New Brunswick

St. John reported rolling mills, nail factories and shipyards active, one company advertising for ship carpenters. Flour mills were busy and the Atlantic Sugar Refineries were running night and

day; a scarcity of help was reported in baking and confectionery establishments. Cotton factories were steadily employed, and pulp and paper mills were busy. Newspaper offices were brisk, but job printing was slack. Sash, door and planing mills in some instances were working overtime. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories were busy. Lime kilns gave employment to a large number of workmen. Steam railway traffic was very heavy, but 'longshore work was dull. Building was fairly active, and saw and shingle mills were still running.

Moncton reported steady conditions in Government railway shops and metal working establishments; foundries at Sackville were active. Flour mills and biscuit factories were busy, and employment in woollen and knitting mills was steady, with help in demand. Building continued active and street paving afforded considerable employment.

Newcastle reported full time in carriage factories, and flour mills, which had been quiet, commenced to grind local wheat. Pulp and paper makers had a good month, and newspaper and job offices were working to capacity. Railway transport workers continued busy, and marine workers were fairly well employed. One sawmill stopped sawing owing to inability to secure tonnage, but other mills were working steadily, with an active demand for unskilled labour.

Fredericton reported meat packing and confectionery establishments well employed and the cotton factory running full time. The publishing group was busy, woodworking establishments were steadily employed and some boot and shoe factories were working overtime. Coal mines in the Minto district, while reporting a shortage of labour, were increasing outputs. Building was active and much unskilled labour was employed in railway construction. Sawmills were working full time with large crews.

Quebec

Montreal reported foundries a little less active, and in some machine shops men were released from work, though most of these were absorbed in other occupations. Cotton and woollen mills, though working to full capacity, were unable to supply the demand. Clothing manufacturers were busy, and fur manufacturers, while hampered by a strike of fur workers, reported an improvement. Printers had a good month. The larger tanning concerns were working only to half their capacity, and the boot and shoe manufacturing trade was also somewhat slack. Paint manufacturers were fairly well employed. Transportation companies reported larger gross receipts and heavier expenditures. Building operations, while restricted, were more active in September than for the same month of 1916. Lumbering firms reported quietness owing to trans-Atlantic shipping conditions and the shortage of labour; inadequate car service also prevented full advantage being taken of the demand from the United States.

At Quebec, foundries and shipyards were busy, but several hundred men were laid off in one machine shop, and in others the number of employees was considerably reduced. Textile trades worked overtime, the printing group had a busy month, and woodworking factories were active. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories, however, were very dull. 'Longshoremen had little employment, but building tradesmen were busy. Saw and rossing mills were still working to capacity.

Sherbrooke reported activity in the manufactures of architectural steel and engines and boilers. All branches of the food group and cotton and ready-made clothing factories were active. Pulp and paper mills continued steadily employed and all branches of the publishing groups were busy. Boot and shoe factories were dull and one factory was closed down. There was a fair amount of activity in cut stone establishments and brickyards were active. Great activity was report-

ed in chrome iron and copper mining, and a number of asbestos mines, which had been closed, were opening up again owing to the high prices obtaining. Building was active, and all branches of the lumbering industry were steadily employed.

St. Hyacinthe reported the metal and machinery group active. All branches of the provision trades were very busy, and cigar and tobacco factories had an exceptionally active month. The cotton and woollen industries were busy, and the Penman Company was working night and day with a complete staff and help in demand. The printing and bookbinding trades were very active, as well as the paper box industry. Door factories had plenty of work on hand and wooden box, chair and organ factories were active. In the leather industry there was much unemployment, but a resumption of activity was expected soon; one shoe factory stopped work completely for a few days and the other worked short time. Stone and granite cutters were fairly active. Brickyards and the lime kilns at St. Dominique were in full operation. A large number of men were employed on the new gravitation filter; many men in the building trades have left for other places and those remaining were employed on repair work. Civic employment on pavements and sewers was very good.

Three Rivers reported foundries and machine shops in full operation, with a demand for men. Work was commenced on a new shipbuilding plant. Employees of the Wabasso Cotton Company had steady work, and pulp and paper companies were busy. Paint factories also were active. Railways reported activity and the harbour was busier than during the previous month. Building was fairly brisk.

Hull reported the Matthews-Blackwell Company reported business somewhat slack and skilled labour scarce. The Smart-Woods Company was very active on a large order for tents and increased its staff considerably. The E. B. Eddy Company and the Beaver Board Com-

pany reported activity in the manufacture of pulp and pulp products. Despite the wages offered shantymen (from \$50 to \$55 per month with board) the demand exceeded the supply by 50 per cent. Stone quarries and lime kilns reported a good demand for building supplies and many workmen were employed upon the repairing of streets.

St. Johns and Iberville reported industrial establishments still busy and labour in demand at the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant. Textile workers were well employed. Sash and door factories reported a good month. Foundries and the farm implements factory were busy. There was a demand for unskilled labour in municipal work, and for woman labour in fruit and vegetable canneries. Steam laundries worked full time, and newspaper and job printing establishments reported a good month. Building was quiet. Railway men were well employed, and navigation was very active.

Sorel reported shipyards and foundries very active, tanneries busy, and women in mica and shirt factories well employed.

Ontario

Toronto reported employees of iron and steel plants active, and that workers displaced by the closing down or curtailment of operations in some shops making special lines had been generally absorbed in other industries. Flour and feed mills, abattoirs and packing houses were active. Tanneries were busy, but breweries and soft drink establishments were quiet. There was a demand for chocolate dippers in confectioneries. Drug companies were busier than for several months, taking on more help and working full time. The different branches of the textile group were active, with an improvement in the supply of labour, due to some extent to the decrease in the employment of women in machine shops. Ready-made clothing firms reported an improvement, although not working to capacity, and there was still a demand for experienced operators

of all kinds. The publishing group were active, and paper box factories were taking on more help. Boot and shoe factories were dull and many shoeworkers were employed in other work. Tanneries were busy and rubber plants active. Paint and varnish manufacturers and soap and chemical plants were active. There was plenty of employment for all employees in the transportation group, and building was moderately active.

Hamilton reported activity in all branches of metal manufacturing, with a demand for labour in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and agricultural implements. The food group was active, and there was a demand for cigar-makers. All branches of the textile group were busy, also clothing and laundering, with a demand for labour in laundries and cleaning establishments. Newspaper and job printing was reported fair and other branches of the publishing group were active. The various branches of the woodworking and furniture group continued busy, and manufacturers of boots and shoes were fairly active. Brick, tile and sewer pipe yards were well employed and there was a demand for labour in potteries and porcelain establishments. Soap factories and manufacturers of acids, extracts, etc., were busy. Employment was active on railways and in navigation. The Grand Trunk Railway showed an increase for August of 9,700 tons of outward freight.

Niagara Falls reported machinists, welders and diemakers in demand, and canneries, corset and suspender factories short of woman labour. There was also a demand for electricians, operators and handy machine men at power plants. Preliminary work was being rushed on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's new power canal from the Welland river to Queenston. Large forces of men were clearing the right-of-way and erecting buildings and transmission lines, and laying railway track. Railway passenger traffic declined somewhat, as the season of excursion, tourist

and exhibition travel closed; freight traffic continued heavy. At Welland the Canada Forge Company re-engaged 200 of the 400 men laid off previously, and the Canadian Steel Foundries, employing 1,000 men, was enlarging its plant. Fire destroyed the Michigan Central car shops at Bridgeburg.

St. Catharines reported boiler workers and electrical workers busy, but a falling off in some special lines of machinery, several men being laid off. Tanneries were busy, and flour mills and confectionery establishments continued well employed. The textile industries were busy, and manufacturers of pulp products were steadily engaged. Woodworking trades were fairly well employed. Building was fair.

Ottawa reported employment in the metals group seriously affected by the readjustment of some special orders and a number of foundries and machine shops were slack. In one establishment night shifts were discontinued and ten per cent of the staff laid off, and another company laid off a number of moulders. Other companies, however, reported a demand for moulders, metal workers and other skilled help. One clothing company took on 20 extra hands to fill spring orders. A company manufacturing tents, clothing, etc., was in need of 100 sewing machine operators and help was taken on in dye works. There was an improvement in the demand for pulp and a slight slackening in newsprint orders. Newspaper and job printing establishments were busy. A paper box company moved into larger quarters and expected to increase its staff when machinery was secured. The completion of wooden box orders and their non-renewal resulted in approximately 175 employees being laid off in three factories. It was expected, however, that these employees would be re-engaged with the opening of the lumber season. There was a marked dullness in the cabinet making industry, one company reporting a decrease in staff of 25 per cent. Leather workers were busy, and one company increased its staff and was in need of

additional workmen. The Ottawa Transportation Company reported a decrease of 20 per cent in water freight traffic as compared with September, 1916. The prospect for bush operations were reported good, though it was expected there would be a scarcity of labour. The J. R. Booth sawmills, owing to a scarcity of pilers, were only running at 75 per cent of capacity. Another company reported bush operations well under way. There was considerable employment for civic labour on street work.

Brockville reported manufacturers of engines and boilers, motor boats and marine engines fairly active. Stove and furnace foundries were busy and flour and feed mills were steadily employed. Manufacturers of hats and of gloves were active. Newspaper and job printing was fair and brickyards were active. Employees on steam railways were busy, but longshoremen were somewhat quiet. Building and municipal work was dull.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Company very busy, and ship building plants active on repairs. Flour and feed mills and other branches of the food group were active, and in textiles there was a demand for woman help. Tanneries were advertising for labour. Railway repair shops were busy, and employment in navigation was fair. Building was very quiet.

Belleville reported all lines of the metal and machinery industries actively employed. Flour and feed mills were busy, and printing establishments well employed. Sash, door and planing mills and furniture factories were busy. The Canada Cement plant near the city was running day and night shifts and the pottery was active. Railway passenger and freight traffic was very heavy and building was active.

Peterborough reported the Canadian General Electric Company working overtime and making additions to plant; other branches of metal manufacturing were active, except some machine shops, one of which was closed down and another expecting to do so when a few orders on hand were finished. Flour and

cereal mills were working day and night, but meat packing houses were only fairly active. Woollen mills were working day and night and carpet mills were busy. Sash and door factories were very active, and brickyards were steadily employed. Lumber camps were taking on all available labour and sawmills were working to capacity, but finding it difficult to secure hands. Building was active, day and night gangs being employed on the plant of the Quaker Oats Company.

Galt reported the metals group active and flour and feed mills very busy. Cotton and woollen mills were steadily employed, but boot and shoe factories were working part time. Building tradesmen were only fairly well employed. One company at Hespeler closed down its wooden box industry.

Brantford reported manufacturers of traction and stationary engines and of gas engines busy. Some companies laid off a number of mechanics, but these were absorbed in other branches. Carriage companies and stove foundries were very busy, also agricultural implement factories, the latter experiencing difficulty in securing raw materials and cars. Flour mills and confectionery establishments were steadily employed, and knitting factories reported a shortage of skilled woman help. The Brantford Cordage Company, also, was short of skilled and unskilled help. Overall and shirt companies were working some overtime and printing offices and paper box companies were busy. The Brandon Shoe Company was very busy, and starch and varnish factories continued active.

Kitchener reported machine shops and foundries busy, with machinists in demand. Flour mills and meat packing houses and biscuit factories were well employed. Cigar factories were working full time and breweries reported trade very good. Help was in demand at the Doon Twine Company and in several shirt and collar factories. Button factories also were in need of girls, boys and machinists. Furniture factories con-

tinued busy, with a demand for cabinet makers, stainers, fillers and wood turners. The piano and organ factory was running full time, and a woodenware company manufacturing wooden toys doubled its staff. Tanneries were very busy, and boot and shoe factories, with the exception of two factories which were not working Saturdays, were working full time. Tire and rubber companies were very busy. Marble works reported a fair month, but brickyards were not as busy as in former years. Railway traffic was reported normal, and building was fairly active.

Guelph reported all lines of the metals and machinery group active and several establishments reported a shortage of labour. Provision trades were active, but breweries were quiet. The textile trade continued very active, and the printing and woodworking groups were fairly busy. Building continued quiet and little municipal construction was being done.

Stratford reported metal factories well employed and flour mills and meat packing houses active. Woollen, hosiery and knitting factories were working steadily and taking on extra help. Ready-made clothing factories and laundries were also engaging more hands. All branches of the woodworking group were well employed and brick and tile yards were busy. Passenger and freight shipments were heavy, and the Grand Trunk car shops were employing day and night shifts.

Woodstock reported wagon factories in need of unskilled labour, and in stove and furnace foundries there was a demand for moulders, stove-mounters and polishers. There was a steady demand for woman help in baking and confectionery establishments, and in underwear and knitting factories. Printing offices reported a demand for linotype operators and job hands, and in furniture and chair factories there was a constant demand for skilled workers, especially cabinet makers, action makers and finishers. Building labour was fully employed and there was some demand

for men for street work and cement pavements.

London reported the rolling mills, manufacturers of engines and boilers and stoves and furnaces active, and all branches of the food group busy, with a demand for help in biscuit factories. Hosiery factories were taking on more help and all employees in printing offices were steadily engaged. Woodworking factories were active and a piano and organ company required additional workmen. Tanneries and shoe factories were active. There was some activity in the laying of mains for natural gas and in the construction of hydro-electric plant. Building was active and a fair amount of civic work was being done.

St. Thomas reported iron companies busy, with a demand for unskilled labour. Flour mills and confectioneries continued busy. Knitting companies were active and the publishing group had a good month. Shoe workers were only fairly well employed. The Michigan Central and Wabash Railways did a normal business, but the Pere Marquette Railway was quiet throughout the month. Railway shop employees were normally employed.

Chatham reported metal manufacturers active, but delayed for want of materials. Flour mills were quiet, but abattoirs and meat packing houses reported increased shipments. Woollen mills were working overtime and brickyards were busy on large orders for tile and sewer pipe. Building continued fairly active and municipal employment was brisk.

Windsor reported that a large number of men formerly laid off from machine shops were engaged in the construction of marine engines at the bridge works, and other shops were busy making parts for automobiles, some of these shops requiring machinists. Men were in demand at the Ford plant and other automobile factories were busy. Cereal mills were active, but experienced difficulty in procuring materials; packing houses were quiet; canneries, also, were dull owing to the backward season; cigar

factories reported a shortage of woman help. Newspaper and job printing offices were busy, but manufacturers of paper boxes were quiet. Sash and door factories were very busy, and piano factories active. Manufacturers of paints and varnishes were busy, but soap factories were quiet owing to difficulty in securing materials. Drug manufacturers required woman help. Building continued very active. Contractors for civic works were in need of labour.

Owen Sound reported the supply of mechanics in the metals group inadequate. Cereal mills were running full time, but one flour mill was not in operation on account of lack of water. Candy makers reported a shortage of skilled labour. Woollen mills were active, but the woodworking group was quiet. Normal conditions were reported in transportation, but building was dull.

Orillia reported the agricultural implement plant busy, but the stove foundry handicapped by lack of moulders. The ready-made clothing factory had a slack month, but had not reduced its staff. Job printing was rather light.

Mining operations in the Cobalt camp were active, and the supply of labour was comparatively satisfactory. The cost of material continued to increase, but the high quotations for bar silver more than offset the increased cost of production. For the month of August an extra bonus of 25 cents per day was paid most of the mine workers, due to the fact that silver averaged above 80 cents per ounce, making the total bonus 75 cents per day. During September the price of silver averaged \$1.01173. Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp amounted to 60 cars containing approximately 4,357,610 pounds of ore, as compared with 40 cars containing 3,595,201 pounds in August, and 53 cars containing 3,621,305 pounds in July. Bullion shipments totalled 316 bars, amounting to approximately 365,133.12 fine ounces and valued at \$382,573.09 as compared with 854 bars weighing 961,603.96 ounces valued at \$890,230.48 in August. There was still a shortage of labour at

the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. In some instances bonuses and slight increases in wages were being offered in an effort to attract labour. During August one car of ore was shipped from Gowganda. During the same month approximately 520 tons of nickel ore were shipped from the Alexo mine at Porquois Junction.

Sault Ste. Marie reported the Algoma Steel Corporation making additions to plant. Lumber companies were short of men, but expected to obtain labour in the United States. Railways were active. The freight passing through the Canadian locks for August was 2,373,690 tons compared with 2,529,082 tons for the corresponding month in 1916.

At Port Arthur the Western Drydock required skilled workmen, ship fitters, riveters, boilermakers, machinists and moulders. The Western Machinery Company assigned during September, but all employees were at once absorbed in other establishments. The Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, a new plant, had 150 men and boys employed and was in need of labourers. A demand for linotype operators was reported in the printing group, and labourers were in demand at the city waterworks. The Canadian Northern Railway reported a demand for trackmen and for men in freight sheds and car shops, and men were required for lumbering operations. At Fort William the Canadian Iron Company required skilled and unskilled labour, and the Northern Engineering Company was in need of mechanics, moulders and labourers. A sash and door factory required woodworking shop mechanics, and a company making flooring, etc., reported a demand for handy men. The Canadian Starch works also required labour.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported employment in the metals group well maintained and flour and feed mills busy. Abattoirs and meat packing houses and other branches of the foods group were active. Confectioneries were increasing their staffs and

chocolate dippers were in demand. Vegetable canneries were very busy and employing more help. Knitting companies also were brisk and taking on hands, and shirt factories were hiring all available labour, both experienced and inexperienced. Help for glove factories was greatly in demand, and there was also an active demand for fur finishers and help for whitewear factories. Dyeing and cleaning establishments were exceptionally busy. The newspaper and publishing group reported normal conditions. Building tradesmen throughout the city were very active, but municipal work was quiet.

Brandon reported the Manitoba Engine Company busy on agricultural implements. Flour mills were active, and the Western Canada flour mills extended their plant. Cigarmaking was dull, but breweries were fair. The sash and door factory was busy, and tanneries and manufacturers of trunks and horse goods were active. Brickmaking was dull. Building tradesmen were all employed and there was considerable reinforced concrete bridge work under way in the district. There was a good demand for unskilled labour, and wages ruled higher than ever before. For harvesting and threshing \$4.50 and \$4.75 and board per day was the general rate.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported abattoirs and meat packing houses fairly busy and help in demand in newspaper and job printing establishments. Sash, door and planing mills were busy and the oil works was running full time. Building mechanics were all fully employed.

Moose Jaw reported threshing nearly completed and the supply of labour adequate. Railways were busy hauling the crop and in bringing in coal supplies.

Prince Albert reported flour mills running steadily and other branches of the food group were active. Newspaper and job printers were somewhat scarce. Planing mills and brickyards were quiet.

Lumbering companies were making preparations for a large cut, and it was expected that the number of camps would be increased.

Saskatoon reported flour and feed mills busy and breweries doing a good business. The newspaper and publishing group was active, and sash, door and planing factories fairly well employed. Building was fair. Threshing was nearly completed, but the crop averaged less per acre than was estimated, although of good quality.

Alberta

Medicine Hat reported rolling mills very active, but other metal working industries were working only one shift. Flour mills, while somewhat quieter, were working full time; creameries reported a scarcity of labour. Newspaper offices were fairly busy, but job printing and bookbinding was dull. Brickyards were quiet, but the stoneware business continued good. The Redcliff glass plant, which was closed down during August for repairs, was in full operation, and the linseed oil mills were fairly well employed. Threshing was under way, the labour supply being sufficient.

Lethbridge reported activity in flour mills and other branches of the food group, except breweries, which laid off some help. Coal mining was very active, though the supply of labour was still inadequate. Building was very dull in the city, but active in farm districts. Labour was in demand at the new water filtration plant.

Calgary reported locomotive shops and iron works fully employed. Flour mills were running day and night shifts, and abattoirs and meat packing houses were active. Cigar factories and breweries reported employment quiet. Newspaper and job offices were fully employed, and trunk, bag and harness workers were busy. Railways were active, and coal mines in the district were operating to full capacity. Building tradesmen were

fully engaged and there was considerable employment for civic labour. There was a demand for men for lumber camps and sawmills. Harvesting operations were brisk and no shortage of men was reported.

British Columbia

Fernie reported a slight falling off in bakeries and confectionery establishments. Job printing establishments experienced greater activity than for any month during the past year. A very noticeable falling off was reported by the sash and door factory; planing mills, however, continued to be fairly active. Freight shipments were slightly improved over August, both in-bound and out-bound. Operations at the Burton mine were gradually being increased, and improvements to plant were contemplated with a view to increasing outputs. In coal mining, operations were continuous, with the exception of a one day's cessation (September 15), but it was reported that 500 more miners could be placed at work in the Fernie and Michel mines. Coke shipments continued to be regular. Conditions in lumbering were satisfactory, although there was some shortage of labour.

Vancouver reported some slackness in the manufacture of stationary and portable engines, but shipbuilding and repairing plants were very active. Cigar factories and the sugar refinery were active. Abattoirs were working at capacity. Women engaged in the confectionery trade and aerated water establishments were fully employed and working some overtime. Fruit and vegetable canning factories worked to full capacity. Tent, sail and awning and garment workers were active, but there was some slackness in the boot and shoe industry. The American Can works reported considerable overtime. Telephone and tele-

graph operators were well employed. Pulp and paper mills were very busy. Newspaper and job printing was fairly good. Sash and door factories were active, chiefly on prairie orders. The oil refinery was busy, and longshoremen were well employed. Building was quiet, but the majority of building tradesmen were employed. Lumbering was very active owing to the demand for Douglas fir and for spruce. Fishing generally was good and prices were higher.

Nanaimo reported cigar factories, breweries, printing establishments and brickyards quiet, but sash and door factories were working steadily. Coal mines continued working to the capacity of available working forces; several new mines were being developed. The smelter at Ladysmith, after a short run, shut down for some changes in plant. Sawmills of the district were working full time, but were short of labour. Logging camps, also, were very short-handed.

Victoria reported wooden ship building yards active and a new marine plant being constructed. Vegetable and fruit canneries were steadily employed, but cigarmaking was dull. Shirt and overall factories were operating steadily, and steam laundries and cleaning establishments were normally engaged. All pulp and paper mills were busy and newspaper printers were steadily employed; other branches of the printing industry were quiet. Sash and door factories were quiet, but wooden box factories were busy. Cement, lime, brick and pottery works were somewhat quiet; paint and soap factories were steadily employed. A company commenced operations for the manufacture of potash from seaweed. All lumber and shingle mills in the district are operating, and good prospect was being made in the work of completing the new harbour at Ogden Point.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1917

DURING the month of September three reports were received in the Department from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had inquired into disputes affecting (1) commercial telegraphers employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada; (2) railroad telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and (3) machinists employed by the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Three applications for Boards were received during the month. Two Boards were constituted, the remaining application being under consideration at the close of the month.

Two disputes in connection with which proceedings had occurred prior to the beginning of the month also received further attention. In one case the Board adjourned in view of a probable settlement by the parties themselves, and in the other case steps were being taken to bring about an adjustment by means of an informal investigation.

Applications Received

On September 17 an application for a Board was received from street railway employees of the Edmonton Radial Railway, which is owned and operated by the city of Edmonton. The employees concerned were members of Local Division No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and numbered 125. The men had gone on strike on September 1 following the refusal of the company to grant an increase of 20 per cent in their wages. Through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour, the men agreed to refer their differences to a Board and resumed work on September 10. Other matters in dispute related to the renewal of the agreement, the re-employment of all the

men according to seniority, and their reinstatement to the positions held prior to the cessation of work on September 1. A Board was established on September 18, Mr. Henry Arthur Mackie, Edmonton, being appointed a member thereof on the employees' recommendation. The Corporation of Edmonton refused to nominate, and Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., Edmonton, was appointed by the Minister as for the employer. Shortly after the close of the month the Hon. Mr. Justice McCarthy was, on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Ford and Mackie, appointed chairman.

On September 20 an application for a Board was received from the machinists in the employ of the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, members of Lodge No. 412 of the International Association of Machinists. Particulars of this application and the text of the report of the Board established in connection therewith will be found elsewhere in the present article.

On September 29 an application for a Board was received from the electrical workers employed at Steelton, Ont., by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, the employees concerned being members of Local No. 726 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The application stated that the dispute related to wages, working conditions, and discrimination against construction men and operators of generators. The number affected was given as 167. This application was under consideration by the Minister at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under Act

In the September number of the *Labour Gazette* reference has been made to the appointment of a Board on the application of the steel workers employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., mem-

bers of Algoma Lodge No. 5, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. The dispute had to do with wages and hours, 1,588 employees being affected thereby. The personnel of this Board was as follows: His Honour Judge Powell, Parry Sound, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Capt. Wm. J. Thompson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., appointed by the Minister as for the company; and Mr. James Lockwood, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., employees' nominee. The Board convened in September, but, shortly afterwards, it was deemed advisable to adjourn for a time as it seemed likely that a settlement would be effected by the parties themselves.

In the September number of the *Labour Gazette* reference has been made

to an application for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute affecting the steam shovel and excavation workers employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company on lines west of Port Arthur, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men. It was stated in the application that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption of an agreement covering rates and rules, involving increased wages. The number affected was given as 80 directly and 902 indirectly. As a result of representations made to the Minister it was thought that the necessities of the situation might be better met by an informal investigation, and steps were being taken at the close of the month to secure the services of Messrs. E. L. Taylor, Winnipeg, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, for this purpose.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and Telegraphers in its employ

ON September 17 the Minister received the report of the Board which had been established on August 8 to deal with a dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and the telegraphers in its employ, members of Great North Western Division No. 43 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The application, which emanated from the employees, stated that the dispute affected 325 directly and 1,800 indirectly and had grown out of a demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule of rates and rules. The personnel of the Board established in this matter was as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Fred. H.

Markey, K.C., Montreal, company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, employees' nominee.

The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Markey's concurrence being subject, however, to certain objections, which were set forth in a minority report. Mr. Campbell also submitted an explanatory note as to one phase of the dispute. The report included a proposed schedule of wages and rules, which the Board recommended should take effect on September 1, 1917. Although the findings represented less than the employees had hoped for they expressed a willingness to accept the award. The company, however, declined to do so, and a strike of the employees ensued. The strike lasted from September 25 until October 1. It was understood that the settlement was substan-

tially on the lines of the Board's award, the Minister of Labour to be the final arbiter in the event of any misunderstanding.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, employer, and certain of its employees, being telegraph operators, employees.

To the Honourable Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the above dispute was referred under a provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments, appointed on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1917, hereby beg to report:

The Board met at the city of Toronto on the twenty-seventh and following days of August, 1917, and were attended there by Mr. George D. Perry, general manager, and Mr. Charles E. Davies, superintendent, of the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, representing the company, and Mr. S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; Mr. C. E. Malette, Mr. E. J. Young, Mr. A. A. Cadwallader, Mr. Maurice J. McEntee, representing the employees, being telegraphers and linemen.

The demands of the employees were discussed at length with the officials representing the company in the presence of the Board until Saturday, the first day of September instant, when the Board adjourned until the following Tuesday to meet at Montreal, at the suggestion of the parties, and in order to enable the parties to hold further conference upon the rules and rates and such other matters as might be of importance to them.

The Board met in conference on Tuesday at Montreal and reviewed the rules and regulations which had been under discussion. On Thursday, the sixth instant, they were again met by the parties in conference who, having reported they were unable to agree upon the matters that they had under consideration, further presented their arguments and representations upon the rules and rates of compensation. The Board met upon the following day, when the parties completed the evidence and argument that they desired to present to the Board. At the Board's suggestion the parties further continued their conference upon the matters then left undisposed of and un-

settled, and an adjournment was had until Monday, the tenth instant, when the Board again met to receive the result of the final discussion between the parties.

It is a matter of some regret that the undersigned have to report that the main question upon which the parties had so much conference and deliberation did not result in an amicable conclusion. Matters which had been partially agreed upon were thrown open, and the Board was requested to fyle its report at the earliest possible moment.

The dispute between the parties referred to this Board involved the consideration of the schedule of working rules and rates of compensation, and as presented by the employees involves many changes in the existing schedule governing the service of the employees in the company's employment. It did appear to the Board, therefore, that the first duty which presented itself was to settle a schedule of working rules. In the examination of the amendments proposed by the employees it appeared that three classes of employees were affected, namely, the Morse operators, the automatic printer employees, and the linemen.

The territory in which the company carries on its operations extends from the town of Campbellton, in the province of New Brunswick, through the different provinces to the city of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, and there are many offices and agencies in the rural districts in these several provinces. The vast majority of the smaller offices in these provinces are maintained upon a commission basis, and were not the subject of consideration by the Board.

It is the salaried employees from the main offices in the large centres who are before us. They number about 214 Morse operators or telegraphers, 104 automatic printer employees, and 119 linemen exclusive of groundmen.

It appeared that there had been some arrangement made between the parties in the month of August, 1916, when a Board met and reported to you upon a dispute submitted to them between the same parties, which, it was alleged, was arrived at by an arrangement between the parties after the Board had been appointed and some proceedings had taken place before it. It also appeared that as the result of a report of a Board made in 1911 the schedule in existence to which amendments had been offered had remained practically unimpaired since that time.

The employees by the amendments seek to materially alter, and, they allege, improve the working conditions for the employees particularly above mentioned, and to bring within the rules and regulations and into the schedule the automatic printer employees and the linemen now in the employ of the company. It was stated—and it appears to be the fact—that the automatic printer has been introduced and the service has grown largely during the past three years, and it is predicted that it will materially increase in the future. Objection

was made by the company to the Board taking into consideration the presentation as it affected the automatic printer employees and linemen, on the ground that they were not included in the dispute referred by the Minister to the Board, and that it only covered the dispute between the company and "certain of its employees, being Morse operators." On the other hand, the employees contended that the dispute was between the company and its employees, telegraphers, automatic printer employees, and linemen, and was properly referred by the Minister to the Board, and that this was the entire dispute upon which the Board was established; that the automatic printer employees and linemen were included in the application, and were before the Minister when the Board was established, and the entire matter was therefore referred to the Board by the Minister, and it was consequently the duty of the Board to consider the entire proposition as including telegraphers, automatic printer employees and linemen as properly before them under the matters referred.

This objection on the part of the company was not considered well-founded and the Board (Mr. Markey dissenting) proceeded to dispose of the matters in so far as they affected Morse telegraphers, automatic printer employees, and linemen.

After hearing all the evidence and the arguments that the parties desired to present, the Board has carefully considered the proposed amendments submitted and filed with your department on the application of the employees, and after mature deliberation on the said application with very full discussion, the undersigned members of this Board have come to the conclusions and make the recommendations following, that is to say:

That Schedule "A" hereunto annexed be the working rules for commercial telegraphers, automatic printer employees, and linemen.

It should be said again here that Mr. Markey dissents from the inclusion of the automatic printer employees and linemen in support of the protest of the company.

In order that the further matters in dispute between the parties may be more clearly defined and understood, it is desired to point out here that the questions still to be considered involve the unsettled and more important issues between the parties. First, the readjustment of the company's classification of the employees in the different offices in the larger and more populous centres; and, second, the readjustment of the wage scale now in force, which, according to the proposition of the employees, should be materially increased.

The employees demand:

1. That at the principal offices of the company where a number of telegraphers are employed the employees should, for the purpose of establishing a wage schedule, be divided or classified into three or four grades, the first including the highest class work and controll-

ing the best paying wage, the second a more or less percentage of the employees including the less important class of work and controlling a lower salary, and the third to include the remaining percentage, their rate of pay to be optional with the company; taking for instance the telegraphers in the Montreal office, where, according to the demand of the employees a certain percentage, say 40 per cent, of their number are doing most important work and carrying the highest salary, and the second class including a percentage of 50 not demanding such high class work and carrying the next grade of wage, and the balance, say 10 per cent, of the office staff doing a still lower class of work and paid rates fixed by the company. This is called the classification of the office staff according to the percentage basis.

2. The payment of the telegraphers as classified according to the different classifications or percentages.

On the other hand, the company offered a schedule grading the work of its principal offices into four classes, i.e.,

- (a) The employees engaged upon the heaviest wire circuits;
- (b) The employees upon lighter wire circuits;
- (c) Employees upon first class way wire circuits, or lines connecting country districts;
- (d) Employees upon second class way wire circuits and students.

The parties agreed that the classification as proposed by the company would be "a classification of the wires" and the classification proposed by the employees would be a percentage classification of the employees in each office affected.

Based upon the classification of the wires the company offered a scale of wages which, it contended, was commensurate with the highest class of wages paid for similar work in other telegraph companies in Canada, and considerably higher than the scale previously in force, the company also undertaking that if the increase proposed did not amount to a minimum of \$5 per month to each employee then he should at any rate receive that amount. The company asserting that any percentage whatever, if fixed upon an equitable basis at the present moment, left no room for changes in the event of the traffic in any one class being reduced either temporarily or permanently by a change in the physical conditions of the operations of the company. The company claims that recent changes by the introduction of automatic printers had already brought about a condition of affairs whereby the automatic printer employees had replaced and were still replacing employees of the first class, alleging that the facts established the proportion of its traffic already being handled by automatic printer employees in the following offices:

Toronto	44.5 per cent.
Montreal	66.5 per cent.
Ottawa	65 per cent.
Quebec	33.8 per cent.
Winnipeg	35.9 per cent.
Saskatoon	31 per cent.

The company urged that its future policy contemplated further additions of the automatic printing machines, thus still further reducing their requirements for first class operators, and the application of the percentage schedule would mean that the company would be called upon to pay to a portion of its employees salaries of higher class operators than the service requires. The company therefore contended that any schedule adopted should be sufficiently flexible to meet changes in conditions mechanical or otherwise and submitted that the classification as proposed by the employees would not meet such changed conditions contemplated.

On the other hand, the employees contended that the company's proposed method of classification of the wire circuits and grading the rates for first, second and third year's service thereon created a division of the office staff into line classifications resulting in telegraphers who were doing the same work on the same circuit at the same time receiving from \$5 to \$10 a month difference in wages. The employees further contended that a similar method of rating the wires has been in operation by the company for several years, and that the report of the Board which inquired into a similar dispute in 1911 recommended the adoption by the company of a modified percentage basis of classification. In 1916 the dispute as to classification was amongst other things again before a Board and the employees did further try out the company's system of rating the wires and now submit that it should not be continued for the reasons presented to the Board. It was also urged that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph system had adopted seven years ago the system of grading the employees on the percentage basis according to the class of service required to be performed and it was recently continued in force. With reference to the company's proposed classification the employees stated that for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion they were willing to adopt the company's proposed classification as a basis of grading the staff affected upon a percentage basis. In answer to the company's contention that the percentage basis was not sufficiently flexible and would impose the payment of wages at class A rates to men engaged in class B service, the employees contended that the nature of the service required is always such that a considerable number of first class men must always be maintained in each of the large offices for the purpose of taking care of the overflow from the automatic printers and performing service at any time the printers should fail, and pointed out that the increase in the company's business usually occurred in the

class A and class B service, and further that in case of a reduction in class A service the operators who have been longest in the service and who were the most competent should not be thrown out of employment by reason of the installation of the automatic printer, but should be absorbed by the lower grades as already is the practice and that only junior and less competent employees, if any, should be dispensed with, and in any event that the adoption of the automatic printer has not materially decreased the number of Morse operator employees. The employees further seriously contended that the company received the same toll for similar classes of business handled as its competitors, and should not refuse to pay the same rates.

It will be apparent from what has already been stated that the real difference between the employees and the company on the main dispute is entirely as to the method on which the office staff and office work in the more important offices and agencies of the company is classed, graded or distributed. On the principal features, important to themselves and the public, the parties are not so far apart, but it has been found impossible to obtain a mutual agreement, though no effort was spared by the Board to attain that desirable conclusion. For the reason that the employees have established, that for many years they have served under the system of rating the wires, now proposed by the company to be continued, and are and have been unable to earn a reasonable wage and render the service demanded without dissatisfaction and misunderstandings frequently occurring, and for a further reason that the one and only great competitor in telegraphic business in Canada many years ago adopted the percentage classification and very recently without hesitation or objection renewed the same system or method of classifications, grading or distribution of their employees in the commercial centres and important offices and agencies on a percentage basis, and for the further reason that this company in the presentation of its objections admits that while the percentage basis of classifying the office staff in the main offices and agencies "would be equitable at the present moment it left no room for changes in the event of traffic in any one class being reduced," and also it should perhaps be stated that instead of anticipating any material reduction in the staff of Morse operators now in the employ of the company, the statement was made by one of the company's representatives that they were looking for and prepared to accept as many as 50 Morse telegraphers for their services, and in addition it might also be noted that the company itself provides by their proposed schedule submitted to this Board a classification of the work to be performed, or perhaps more correctly of the wire circuits in the main offices, into three or more grades and the assignment of the first class operator to the wire circuits carrying the heavy traffic and giving them the high rates of

pay, and also provides a second and third and optional class with a sliding scale of rates, and also it is open to earnest consideration that although during the past three and one half years the company has introduced and installed the automatic printer in several of its main offices, resulting in a new field of employment for young ladies who readily and satisfactorily send and receive a large and ever-increasing volume of the company's business formerly handled by the Morse operators, and that it is conceded that there has been no marked reduction in the number of Morse employees in the company's service at these offices, therefore it does seem to any disinterested party in the face of these statements of fact that the objections and differences urged by the company to the proposition of the employees are not substantial or formidable, but that the classifications of the office staff on a percentage basis, at and in the main offices, will make better and more satisfactory and settled relations between the employer and the employees, assimilate the system under which all engaged as telegraph operators serve, offers little or no room for misunderstanding or dispute on any ground or any circumstances now existing or that may arise during the life of the ordinary wage schedule, and is in the interests of all concerned. During the investigation it came out that some deaf and dumb employees had been taught to operate the automatic printers with perfectly satisfactory results, and to the credit of this company it should be said that it is their intention to further extend their efforts and experiments to open this class of employment to qualified deaf and dumb operators, but not, of course, at the sacrifice of proper wage scale.

The differences in dispute about the working regulations have been the subject of very much discussion and deliberation and have finally been adjusted and the recommendations of the Board on the rules governing service are set out as above stated in schedule "A." No serious objection was taken by the company to the rates of pay equal to the rates paid for the same class of work in the same territory paid by other telegraphic corporations, providing their classification of the wires was acceptable, and no reasonable objection exists to the same rates as competitors governed by the same traffic rates now allow the different classes of employees on the percentage basis in their main offices, but the offer of the company of a flat \$5 a month advance in the other salaried officers ought in the opinion of the Board to be accepted by the employees affected.

In order to arrive at a classification of the main offices and agencies of the company on a percentage basis, it developed during the course of the investigation that the employees were willing to accept and fix such percentage classification according to the number of men at present employed and now assigned by the company to the different classifications of work in the several main offices, which appeared to

be unobjectionable and should be acted upon in case the parties cannot agree upon a better principle.

Based on these findings and recommendations, the schedule hereto annexed, marked "B," provides reasonable rates of pay for employees in the company's employment at points therein named and gives rates of compensation not greater than the same class of employees performing similar service for competing corporations, which the company more than once said they were willing to concede in order to hold their employees.

I have given the many contentions, representations, evidence, both written and verbal, and the exhaustive arguments of the respective parties, my best consideration, and my recommendations are above set forth. I do not desire to part with the proceedings without expressing my heartfelt gratitude to the gentlemen representing the parties before the Board for their patience and earnestness, nor without expressing the hope that the result of our labours will not be in vain.

These recommendations to be and become effective from the first day of September, A.D. 1917.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For the Employees.

Dated September 12, A.D. 1917.

(See attached letter from Mr. Campbell.)

Subject to my objections to Section 2 of Article 11 of the rules and regulations, and to the percentage system and wage schedule based thereon, and to the inclusion of automatic printers and linemen, as set forth in my report.

(Sgd.) FRED. H. MARKEY,
For the Company.

MR. CAMPBELL'S LETTER.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

(Re dispute between Great North Western Telegraph Company and its telegraph employees.)

This is to advise you that I concur in the report made by the Chairman, Mr. Justice Gunn, and you will please accept this letter as being my signature to the report as submitted by him. In joining with the Chairman on this report, I have violated one principle, which in other circumstances I would be unable to do, viz., to report favourably upon a proposition to require men as closely and intensively worked as telegraphers to adopt a work day longer

than eight hours, but I have felt it my duty to do so on this occasion, believing that the nine hour day now existing, and which has been the practice for some time, can be endured, in view of other concessions which the report provides for at this time. In addition to this I am urging the employees to accept the existing hours of service, because I do not think a strike ought to ensue on a matter of that sort at the present time.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 14th, 1917.

SCHEDULE "A."

Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada.

Rules and Wages for Commercial Telegraphers, to take effect the first day of Sept., 1917.

The following rules and schedules of wages shall govern the Morse telegraphers employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada:

ARTICLE I.

1. Employees assigned to regular service as shown in the accompanying schedule of wages shall be classed "commercial telegraphers" within the meaning of this schedule.

2. In case the company creates additional telegraph service, telegraphers for such positions shall be compensated in conformity for such positions according to the terms of this schedule.

ARTICLE II.

1. Right of promotion will be governed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient.

2. Vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the senior competent telegrapher who makes application; the company to be the judge of qualification.

3. Vacancies created through leave of absence for periods exceeding 15-days will be filled during such leave of absence according to these rules.

4. Any telegrapher employed will, after thirty days' continuous satisfactory service, be considered a permanent employee.

5. A list showing the seniority and salary of telegraphers employed at each office will be posted on the bulletin board and revised monthly.

ARTICLE III.

1. In case of reduction of force otherwise than for personal cause, the telegrapher or telegraphers last employed will be dispensed with first.

2. Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of force will be given a certificate and preference in filling new positions or vacancies.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Telegraphers declining promotion do not forfeit any rights to the same or any other position they may be entitled to when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher receiving promotion.

2. A telegrapher absent on leave when a vacancy occurs to which he is entitled will not be prevented, on return within 30 days, from claiming the position.

3. Any telegrapher required to perform the duties of a sub-chief for a period exceeding 30 days will, during the time he is so employed, be considered as sub-chief and receive the salary allotted at the time to the position.

4. Senior qualified telegraphers will be deemed eligible and considered in line of promotion to the higher positions in the telegraph service.

5. In the event of any telegrapher of at least two years' consecutive service desiring to be transferred to another office of the company where a vacancy exists, he shall, upon application therefor, be given the preference, if duly qualified, but will not be allowed seniority in the ratings at the point transferred to.

ARTICLE V.

1. A telegrapher will not be suspended or discharged until after investigation and the charges sustained. He may have the assistance of any co-telegrapher whom he may choose, and the particulars of the charge will be furnished in writing on request. He will also have the right of appeal from the local to the general officers of the company.

ARTICLE VI.

1. Telegraphers, after three years' continuous service, will on request in writing be granted two weeks' leave of absence each year with pay at regular ratings, during which time they shall not take service as telegraphers anywhere. Continuous service as telegrapher with the commercial department of the Canadian Northern Railway prior to January, 1915, and also with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company prior to January, 1917, will be considered the same as Great North Western Telegraph Company's service.

2. Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in the order of seniority of applicants, and applicants will be advised in February of the dates allotted to them. January applications will be given priority over later applications, and the company will arrange vacations between May first and September thirtieth as far as business conditions permit.

3. In the event of a telegrapher entitled to vacation with pay being discharged or leaving the service of the company on proper notice before obtaining the vacation that has been deferred after time allotted, he shall be paid salary for the same.

ARTICLE VII.

1. Extra time will be paid for all time worked on Sunday. On the following public holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, five hours on day shifts and four and one half hours on night shifts will entitle telegraphers to a full day's pay. Additional time will be paid for *pro rata*.

2. Telegraphers called upon for duty at other than their regular place of employment will suffer no loss of regular time. When assigned to such duties a telegrapher shall be paid the reasonable and necessary expenses which he incurs while travelling, and an amount will be advanced for that purpose.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. Where telegraphers are required to use type-writing machines the company will if so requested, rent the same to them at the actual cost thereof to the company, the rental to be adjusted annually.

ARTICLE IX.

In the event of any dispute arising between the company and its employees interested hereunder, the general manager will receive the said employees for the purpose of hearing the complaints of the employees, who shall be entitled to be represented by a committee of from three to five fellow employees, provided such committee produces to the general manager proxies describing the cause of complaint and thereby authorizing such committee to negotiate an adjustment thereof.

ARTICLE X.

1. A telegrapher discharged or leaving the service in good standing will be paid in full and given a

certificate stating length and character of service and, if discharged, the reason therefor. In case of delay he will be paid regular wages for each day detained in excess of two days.

2. Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord will be required to give the company 15 days' previous notice in writing. Before dispensing with the services of a telegrapher (other than when discharged) the company will give the telegrapher 15 days' previous notice in writing. A telegrapher leaving the service in good standing will be given preference in re-employment over other applicants when a vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE XI.

1. The average minimum performance on all trunk lines and like circuits shall be 30 messages per hour and all other first class circuits thirty-three messages per hour, allowing thirty words or fraction thereof to count as one message in all other matter. Any loss through interruption shall not be charged against the telegrapher's average, and in the event of a telegrapher's average being challenged the company shall be required to produce the business to substantiate such charge.

2. No telegrapher shall be compelled to work bonus, premium or any other kind of piece-work, and in the event of refusal the company will assign him to another wire and may replace him by another telegrapher.

ARTICLE XII.

Hours of duty will be as follows:

Nine hours will constitute a day's duty beginning and ending at seven a.m. and six p.m.

Eight hours will constitute a day's work on all split tricks and no trick will be split more than once. Seven and one-half hours will constitute early and late night tricks.

Telegraphers will be entitled to two reliefs of 10 minutes each on every trick, for which they will make application in writing, and will be given relief as early as practicable.

ARTICLE XIII.

Automatic Printers.

Automatic printers may be represented by telegraphers' representatives as provided in the Article IX. It is understood that the general conditions of employment as provided in the foregoing rules shall, as far as they are applicable, govern the automatic printers in the service of the company.

ARTICLE XIV.

Linemen.

1. Linemen shall be represented by telegraphers' representatives as provided in Article IX hereof. It is understood that the general conditions of employment as provided in the foregoing rules shall, as far as they are applicable, govern the linemen in the employ of the company.

2. A lineman required to leave his own district will be allowed all necessary expenses and extra compensation commensurate with the responsibility if called upon to take charge of any number of men.

3. District linemen will be allowed all necessary expenses while performing duties of their district away from headquarters.

ARTICLE XV.

Overtime will be computed at the rate of seven hours per day.

SCHEDULE "B."

Classification of the employees in the main offices on the classification of wire circuits as at present classified by the company would give the results following:

Montreal office—

30 per cent of staff.....	\$95 per month.
30 " ".....	90 "
25 " ".....	85 "
15 " ".....	optional with the company.

Toronto office—

22 per cent of staff.....	\$95 per month.
30 " ".....	90 "
40 " ".....	85 "
8 " ".....	optional with the company.

Winnipeg office—

30 per cent of staff.....	\$105 per month.
30 " ".....	100 "
30 " ".....	95 "
10 " ".....	optional with the company.

It is recommended that the same principle be applied to Saskatoon office (which is similar to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's office at Moose Jaw), which would then provide the following classification and rates:

Saskatoon office—

30 per cent of staff.....	\$105 per month.
30 " ".....	100 "
30 " ".....	95 "
10 " ".....	optional with the company.

It is recommended that the company's offices at Quebec and Ottawa, having a larger staff in each case than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at these two points, should be graded upon a percentage basis based upon the classifications and rates for similar service in the Montreal and Toronto offices.

It is also recommended that the employees who did not receive an increase amounting to at least \$5.00 per month since the first of April, 1917, should now receive \$5.00 per month in addition to the wages now paid, the employees affected being at the following offices:

Calgary.	St. Catharines.	Chatham.
Prince Albert.	Kingston.	Woodstock.
Regina.	Oshawa.	Brockville.
Moose Jaw.	London.	Arnprior.
North Battleford.	Hamilton.	Cornwall.
Edmonton.	Windsor.	Waterloo.
Brandon.	Walkerville.	Trenton.
Portage la Prairie.	Sarnia.	Granby.
Fort William.	Peterborough.	Sherbrooke.
Port Arthur.	Kitchener.	Three Rivers.
North Bay.	Stratford.	St. Hyacinthe.
Sudbury.	Owen Sound.	Bathurst.
Brantford.	Belleville.	Campbellton.
Guelph.	Galt.	

The rates of pay and classification now in effect between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph system and its automatic printer operators should be adopted, namely:

Employees upon entering service....	\$60 per month.
After six months' satisfactory service..	65 "
After one year's service.....	70 "

The wages for linemen should be the same as those paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for men in charge of its commercial telegraph lines, namely:

All points east of North Bay.....	\$79.80 per month.
North Bay and west thereof.....	85.80 "

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, employer, and certain of its employees, being telegraph operators, employees.

To the Honourable Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The undersigned member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the above dispute was referred under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments, appointed on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1917, hereby begs leave to report his reasons for dissenting from the main report made by the Board.

At the outset of the enquiry the company made an objection as to the jurisdiction of the Board taking into consideration any issues arising between the company and its automatic printer employees, or the company and its linemen employees. It was contended by the company that a Board was established by the Minister to which was referred a dispute between the company and "certain of its employees being telegraph operators (employees)." The company submitted that an employee engaged upon automatic printer operations was not a telegrapher nor a telegraph operator; that such operations required no knowledge of telegraphy, seeing that the machines could be operated by any person capable of operating an ordinary typewriter.

The company also protested that the Board was not authorized to take into consideration the demands of the linemen. It was conceded that at the time the application for a Board was made to the Minister, it was made on behalf of the main body of telegraphers, on whose behalf the required procedure has been followed, and the required procedure had not been followed on behalf of the linemen, nor had any formal application been made on their behalf. The Minister had therefore no power to refer any such issue, nor did he in his reference attempt to do so.

The majority of the Board, however, decided—from which decision I dissented—that they would hear the parties purporting to represent the automatic printer employees and the linemen.

One year ago upon the request of the employees a Board of Conciliation was established for the purpose of hearing identically the present issues. It resulted in an agreement being arrived at between the company and its employees. It is conceded that the company has fully lived up to the terms of that agreement; in fact, that it had in some cases exceeded the scale of wages adopted thereat. In addition, the company had, in the early part of the present year, inaugurated a system of giving bonuses, the minimum of which was \$5 per month, to the married men in its employ, to meet the increased cost of living. The employees now demand that this bonus should be permanent, and should apply to single as well as to married men.

MORSE OPERATORS.

The dispute between the Morse telegraphers and the company may be divided as follows:

- (a) A re-adjustment of the rules and regulations governing the conditions of employment, and
- (b) A re-adjustment of the wage schedule.

The issue relating to the rules and regulations gave rise to no serious difficulty, as both parties appeared willing to meet one another in a spirit of compromise in relation thereto. If a wage schedule could have been arrived at, there is no doubt that rules and regulations mutually satisfactory could have been agreed upon. The issue arising out of the wage schedule, however, is the rock upon which the parties split, and were unable to reach any agreement.

The undersigned member of the Board agrees with the report of the Board covering the rules and regulations in so far as they apply to Morse operators with the exception of Section 2 of Article XI, which reads:

"2. No telegrapher shall be compelled to work bonus, premium, or any other kind of piecework, and in the event of refusal the company will assign him to another wire, and may replace him by another telegrapher."

It was established at the hearing that it had been the practice of the company upon many of its main line circuits to pay telegraphers engaged thereon a certain rate per message, the employees being guaranteed at least their ordinary wages. The object in view is to meet the demands of the public and expedite the transmission of messages, and to give to expert telegraphers capable of doing such work a wage commensurate with their services. This has excited the jealousy of the less expert operators, and as a result they have combined together to ask that this practice be discontinued. It is the old question which has repeatedly been put forward by labour organizations for years past that a man should be prevented from laying any more than so many bricks per day. The rule as proposed provides that no man shall be compelled to work upon bonus, premium, or any kind of piecework, and in case of objection the company shall assign him to another wire. The company declared that it had no desire to force a man to work upon a premium basis, but claimed that where a duplex wire was operated by three operators desirous of working upon this basis, the objection on the part of the fourth operator would demoralize the operations. The company further claimed that to impose upon it the obligation of placing such dissatisfied operator upon another wire in the same office—which wire would necessarily have to be of the same class—might be impossible, as all important wires in the office might be operated upon a premium basis.

I find myself entirely in accordance with the company's contentions in view of its duty as a public utility corporation to render the best and most effective service to the public, and to this the petty jealousies of employees must be subservient, particularly at the present moment when great stress is laid upon the company by reason of war conditions.

Subject to the objection that automatic printer employees should not have been considered by the Board and not covered by the rules and regulations, Article XIII, as far as they are concerned, would to me appear to be satisfactory.

As regards the linemen, also subject to the same objection, I am unable to agree with the report of the Board. Although linemen are permanently employed, they are not supplied with constant work. There are occasions when a lineman may be doing practically nothing for some time, while at times by reason of storms it will become necessary for him possibly to do considerable heavy work which would no more than make up his average. To say under such circumstances that a lineman, after working nine hours, should be then paid upon an over-time basis, or, if he called upon to work four hours in the morning and upon another portion of his work four hours in the evening (split tricks) that additional labour should be classed as overtime, is nothing short of ridiculous. These men are of a labouring class, and the rules and regulations governing their employment should be totally different from those which would be applicable to telegraph operators.

It would appear to me that it was the intention of the Board in its report that Article 15, covering the computation of overtime, was to follow Article 12 and be confined to Morse telegraphers only, and this article has been misplaced.

MORSE OPERATORS.

Wage Schedule.

Upon this issue the parties failed to come to an agreement and the members of the Board are not in accord. The serious difficulty did not arise so much over the amount of the wages proposed by the company, and with which the employees might have been satisfied, as in the method of computation.

The employees insisted that the operators at each office should be divided into percentage classes so that a certain per cent thereof should receive the maximum amount, another per cent a lesser amount, and the balance, approximating 10 per cent, a wage optional with the company.

The company in its statement fyled with the Board concisely set forth its objection to the percentage system demanded by the employees, as follows:

"The company's objection to the percentage system is based on a number of conditions which can and do arise in its operation.

"In the event of a company operating an office with, say, one hundred operators, in which office 40 per cent of these men are what may be termed first class and assigned to heavy trunk circuits, on which there is sufficient load to justify the condition that these 40 men will receive a higher rating than the others employed in the office, desiring to inaugurate a different method of operation, say, automatic, and does so, creating a condition under which there is no further need for these 40 first class men, the office being left with the second class circuits only, and there being no change in the working conditions of the 60 remaining men, under the percentage system the company would be compelled to pay 40 per cent of the remaining telegraphers a first class rating, although it has no first class circuit on which to assign them. This creates a condition whereby the percentage system penalizes the company for being progressive, forcing it to raise the salaries of Morse operators who continue to do the same work as previously, simply because the company made a progressive step, thus loading an additional overhead charge on the already heavily loaded equipment. It is no exaggeration to say that 40 per cent of the first class Morse circuits may be abolished, as this has already occurred to a much greater extent in several offices of the company."

The company, after a conference with a committee of the employees, arrived at a classification of the work in the different offices based upon the class of wires and the work to be performed therein, dividing them into four different classes, and offered a wage scale based thereon as follows:

WAGE SCHEDULE.

The following circuits shall be classed as Class "A":

Toronto—

C. N. D.
Toronto-Winnipeg.
Toronto Globe.
Toronto Star.
Toronto—CO New York.
All men assigned to late night tricks.

Montreal—

All men assigned to late night tricks.
C. N. D.
Montreal Star.
All North Sydney cable circuits.
Montreal-Chicago (nights).

Winnipeg—

Chicago—GD.
Pit Quote.
Saskatoon—GD.
Winnipeg-Toronto.
Winnipeg-Calgary.
Minneapolis Board Marker.
Chicago Board Marker.
All men assigned to late night tricks.

Saskatoon—

Winnipeg—GD.

RATINGS.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
East	\$85	\$90	\$95
West	90	95	100

The following circuits shall be classed as Class "B":

Toronto—

Toronto-Detroit.
 Toronto-Hamilton.
 Toronto-London.
 Toronto-Buffalo (nights).
 Toronto Stock Exchange.
 Men used on auxiliary duplexes.
 Toronto World.
 Toronto Telegram.
 Toronto Mail.
 Toronto-Windsor.
 Toronto-Walkerville.
 Canadian Press.

Montreal—

Stock Exchange.
 Montreal-Halifax.
 Montreal Gazette.
 Montreal La Presse.
 Montreal Herald.
 Montreal La Patrie.
 All operators working on duplexes.
 Montreal-OO New York.

Winnipeg—

Duluth G.D.
 All circuits at Grain Exchange not mentioned in Class "A."
 Winnipeg-Edmonton.
 Nos. 9 and 14.
 Winnipeg-Regina.
 Winnipeg-Fort William.

Hamilton—

Hamilton-Toronto.

London—

London-Toronto.

Calgary—

Calgary-Winnipeg.

Edmonton—

Edmonton-Winnipeg.

Regina—

Regina-Winnipeg.

RATINGS.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
East	\$75	\$80	\$85
West	80	85	90

The following circuits shall be classed as Class "C":

Concentrators and first class way circuits at all offices.

RATINGS.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
East	\$65	\$70	\$75
West	70	75	80

The following circuits shall be classed as Class "D":

Men assigned to second class way circuits, and students.

Rated as company may desire.

The newspaper positions which are maintained and which are at present rated at the maximum salary will receive Class "A" rating, others Class "B."

All Morse operators who have been in the service for a period exceeding six months, and all Morse operators who have not received an increase under new ratings will receive an increase of \$5 per month, but when position is

filled by new employee he will be paid rating as per list.

The maximum scale of wages at the end of an employee's second year of employment by the company was the same as that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph System in the eastern part of Canada. In Western Canada an additional \$10.00 per month has usually been given to employees to meet what was claimed to be the higher cost of living there. The company submitted that at one time \$10 per month was the differential, but that now there was very little difference and \$5 per month would meet the same. The company contended that the maximum rate in each class should not be paid to an employee upon entering the service, and that he should only have the advantage of the maximum rate after two years' employment. Some discussion arising at the hearing as to whether employment in one class would entitle an employee to the maximum rate, or whether the length of service in the employ of the company would be considered, and the company conceded that the latter condition would be adopted. As most of the employees in the higher classes have been two years in the employ of the company, the maximum rate would apply to them, the company contending that employees entering the service hereafter should not be entitled to the same rate as the older employees whose service, owing to their experience in the company's operations, was of greater value.

The employees having agreed that this schedule classified the work as conditions exist at the present time, refused to accept the same except as a basis for determining the fixed percentage of the offices, to which the company should be held for the future.

The percentage system for which the employees held out is not one in operation, so far as is known, upon any telegraph system throughout the world (with the one exception herein-after referred to) nor has it been adopted in any other commercial or industrial establishment. The one exception is the Canadian Pacific Railway's Commercial Telegraph Department, where that company some seven or eight years ago, of its own volition it is understood, classified the work of its operators, and upon such classification laid down a percentage principle. As to whether from that company's standpoint the experiment has been a successful one, there is no evidence before us. The company strenuously objected to being bound by such a rigid principle, claiming that even if established upon the basis of the requirements of the company to-day, it would not be sufficiently elastic to meet changes which they were preparing to meet in the near future, nor would it even meet the fluctuations in the public demands at different periods of the year.

It was established before the Board that during the past two or three years Morse operators upon the heavy trunk circuit traffic wires, where the operators of the highest class were

employed, had been replaced by automatic printer employees, so that the following percentage of the total traffic were performed by automatic printer employees in the following offices:

Toronto	44	per cent.
Montreal	64.5	"
Ottawa	65	"
Quebec	33.8	"
Winnipeg	35.9	"
Saskatoon	31	"

It will be noted that while 65 per cent of the traffic is being operated by automatic printer employees in Montreal and Ottawa, only 44 per cent is being so operated in Toronto, and between 31 and 36 per cent in Quebec, Winnipeg and Saskatoon. The company declared that its intention was to increase as far as possible the operations by automatic printer employees, not only to bring the other offices up to the Montreal and Ottawa class, but also to increase the mechanical operations therein. It is claimed by the company that first class operators being rapidly supplanted by automatic machines, its demands for such first class operators will be greatly reduced, and ultimately the Morse operations will be almost entirely confined to way wires. A similar evolution took place in the substitution of the linotype machine for the typesetter. The Morse operators are evidently very much disturbed in relation thereto, and seek to impose upon the company the obligation to retain them, or at least a very large proportion of them, at the highest scale of wage.

The installation of the automatic printer by the company is not being done upon economical grounds only. The abnormal conditions caused by the war, the dearth of first class operators also consequent upon men going to the front, has imposed upon the company the responsibility of adopting the best methods of meeting the demands of the public. The automatic printer employee will transmit between two and three times the number of messages that a first class Morse operator can transmit, thus the company has been able to meet the public demands, also in a more rapid manner, the essence of which is necessary in the operations of a telegraph company.

The company urged that if it were compelled to pay (as demanded by the employees) say thirty or forty per cent of its operators in an office the highest scale of wages when such a percentage in number was unnecessary, it would mean that it would have to employ and pay first class operators, though they were no longer required for such work, or else that the company would have to pay a second class operator the wage of a first class operator. In the latter case, notwithstanding that the second class operator might be unable to qualify for the first class and operate a heavy wire circuit, under the percentage system proposed by the employees such operator would have to be paid the wage of a first class operator.

To demonstrate the absurd limits to which the adoption of the proposed classification would apply, take for instance a temporary condition of affairs where, the company being unable to obtain operators of the upper class, it would be compelled to take juniors from the student class. Their wages would have to be raised, to make up the company's percentage, to \$85 per month. When conditions became normal it would be impracticable for the company to reduce the wages of such junior employees to the class to which they actually belonged.

The only sound argument made before the Board for the adoption of the percentage system was that it was "better for the men." This is undoubtedly true. Anything which operates to the disadvantage of the employer must necessarily be for the advantage of the employee. It was apparent at the proceedings before the Board that the employees now considered it an opportune time when, as the report sets forth, the company is in great need of operators caused by the draft made for the purposes of the war, to hold up the company and insist upon the adoption of this inequitable system.

I can only characterize the principle which the report of the Board advises should be adopted as vicious in the extreme. To vest in the employees the power to decide the percentage—which means the number of employees—to be empowered at a fixed wage in an establishment, irrespective of the requirements of such establishment, would undermine the economic basis of commercial and industrial concerns, and demoralize them to such an extent as to render them utterly unable to carry on their business upon a commercial basis. The danger of the adoption of such a principle must be apparent to any intelligent person.

The conclusion of the report of the Board is that the percentage system should be adopted, based upon the actual classification of the company's employees at the present time (pages 10-11):

"In order to arrive at a classification of the main offices and agencies of the company on a percentage basis, it developed during the course of the investigation that the employees were willing to accept and fix such percentage classification according to the number of men at present employed and now assigned by the company to the different classifications of work in the several main offices, which appeared to be unobjectionable and should be acted upon in case the parties cannot agree upon a better principle."

So far as I am concerned, I see no objection to computing a percentage based upon the present classification of employees, provided some means could be found for re-adjustment to meet future changes in conditions. The report speaks of the adoption thereof "during the life of the ordinary wage schedule," but no determinate time is suggested. I was and am extremely desirous of doing everything pos-

sible to avoid the necessity of these repeated references to Boards of Conciliation, and to introduce a classification which would be permanent.

The majority of the Board, having arrived at this conclusion only subsequent to the hearing, found that no particulars had been supplied them of the number of employees presently employed by the company in the respective classes. They found themselves therefore without any definite material upon which to fix a schedule. During the course of the discussion before the Board one of the committee of employees roughly classified the employees in the company offices in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. This classification, being merely for the purpose of demonstrating how the percentage principle would work out, was not figured accurately and was not, in consequence, challenged by the company. The report has, however, adopted this example as the basis of the classification of these offices. In the other offices of the company the report admits that the Board was without any material for the purpose of establishing a schedule, but proceeds to adopt in one case the percentage of another company, and suggests that as far as Ottawa and Quebec are concerned the classification of Montreal and Toronto should be adopted. What this means it is impossible to say, as in Toronto the report has classified 22 per cent as of the first class, and in Montreal 30 per cent of the first class.

As I have stated, I see no objection to adopting the principle of the report that the percentage classification should be based upon the company's present classification of employment as submitted in its schedule to the Board, provided some means can be found to make the same sufficiently elastic and to provide for re-adjustment under change of conditions. Since perusing the report of the Board I have given my earnest consideration to this issue, in the endeavour to find a solution to the deadlock between the parties, and to devise a plan whereby the conclusions of the report could be adopted and at the same time the company's objections be met. After such deliberations I have come to the conclusion that the report of the Board establishing a schedule based upon the company's present requirements of employment might be adopted, the same to remain in force for a period of three, or even of six months. At the end of such period, the schedule to be automatically changed and adjusted upon the then existing conditions of employment, and so on, at the end of each succeeding period of similar length these automatic adjustments to take place. This, in my opinion, should meet the objections of the company, as any disadvantage they would suffer by a change in conditions would be limited to the periods referred to. On the part of the employees I can conceive of no objection, as it would give them all they are asking for in this respect, for they declared themselves agreeable to a classification based upon the company's requirements

as they might exist. No difficulty could possibly arise upon such re-adjustments, as the work of the offices has already been classified, and the employees, being cognizant to a man engaged upon each class of work, could readily check up any errors in the computation of the percentage, and the committee representing the employees, which has been provided for under the new rules and regulations, could take up any issue arising with the management.

I suggest this solution, trusting it will meet the wishes of the employees and at the same time reduce the burden which would be assumed by the company by the rigid percentage system to which it so strenuously objected.

WAGE SCHEDULE IN SMALL OFFICES.

The offer of the company of a wage schedule for the operators of its functional offices, embodying as it did an advance of from \$5 to \$10 per month each, added that in case any operator should not thereunder be entitled to an increase of at least \$5 per month, then he should receive such increase. This has been interpreted in the report of the Board to be applicable to the small offices where one or two operators only are employed. The report of the Board in consequence recommended an increase to each of these operators. Nothing was submitted to the Board justifying the general application of such an increase. The company laid before the Board a statement of its gross revenues from all of the smaller offices, from which it would appear that a number of them are now unprofitable, and the imposition of an increase in the expense of running these offices would probably necessitate their being discontinued as salaried offices, the inconvenience of which would certainly be felt by the general public. So far no particular demands were heard from the employees of such offices, nor has the company, it is stated, received any complaint that the wage paid therein is insufficient. It is apparent to any one having any knowledge of the operations of a telegraph company that the company, in order to meet a demand for the establishment of an office in small places, must be free to engage an operator at a low wage, otherwise it would find itself unable either to open or maintain such offices. The adoption of this general increase would, the company contends, close up some of its existing branch salaried offices.

I therefore dissent from the report of the Board in this respect.

MORKRUM PRINTERS AND LINEMEN.

The report of the Board advising the adoption of the schedule of rates annexed for the Morkrum printers and linemen is absolutely without any justification from the evidence adduced before the Board, and the Board had, I submit, no foundation therefor.

As regards the Morkrum printers, it appeared that these machines are all being operated by girls. The company has adopted a progressive

policy, far ahead of its competitors, and installed a large number of such machines. In the operations three girls replace two Morse operators, two being placed upon the transmission end and one upon the receiving end. The company explained that it had established a teaching class in its offices under the control of a teacher, where these girls are taught. During the tuition period the company pays these girls \$5 per week, and when placed upon the wire—where for some time their operations are slow—they are started at the rate of \$35 per month, being gradually increased according to their capability to the sum of \$60 per month. Girls just having completed their school education are engaged as check girls in the company's employ and are promoted, and this practice the company thought it desirable to continue. No complaint whatever in reference thereto was heard before the Board. It was not even stated that a wage of \$60 per month for an automatic printer employee was insufficient, except a statement made by one of the committee representing the employees that he could see no reason why such automatic printer employees should not be paid the same wage as the Morse telegraphers. The schedule proposed by the Board of \$60 per month for employees entering service, increasing to \$70 per month after one year's service, is the wage schedule of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph System for such operators. That company has not followed the educational practice of the company, but has taken into employment only experienced automatic printer employees, even, the company claimed, taking from its employ girls educated at the company's expense. The adoption of the proposed schedule would force the company to abandon its educational system, prevent the employment of girls in an apprenticeship stage, and the employment of any one except those who had reached the most expert stage. The Board in its report refers in complimentary language to the action of the company in endeavouring to avail itself of the services of those unfortunates, deaf and dumb girls. The adoption, however, of the proposed schedule of a minimum of \$60 per month upon entering the service would, so far as such persons are concerned, be an effectual bar, as owing to their deficiencies they would be for a long time unable to attain such proficiency as to be in a class with others not so afflicted.

From the proceedings at the enquiry it was strongly impressed upon me that the attitude of the members of the committee of employees, representing as they did more particularly the Morse operators, was to discourage and place in the way of the company every difficulty, in order to prevent the adoption of automatic means for transmission. The company stated that the rental of a Morkrum set was \$90 per month, in addition to which the company had to bear the cost of maintenance of such machines of approximately \$25 per month. This surcharge, together with the replacing of two Morse operators by three automatic printers

at the scale of wages proposed by the report of the Board would in many cases render the substitution of automatic means in the place of Morse operators unprofitable. The expense of operation of the automatic machines is, it will be seen, considerably in excess of the Morse operators, and can only be justified by the increased number of messages which the company is enabled to transmit.

The average wage paid to Morkrum printer employees at present in the employ of the company was stated to be \$43 per month, and the increase proposed by the report of the Board would amount to an increase of over 40 per cent, notwithstanding that at the hearing no special complaint was heard of the scale of wages now in force.

As regards the linemen, no special complaint was heard on their part to the wages now in force, and no investigation into conditions justifying an increase was made by the Board. At the hearing the chairman asked Mr. McEntee, who represented the linemen, as to whether they had any special complaint, to which he replied, "No, except that we would like more wages." The manager of the company stated that most of the company's linemen had been given voluntarily by the company a substantial increase in the month of July last, and he had heard of no complaints. In addition, the married men had in the early part of the year been given a bonus of \$5 per month to meet the present high cost of living. This ended the enquiry, so far as the linemen were concerned, except some discussion regarding advances for expenses which the company declared its willingness to meet. The Board therefore found itself without any evidence whatever upon which to base a wage increase or fix a wage schedule for the linemen, but turned to and adopted the scale of wages paid by the railway department of the Canadian Pacific to its linemen who, it was claimed, kept in repair the lines of the commercial department thereof. Without considering the difference in conditions of operation between that branch of the Canadian Pacific service and the company which operates very considerably upon highways in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the Board proceeded to adopt that scale of wages for its report. The company explained that it had in its service many men, of many years of service in its employ, whose physical condition was upon the down-grade, and who were retained in districts where the work was not heavy; and in this department the company claimed that as the services required were in the nature of manual labour the physical condition of the employee must control the wage. It will readily be seen that the adoption by the Company of such a rigid scale must have the effect of throwing out of employment a large number of men whose services would otherwise be retained, as the scale of wages proposed would command and require only the most efficient linemen. The increase proposed by the report would, if adopted, give

to the linemen an increase of over 30 per cent in wages.

The company having declared its willingness to pay the maximum wage to operators in the highest class paid by its chief competitor, this declaration has been interpreted in the report of the Board to mean that the company was willing to meet the scale of wages adopted by its competitor irrespective of the class of work which the requirements of the company called for. It was established before the Board that the company's operations were practically confined to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, outside of which it connected with other companies, dividing the tolls. Within the company's own territory the rate is limited by legislation to a maximum of 25c per message of ten words. The company's tolls and operations are therefore different from the tolls and operations of its chief competitor, inasmuch as the latter absorbs not only the whole of the higher rate which in the company's case has to be divided, but its competitor's operations embrace a very heavy through traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In addition it was disclosed that its competitor carried on very heavy operations over its commercial lines for the railway branch of the service, Winnipeg being cited as handling about 3,500 messages per day by the commercial department on behalf of the railway department. It will be readily recognized by any one with any knowledge of the respective operations of each company that no analogy can be drawn between the two for the purpose of classifying the percentage of employees required by each. The schedule prepared by the Board has proposed a scale of wages for the third class, viz.: 25 per cent in Montreal, 40 per cent in Toronto, and 30 per cent in Winnipeg, at a salary rate of \$85 per month in Montreal and Toronto and \$95 per month in Winnipeg. The rate of wage adopted is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but the requirements of the company's operations in that class is totally different.

The Board by its report has apparently brushed aside the difference between the operations of the Great North Western Telegraph Company and those of its chief competitor, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph System, and has adopted as a model the scale of the latter company. It must be borne in

mind that the company carries on a purely commercial telegraph business, while the commercial operations of its competitor are in conjunction with and incidental to the operations of its railway. The operations of the railway carried on in conjunction with the commercial telegraph department of the Canadian Pacific require a different percentage of operators handling the different classes of traffic. The company is also in a different position from its competitor as regards its revenues, as the Board of Railway Commissioners has held that it has not power to increase the company's tolls, and if its working expenses are very considerably increased it is without any remedy to meet the same in so far as its revenues are concerned. It occupies quite a different position not only from its chief competitor, but also from any other commercial enterprise.

The financial conditions and operations of the company have been the subject of exhaustive enquiry by the Board of Railway Commissioners, before whom it was disclosed that since the year 1886 the company had been unable to pay one cent of dividend to its shareholders, and at different periods the operations were carried on at an actual loss. The adoption of a schedule of wages as proposed by the Board would, it is evident from the examination of the proceedings before the Board of Railway Commissioners, not only place the company in such a position that it would be unable to meet operating expenses, but must necessarily entail upon the company operations which will cause them to have to face enormous deficits. The adoption of the Board's wage scale would impose upon the company, as nearly as I can calculate, an additional burden of \$100,000 per annum. It appears to me that the Board has arrived at the proposed wage schedule without consideration of the ability of the company to meet it, and its adoption therefore can only have the effect of bankrupting the company.

The report of the Board upon the matters in issue I believe therefore to be fundamentally unsound, one in my opinion which is inequitable and which it is absurd to ask the company to adopt.

(Sgd.) FRED. H. MARKEY.

September 15, 1917.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Railroad Telegraphers in its employ.

ON September 22 the Minister received the report of the Board to which was referred a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees, being station agents and assistants, telegraph operators, train dispatchers and linemen, members of

the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and others. The application was made by the employees and stated that the dispute grew out of a demand for the adoption of amendments to the existing schedule of rules, increased wages, and the inclusion in the schedule agreement

of members of station staffs other than telegraphers. The dispute affected 3,000 employees directly and 16,000 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister on August 15, being constituted as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, company's nominee, and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, employees' nominee.

The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Campbell. It included a proposed schedule of rules and wages which the Board recommended should become effective from and after the first day of August, 1917. The report was followed on October 3 by a minority report signed by Mr. Tilley. Shortly after the issue of the Board's findings word was received that they were acceptable to both parties, and the dispute was thus satisfactorily settled.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 and Amendments, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employers, and its station agents and assistants, operators, train despatchers and linemen, members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, employees.

Report issued this twentieth day of September, 1917.

Hon. Thos. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Having been notified of the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the dispute between the above named parties was referred, I upon being authorized forthwith proceeded to convene the said Board at an appointed time and place for the hearing of the parties and their witnesses and representatives and did notify all parties concerned. The Board met at the general offices of the company on the fifth day of September instant and was attended by Mr. A. Price, assistant general manager, Eastern lines; Mr. H. J. Humphreys, superintendent, and Mr. Gordon Sutherland, inspector of transportation on Western lines, on behalf of and represent-

ing the employers; and Hon. Senator Robertson, Mr. J. M. Mein, general chairman of Telegraphers' Organization, and Mr. A. E. Chapman, chairman Eastern lines, and a representative of the employees from each general superintendent's district, representing the employees, who filed with the Board a full and complete statement or memorandum of requests made by the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphers and also of the articles to be substituted for and in place of articles of same numbers now in the telegraphers' schedule.

The territory covered by the proposed schedule extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific terminals and branch lines, embracing over 3,000 employees, and the amount of increased compensation requested is over \$500,000. Boards of Conciliation have twice in the last ten years made reports upon the schedules governing the employees—the first in A.D. 1907, and the last in September, A.D. 1912, and the present rates and rules became effective and are still in existence, subject, however, to additions and amendments and alterations agreed on by the parties and to the increase of \$5.50 in the monthly rates granted after negotiation in September, 1916.

The proposed amendments, substitutions and additions to the working rules seem to indicate many radical changes, but it did appear that only in a few instances was there a marked difference of opinion expressed between the parties.

The meetings continued on the sixth, seventh and eighth days of September instant and adjournment was had to Toronto to the thirteenth day of September instant.

The proposed schedule of rules was very carefully and deliberately examined, discussed and revised in presence of and by the representatives of the parties, and with the assistance of the Board a very large number were passed and agreed upon entirely, and others, either wholly or in part in dispute, were left to the judgment and discretion of the Board.

These proposed additions, substitutions and amendments upon which agreement with parties could not be reached, embrace Articles 2, 13, 15, 22 and 29, either wholly or in part, and have been the subject of much earnest consideration by the Board without any satisfactory conclusion being formed.

The representative of the employees maintains:

1. That the telegrapher's right of promotion should extend over the general superintendent's district and not be restricted to the superintendent's division;
2. That proposed Article 13 should be adopted;
3. That proposed Article 15 should be adopted;
4. That proposed Article 22 should be adopted;
5. That proposed Article 29 should be adopted.

The contentions presented for the employees in support of the adoption and recommendation of these several propositions already enumerated, shortly are:

The employees contend, in support of Article 2, that the promotion territory being confined to a superintendent's division does not afford sufficient opportunity to men who are located in barren and undesirable parts of the country and the principle being already adopted whereby men may now transfer from one superintendent's division to another, but at the sacrifice of one-quarter of their seniority standing, the broader opportunity afforded by promotion over the general superintendent's district should be adopted without restriction.

In reference to proposed Article 13, the employees contend that the objectionable work from which relief is asked ought not to be required of telegraphers in any case, and that in the absence of a prohibitory rule if the practice is permitted in a few instances it soon becomes general.

With reference to proposed Article 15, regarding the payment for overtime and Sunday service, the telegraphers contend that this has been an outstanding grievance for many years and that while the rates of pay have increased from time to time during the past 15 years the rate for overtime has been stationary the greater part of that period, and that to pay for overtime service, that is, time worked outside of regular working hours, and also for time worked on Sunday on a *pro rata* basis of the regular salary, is manifestly unfair and contrary to the almost universally accepted principle. It was pointed out that this company is already paying for this service at the rate of regular time and one-half and in some instances double time. The employees' representative on the Board expressed a willingness to urge upon the employees the acceptance of a rule providing for time and one-half for all such service if the Board could adopt that principle unanimously.

In reference to the proposition contained in Article 21, to exempt train despatchers from the delivery of train orders personally to conductors, the telegraphers contended very urgently that this was an interference with the train despatchers' very important and responsible work which was liable to result in accidents and further that the train despatchers should be free from annoyances or other causes that would distract their attention, even momentarily, from their work, and further pointed out that the safety of the lives of the travelling public and trainmen depended upon the proper handling of train orders. The telegraphers also alleged that for a train despatcher to personally copy and deliver his own orders to a conductor was contrary to the requirements of the standard code of operating rules authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

With reference to the telegraphers proposition as contained in proposed Article 22, the

telegraphers contended that for many years the economic policy of the company has stood in the way of obtaining sufficient and proper assistance to take care of the work, which was constantly increasing, at a very large number of the company's stations, and that men were often overworked during the regular hours and required to work excessive hours for the keeping up of the work which devolved upon an agent and the station staff, and that men were sometimes disciplined because they were unable to do so under the circumstances. As a result of numerous conferences between the officers of the company at Winnipeg and the representatives of the employees, the matter was finally provided for by the adoption of a certain procedure, being substantially what the telegraphers now desire to incorporate in this article. The object sought to be obtained, according to their contentions, was to provide sufficient help within a reasonable time for the handling of the necessary business of the company at the various stations.

By Article 29 the telegraphers proposed and were urgent in their contention for the inclusion of certain assistant agents, cashiers, clerks and checkers now employed at numerous stations not included in their schedule of rules and rates of pay. This they claimed was necessary in order to provide reliable young men, whose working conditions would be so perfected and improved by payment of fair wages and overtime and encouraged by equitable rights of promotion that there would be some continuity to their positions and permanency in the station staff. The proposition contemplated, according to the contentions of the telegraphers, the inclusion of permanent employees, and the telegraphers' committee were authorized in writing by a very large majority of the 700 or 800 men, which it was proposed to include. They urged the adoption of some seven specific rules under proposed Article 29 to be a part of the telegraphers' schedule of rules and rates of pay which provided the usual methods of representation by committee, the establishment of promotion rights, hours of service, rates of pay, vacations and other considerations, harmonizing with the telegraphers' and agents' schedule.

In reference to the schedule ratings for train despatchers in proposed Article 30, which are on a graded scale for trick despatchers for first, second and third year service, the telegraphers contended that a train despatcher must be qualified and competent as such before he can become a despatcher for relief work, relief work being the work of the junior despatcher relieving the regular despatchers during vacation, sickness, etc., and that a relief despatcher usually continues in this capacity from one to four years, so that by the time he has an opportunity for obtaining a regular position as a trick despatcher he is well qualified and has had considerable experience. They therefore urged that there should not be three grades of wages, nor in fact more than one,

but have confined their proposition to two grades, as shown by Article 30, Section 2, which should be based on the two higher grades.

The employees also urged, in their memorandum of requests, the inclusion in their schedule of some 29 agencies, located on the company's line, between St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C., which had not heretofore been included in their schedule. In support of their contention they urged that this matter had been the subject of negotiation for years and that they rightly and properly belonged in the schedule, being identical with very many other agencies which have been included for many years and that these agencies being among the highest and best paid agencies, the company's agents should have a right to promotion to them, because promotion was part of an agent's compensation. The employees pointed out that all such agencies are now included in the telegraphers' schedule in effect upon the Grand Trunk Railway.

With reference to the proposition contained in the memorandum of requests of the employees, for an increase of the wages of all employees governed and sought to be governed by their schedule to an amount equal in the aggregate to 25 per cent of their present wages, the employees urged that the present compensation was not commensurate with the work and responsibility which employees must assume; that the minimum rates were not sufficient to enable a man to properly clothe and feed a small family; and specially directed the attention of the Board to the abnormal increase in the cost of living, which according to the data compiled by the Department of Labour from some 60 cities in Canada, shows an increase of over 30 per cent since 1913, that being the year following the adoption of the telegraphers' present rates of pay, and they urged that to increase the present wages 25 per cent that that amount, plus the increase of \$5.50 per capita made a year ago, would scarcely leave the purchasing power of their wages upon the same basis which it had in 1912.

The employees contended finally that the new schedule of rules and rates of pay should become effective as from July 1, 1917; that ample notice had been given to the company prior to that date, and that the company ought not to profit by the delay from negotiations and as a result of the reference of the matter to a Board of Conciliation.

The representatives of the company strenuously object to the aforementioned articles, for the reason that same are unnecessary or add to the operating cost, are unworkable, and would materially hamper and embarrass the company in the movement of the trains and the handling of the employees, and that this is not a time to introduce radical and expensive changes in rules, in the face of the company's violent objection.

In explanation it may safely be here stated that these proposals, or many of them, have been in dispute between the parties on different

occasions, and although some relief has been given they have not all been acceptable to the company's officials, who still strenuously object to many of them being included.

The company, more particularly on the important changes proposed in the hereunder mentioned articles, contend that with regard to promotion over a general superintendent's district as proposed by Article 2, that it would be improper to enforce the employees' proposition, shouldering as it does upon the company large additional expense and great difficulties in reorganization to give the employees a right of transfer over a general district rather than as at present granted over a superintendent's division, and it would create an injustice and hardship towards the local superintendent inasmuch as he is responsible for the full operation of the railway in his division and he would have little or no voice in the filling of vacancies or naming new appointments on his division. And the company, while admitting some merit in the proposed Article 2, have drafted and submitted an alternative, eliminating train despatchers and linemen, which they say would be satisfactory. And as to proposed Article 15, the company have made concessions which they claim should be satisfactory as to overtime and make the objection to the proposition of the employees that it would materially increase operating expenses in favour of the telegraphers. And as to Article 22, the company has proposed to introduce changes by rules submitted to correct any abuse complained of and objected to the rule proposed by the employees or any rule that limits their discretion as to investigating complaints by the employees. And as to rule 29, the company object to the inclusion of these employees on the ground that it is a step in advance that affects and limits the opportunity of the company to place the service at the disposal of returned soldiers and others and their ability to deal with after-war conditions, and is entirely unnecessary and unwarranted; and make the objection to Article 30 that it tends to increase rates and remedies no other condition and is unjustifiable. In answer to the request to include the agencies now excluded, the company point out that these agencies are in large commercial and competitive centres, and it would be a restriction entirely unwarranted on the ability of the company to secure business if they were bound to appoint a telegrapher to any vacancy in any of such agencies instead of being able to exercise their own discretion in appointment to any vacancy created in such agency. The company further claim that \$70,000 would more than be sufficient to give the employees on Eastern lines the same wages or rate of pay as any other company in the same territory and that it is only because of an increase recently granted to similar employees by another company that there is any necessity to increase rates by this company in order to equalize rates with all other competing systems, and that a similar sum granted to the

employees on the Western lines, or a grand total of \$140,000, distributed as suggested or otherwise, would be an equitable adjustment of the rates of pay to the telegraphers as it has been conceded and is contended that this company has always by rates of pay and its working rules been generous in the treatment of its telegraphers, covered by the schedule. The company also contend that the rules and rates recommended by the Board should not become effective until the usual time has elapsed since the last schedule was made and negotiated by and between the company and its employees, when the flat increase hereinbefore mentioned was granted to the telegraphers, on the ground and for the reason that it has always been implied and understood that one year should elapse from the creation of any schedule until it was determined.

I have given the contentions, reasons and objections of the company every consideration and have not overlooked the representations of the employees upon the above enumerated articles, sections and sub-sections, and while admitting that the subject matter under consideration is not the most familiar ground, still, having in view that the assistant general manager Eastern lines admitted that there was some merit in the principle proposed by the proposed Article 2 as to promotions, I do not see much force or substance in the objections raised and I would recommend that proposed Article 2 as amended be adopted. I would, after consideration, conclude that the objection of the company to the inclusion of the entire proposed Article 13 should prevail as the experience proves no hardship exists and no case is made out for such a radical change as is demanded. I am, after full consideration, of the opinion that the claim for compensation for overtime as provided in Article 15 should be favourably considered. The employees represent that after serving for 10 hours they should not be called out for further service and do not seek or desire even for increased compensation to extend their hours of service. The principle of extra compensation for overtime is recognized in many other schedules, and as a general proposition it may be stated that the payment for overtime is not proportionately heavy, and if granted will be with exercise of good judgment materially reduced. It would amend Article 15 and make it read as in the schedule as a fair compromise between the men's demands and the company's offer on this question.

I am of opinion that the employees did not establish grounds or reasons strong enough to warrant me in concluding that the last sentence in proposed Article 21 should be added thereto and I am of opinion that I should recommend that Article 21 as proposed should end at the word "trains" in the second line thereof.

I would amend proposed Article 22 and make it read as set out in the schedule, for the reasons and causes represented, and in the hope that it will work as well in the East as in the West, where it meets with the approval of all

concerned; and, in any case, it is supportable on the ground that it makes for efficiency.

As to proposed Article 27, it should read as I have placed it in the schedule and was practically agreed upon.

The proposed Article 29 has given me a great deal of trouble, but in reference to it one is justified in saying that it is a step in organization and representation that has been made and recognized in regard to other classes of employees. It perhaps would have been preferable had the employees deferred the proposals to include any new classes in the schedule under present conditions and in the face of the objections of the company, but the proposal and demand were bound to be presented, and, generally speaking, I can see no objection and would recommend that the spirit of Article 29 be recognized and that the employees named in the clause A of the proposed Article 29 be now covered by the articles of the schedule that are applicable, and that they be represented by the telegraphers' committee, and that the company, on the presentation by such committee on behalf of this large body of employees, establish a fixed and reasonable set of rules governing their service, having regard to seniority and promotion rights, transportation and vacation privileges, hours of service and rates of pay, that will meet with the approval of such representatives; all parties concerned to exercise their usual wise discretion in such matters and regard times and conditions as to putting such article in force.

I would, having regard to surrounding circumstances, advise and recommend that proposed Article 30, excepting the last clause thereof, be left over at the present time and under all the circumstances.

I have added the amendments and additions recommended herein, and I would recommend that Schedule A hereto annexed be the working rules to govern the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphers and those employees covered thereby.

The undisposed of part of the dispute referred to the Board which involves the request for increased rates of pay, has been exhaustively examined and weighed most seriously, at the meetings in Montreal and again in Toronto, in the presence of the representatives of both parties and by the Board, without any agreement being arrived at. Let me state it again. By the memorandum of requests presented to the company and to your Department and referred to this Board, the employees demand, amongst other things, (1) an increase of rates of pay to the extent of 25 per cent, to go into force as and from the first of July, A.D. 1917, and to be distributed by the officers of the company and the representatives of the employees as they may decide, regard being had to a reduction in "differential" existing between East and West rates; and (2) the incorporation of a number of agencies at present not within the schedule.

In explanation it should be said that owing to the heretofore marked difference in living conditions east and west of Fort William, Ontario, the employees on the Western lines received increased recognition in wages over the employees east of that point for the reason that living conditions were heretofore less expensive in the East, but the difference is not so pronounced at the present time and a reduction in the so-called differential is now justified as living conditions East and West are now equable.

The employees base their demands chiefly upon the now well-understood and appreciated claim of high cost of living, and all concerned directly or indirectly must admit that there have been extensive changes in the cost of living since the schedule of rates was revised in 1912, and there is no room to doubt the sincerity and insistence of the employees; and further the employees make the statement that with the full increase they demand, if granted, they would not be in the same relative position to cost of living or "living wage" as they were in 1912; and this statement was not denied. For your information, I should here state that there are 150 train dispatchers, 1,900 station agents and operators and 80 linemen directly affected and it is proposed to include about 700 assistant agents, clerks, cashiers, checkers and sub-agents in the schedule, or about in all 3,000 employees, but the increases are sought for the dispatchers, agents, operators and linemen, whose annual pay-roll at present runs over \$2,300,000. It has been pointed out that certain agents earn commissions from commercial telegraphy and express agency service, and the monthly earnings in many cases have increased since 1912, but these earnings are fluctuating and precarious and have not formed in the past, and I do not think ought now to create, any formidable obstruction to the increases in rates reasonably due the employees for their services as telegraphers, but the contention is not entirely overlooked in dealing with the request and objection to the increased rates. It will be conceded that not all and not even a majority of the employees receive any extra compensation from commissions either as express or telegraph agents, and it would be a very difficult and dangerous matter to single out the telegraphers earning such commissions and put them in one class and attempt to regulate their monthly rate as operators accordingly. It has never been done and it cannot be attempted just now with any degree of success, even if the Board were furnished with and the representatives had an opportunity to discuss the facts as they might exist, which they did not have.

The present wage scale provides for operators \$65.00, agents \$71.00, relief agents \$80.00, and linemen \$79.80 per month east of Chalk River, which fields contain about 800 of the men or employees, and \$71.00 for operators, \$78.00 for agents, and \$83.00 for relief agents west of Chalk River, or about 100 employees, and for

operators \$78.00, and agents \$83.00, and relief agents \$63.00 throughout the Western provinces, or about 1,000 employees, and in British Columbia \$83.00 for operators, \$95.00 for agents, and \$97.00 for relief agents, or about 150 employees, and for all linemen west of Chalk River \$85.30 per month, and the western field, it should be said, contains about one-half of the employees, and this establishes that one-half the employees are paid from \$20.00 to \$35.00, and the large bulk of the remainder at from \$17 to \$22 less than \$100 per month.

There have been many statements compiled to show that this company are not less considerate of their men and employees than other companies, but on the contrary have advanced their standard of wages in every department of their service and are paying as much as any other company in same territory to all classes of employees, and, if not, are willing to give similar increases, and since 1912 granted a flat increase of \$5.50 per month to every telegrapher in the schedule and are now willing to concede an increase to same employees, but not nearly the amount requested. The allegation is made that increases have been granted to engineers, conductors, trainmen and other departments, and that since 1912 the Grand Trunk Railway increased their telegraphers' rates of pay over 40 per cent, the Canadian Northern Railway at least 30 per cent, and the Intercolonial Railway, a Government system, granted very large increases, while the Canadian Pacific Railway in the same time only granted less than eight per cent to same class of employees, although it is established from public records that the cost of living in the territory has increased over 40 per cent and still continues to expand, and high prices will predominate for some time, it is safe to predict.

Perhaps it would not be out of place here to draw attention to the demands more or less justified by labour the world over for advanced rates not heretofore experienced. Much has been said and written on the justice or injustice of those unusual and, in some instances, very extravagant requests in every field of labour, backed up by all descriptions of alternatives. In 1912 these same employees asked a Board to recommend a demand for 15 per cent increase in their rates of pay, but were only successful in securing a majority report recommending 10 per cent increase, which the employees promptly rejected and were at once granted an additional two per cent and many generous privileges and extensions by the rules governing working conditions. I realize, therefore, that the request or demand for increased rates, even by the expression of the company, is undeniable. I also realize that operating expenses for the company have absorbed a grand percentage of the earnings of the company, and I realize that the present pay-roll of almost two and one-quarter millions annually to these employees, if increased materially, puts a large responsibility on the company already well burdened, but I cannot blind myself to

the appeal of the 1,900 employees earning from \$15 to \$22 less than \$100 every 26 days' service they give out of every 30 days they must live under present living conditions. Three meals a day for 30 days means at 25 cents a meal an outlay of \$22.50, and if his wife and a child or children must live that employee must practice undue economy to make ends meet on present monthly rates. I am considering one subject, and that is, how much (if anything) the increase in rates for those employees should be, having regard to all the surrounding circumstances that are material and bear on the question?

I have heard the discussion and propositions and all that has been stated and the schedules referred to, and I have given all my best consideration since the matters submitted to the Board came before me, and I have concluded to recommend:

(1) That an increase in pay-roll for station agents, operators, relief agents and linemen be not less than 18 per cent upon their present monthly rates, and the increase for train despatchers be not less than 12 per cent upon their present monthly rates;

(2) That these increases in rates be distributed as requested by the employees, which is the usual practice, having regard to a reduction in the differential between Eastern and Western lines, if need be; and,

(3) That the further and other requests of the employees be not recommended at the present time, but reserved for future consideration and negotiation between the parties.

That, having regard to the arguments and contentions, these recommendations as to rules of service and rates of pay be and become effective from and after the first day of August, 1917, as it was in May the notice was given by the employees putting an end to present schedule.

In passing on this report, it would be regrettable to omit the expression of the heartfelt gratitude I hold towards my colleagues for the incalculable value of their services and the courtesy of the representatives of the company and employees and the great patience and earnestness of all, coupled with the earnest hope that our efforts will be helpful to preserve the good relations that exist and the loyalty exhibited by and between the employees and employer, not omitting the remark that all in Canada must help to bear the burdens that at present weigh heavily on us.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For Employees.

SCHEDULE "A."

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Rules and wages for telegraphers. Effective, 1917.

The following rules and wages will govern the telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Railway:

When additional telegraphers' positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 1.

All employees assigned by proper authority to railway telegraph or railway telephone service of any character or duration, also station agents incorporated in the accompanying schedule of wages, will be considered telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule and are so called herein.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) The right of promotion of telegraphers will extend over each general superintendent's district and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Where these are sufficient the senior telegrapher will be given preference.

A telegrapher of not less than two years' service desiring to transfer from one general district to another will be given a transfer certificate showing his length of service and the capacities in which he has been employed. This certificate will not carry with it any seniority rights, but will entitle the holder to the position of junior extra telegrapher on the district to which he is transferring. Transfer certificates will not be valid unless filed with the general superintendent of the district to which transfer is being made, within 30 days from date of issue.

(b) A telegrapher's seniority will date from the time he last entered the service as a telegrapher. The seniority of a telegrapher employed on lines under construction, or absorbed by the company, will date from his last appointment as a telegrapher on such line. When newly constructed lines are taken over by the operating department all telegraphers' positions will be considered vacant and any telegrapher in line for promotion to them will have 15 days within which to make application for same. When two or more telegraphers are employed on the same day their seniority standing will be determined by the time they start work.

When a telegrapher is offered a position by the company in another department, it is not obligatory upon him to accept, and if he does he forfeits seniority rights unless an understanding to the contrary is reached between himself and his superintendent. Any such understanding must be with the consent of the men affected and made through the local chairman.

(c) 1. All vacancies and appointments for 60 days or over will be immediately bulletined by a "23" message over the general superintendent's district. When vacancies are bulletined the bulletin will state the rate of compensation and whether or not the company supply a dwelling. Applications for vacancies must be made within 10 days from date of bulletin.

2. A telegrapher declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his rights to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs. A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment, if entitled to it, providing that such claim is made within 15 days from date of bulletin. A telegrapher declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his rights to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs. A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment if entitled to it, provided that such claim is made within 15 days from date of bulletin. Chief despatchers or other official will advise telegraphers' district chairman of all vacancies.

If a telegrapher receives consent from the company to leave the service for a period of three months or less he may retain his position for that period.

If his leave of absence is extended beyond three months his position will at once be bulletined vacant and he may retain seniority for an additional three months, after which he loses all rights. This is not intended to apply to cases of sickness which are, in the opinions of the superintendent and local chairman, bona fide.

A vacancy will be filled within 30 days after it occurs by the appointment of a telegrapher entitled to it. A telegrapher appointed to a position advertised may, if he so desires, cancel his application within 15 days from the date of bulletin advertising the vacancy and the next senior qualified applicant will then be appointed without another bulletin being issued advertising the vacancy. After such period of 15 days, a request to cancel or withdraw his application will not be considered, and the position from which he is transferring will be immediately advertised and he cannot again bid in his old position until it again becomes vacant.

Vacancies in the position of relief agents will be advertised and appointments and cancellations of same shall be made in writing.

When a vacancy occurs the superintendent will fill same by appointing the senior man who is, in his opinion, entitled to it, but this will not prevent any telegrapher senior to the man so appointed claiming his right to the position under clause (a) hereof, provided he files his protest within 10 days after the appointment has been bulletined as above.

(d) Telegraphers in the employ will be given preference in filling vacancies or openings on extensions or new lines of the general district, their applications to be endorsed by the superintendent of the division on which applicants are employed.

(e) In case of reduction in the number of telegraphers employed the junior telegraphers in their respective superintendent's division will be first dispensed with. If their services were satisfactory, they will, on application, be given a transfer certificate which will entitle them to preference in filling new positions or vacancies on other districts of the system, provided they are available when required.

(f) If a position included in the attached schedule is abolished, the telegrapher will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located telegrapher on the superintendent's division. Senior men shall have preference in doing spare work when staff is reduced, providing in the opinion of the superintendent they are capable.

(g) A complete list of all telegraphers on each superintendent's division showing their seniority standing will be kept on file in the respective train despatching offices, open to the inspection of all telegraphers concerned. This list will be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegrapher, and a copy of it, corrected to date, will be furnished the general chairman at the beginning of each year. Seniority protests by telegraphers shall be invalid unless filed within one year from the date of publication of the seniority list.

(h) Telegraphers will have the exclusive right to all positions incorporated in the accompanying wage schedule, and any telegraphers' positions subsequently added in accordance with the preamble, also to any new telegraphers' positions created by the absorption of other lines or the construction of new lines when vacancies in such positions occur.

(i) Telegraphers will also be eligible and considered in line of promotion to the position of agent at any of the stations not incorporated in the attached wage schedule which have been omitted in view of conditions which may make it impracticable or unfair to fill these positions exclusively from one branch of the service.

(j) The right of promotion of train despatchers will extend over each general superintendent's district and will be governed by merit and ability; these being sufficient, the senior train despatcher to have preference.

The right of train despatchers to transfer from one division to another will not be permitted when it will seriously impair the efficiency of the service. The order of promotion of train despatchers will be from senior relieving despatcher to trick despatcher. The seniority of a train despatcher will date from the time he was first appointed a trick despatcher unless by his own consent he takes another position in the service, under which circumstances his seniority as a train despatcher will date from the time he was last appointed a trick despatcher. A train despatcher

will retain his seniority standing in the ranks of the agents and operators.

Relieving train despatchers will be appointed from their respective superintendent's division, if available, in accordance with clause (c) of this article and will be allowed sufficient time, without pay, to learn the work of train despatching under a regular trick despatcher, such time not to exceed two weeks, and they will remain on such division until they receive promotion to a steady trick, which may be claimed at any office on the general district at which a vacancy occurs.

All vacancies and appointments for 60 days or over in despatchers' positions or new despatchers' positions created will be immediately advertised over the general district. Application must be made within 10 days of date of bulletin and vacancies will be filled within 30 days after they occur by the appointment of the despatchers entitled to them.

In case of reduction in the number of despatchers employed or a despatcher's position being abolished in any office, the despatcher affected will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanent despatcher in that office and the despatcher so displaced will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located despatcher on the general district.

Train despatchers will retain their seniority standing among the agents and operators of the general district.

If they have not worked in the capacity of agent or operator previous to appointment to the position of train despatcher their seniority as a telegrapher will date from the time they were taken into the service as train despatchers.

Regular trick despatchers who have been reduced will be entitled to relief work in preference to relief despatchers when no other work available for regular men.

Swing despatchers working less than six days per week as despatchers will not have preference over relief despatchers in relieving regular trick despatchers on leave of absence for more than three days, nor will they be used during any portion of the week when not employed as despatchers to fill any position to which another telegrapher is assigned except when such telegrapher is on leave of absence.

A chief despatcher reduced to a trick despatcher will be entitled to the junior permanent despatcher's position on the general district on which he has last worked a trick, provided he has an agreement as per clause (b) of this article.

Despatchers holding tricks that are not bulletined as permanent will be protected in their previous positions for the term of one year.

Seniority of relief despatchers will date from the time they start to work a trick.

(k) The right of promotion of linemen (telegraph and telephone) will extend over each general superintendent's division (railway) and will be governed by merit and ability, where these are sufficient the senior man will be given preference. Linemen will be specially considered in line of promotion to the position of foreman on the general superintendent's division (railway) on which they are located.

ARTICLE 3.

No telegrapher shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, the decision in such case to be arrived at within 10 days from date of such suspension. If a telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at schedule rates for time lost and extra expenses while attending such investigation, if away from home, and be reinstated. If detained more than 10 days awaiting investigation at the company's instance he will be paid schedule wages for the time in excess of 10 days whatever the decision may be.

Telegraphers may have the assistance of a co-telegrapher if they so desire.

A written statement setting forth the result of an investigation and the reasons therefor will be furnished by the company to the Local Board of Adjustment if requested by it.

ARTICLE 4.

Lack of conveniences, such as school facilities, etc., will be taken into consideration in locating telegraphers, but only when this can be done without infringing on the rights of their seniors in the service.

ARTICLE 5.

Telegraphers serving on Boards of Adjustment representing telegraphers will be relieved without unnecessary delay (not to exceed 10 days) and will be furnished free transportation for such purpose.

ARTICLE 6.

Telegraphers will be given free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings. Such free transportation will not extend beyond the next section adjoining their superintendent's division, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and will only be granted when it will not interfere with the requirements of the traffic and the service and provided the company is not thereby put to additional expense.

ARTICLE 7.

When a telegrapher is transferred by order of the proper official he will suffer no loss of schedule wages in consequence thereof, and will be allowed reasonable time (not to exceed four days and without pay) to arrange for the shipment of his household effects.

ARTICLE 8.

Telegraphers attending court or investigation at the request of the proper official of the company will have their extra expenses paid by the company in addition to their schedule wages.

ARTICLE 9.

Telegraphers will not be required to teach telegraphy nor admit students not members of the station staff to their office.

ARTICLE 10.

Telegraphers required to work at wrecks, washouts and slides will, in inclement weather, be provided with shelter and be paid necessary expenses for the time away from home.

ARTICLE 11.

A telegrapher securing employment with the company will, within 30 days from date of employment, have returned to him all service cards and letters of recommendation which may have been taken up by the company, except any previously issued by the company.

ARTICLE 12.

A telegrapher leaving the service of the company will, on request, within five days be furnished with a certificate by the proper official, stating term or terms of service, capacities in which employed, and whether discharged or leaving the service of his own accord.

If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated. If detained more than five days awaiting such certificate he will be paid schedule wages for all time in excess of five days. Unless otherwise requested this certificate will be mailed to the telegrapher at the place of last employment.

ARTICLE 13.

Telegraphers will be exempt from shovelling snow, stencilling cars, sifting coal ashes, attending to flower gardens, cleaning and disinfecting stations, or out-buildings, cutting or piling wood, handling Government mails. The lighting and attendance to switch and semaphore lamps will, so far as practicable, be performed by other available force. The unloading of way freight from cars and putting away in shed shall be done jointly with the trainmen, and further reasonable assistance will be furnished when necessary.

ARTICLE 14.

At stations where dwelling, fuel and light are provided, the dwelling will, as far as practicable, be reserved exclusively for the use of the agent and his family, unless he elects to reside elsewhere.

A deduction of \$5 per month will be made from the schedule ratings of all telegraphers occupying company's dwellings, unless, in the opinion of the superintendent, such amount should be reduced.

When wood is supplied for fuel it will be cut in lengths not exceeding 16 inches. Kindling wood will be supplied when application is made for same.

Telegraphers who have been allowed free house, fuel and light, and are required by the company to vacate living quarters, will be allowed an increase in salary equal to what their fuel allowance was worth.

A telegrapher occupying a company's dwelling who is dismissed from the company's service will be allowed to retain possession of the dwelling until he has been paid all monies due him by the company.

The company will keep its dwellings in good repair. Occupants must keep such dwellings and their surroundings clean and must pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear.

Station offices, waiting rooms, etc., will be cleaned at the company's expense.

ARTICLE 15.

(a) Telegraphers (except train despatchers) required to work on Sunday or outside of regular assigned hours on week days will be paid overtime for such service at time and one-half based on schedule rate 26 days per month, any portion of an hour less than 30 minutes not to count, any portion of an hour 30 minutes or over to count as one hour.

(b) If a telegrapher is called before or after office hours, which call shall cover the first hour's service, he will be paid one hour's overtime at the rate provided in clause (a) hereof, with a minimum compensation of 60 cents. If kept on duty more than one hour he will thereafter be paid overtime as per clause (a). Telegraphers required to remain on duty after regular hours, if detained 15 minutes, will be allowed one hour's overtime for the first hour or any portion thereof.

(c) If a train despatcher is required to work outside of his regular assigned hours or more than six days in a week he will be paid overtime rate as per clause (a).

(d) Telegraphers will be required to handle commercial messages on Sunday only during hours required for railway service, except on agreement. Telegraphers required by the company for Sunday duty, other than attendance on regular passenger trains, will be so advised on the preceding day.

(e) Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets are mailed to the proper official within 48 hours from the time the service is performed. If overtime as claimed is not allowed, telegraphers will be notified in writing within 10 days from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reasons for disallowance. Telegraphers will number overtime tickets consecutively for each month.

(f) In circumstances where telegraphers are obliged to remain close at hand all day Sunday on account of calls being spread over the whole day, they will be paid for the whole day, and where, under the same circumstances, they are obliged to remain close at hand for half a day on Sunday they will be paid for a half day. That is to say, if a telegrapher is required to come on duty two or three times in the forenoon and is free in the afternoon, he is to be paid one-half day; while if he is required three or more times during the entire day he will be paid one day.

ARTICLE 16.

If telegraphers are required to attend switch lamps, they will be paid \$4 per month for six or less such lamps and 50 cents per month for each additional lamp in excess of six. When semaphore lamps are included, 50 cents per month per lamp additional will be allowed.

Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules. Telegraphers will keep train order signal lamps clean and in good condition, and lighted when required, without extra compensation.

ARTICLE 17.

Telegraphers who attend pumping engines or wind-mills, which work will be optional with them, will be paid \$10 per month for attending to steam pumping engines and wind-mills, and \$5 per month for attending to wind-mills only.

Telegraphers shall, within office hours, attend to fires under water tanks within a quarter of a mile of their station and must see that fire is in good condition immediately before going off duty without extra compensation. If called on duty for any of these purposes outside of office hours, telegraphers will be entitled to compensation as provided by Clause B of Article 15.

ARTICLE 18.

A telegrapher required to leave his permanent location to do relief work temporarily will, without change in salary, be allowed all necessary expenses on production of vouchers.

Other telegraphers doing relief work, except regular relieving telegraphers, will be paid the same wages, without expenses, as the telegraphers they relieve, provided such wages are not less than their own.

Sufficient relief agents will be maintained to meet all reasonable demands. The headquarters of relief agents are the headquarters for the division, unless he holds a permanent position on the division, in which case the point where he is permanently located will be considered his headquarters. Relief agents will be allowed 75 cents expenses when away from headquarters.

ARTICLE 19.

Railway telegraphers handling Canadian Pacific Railway commercial business will be allowed 10 per cent commission on all business between points reached by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph lines and connecting telegraph lines with which business is checked direct, and on Canadian Pacific Railway proportion of cablegrams.

The income accruing to a station on account of telegraph commissions will be equitably divided between the telegraphers performing the service, the agent to be entitled to not less than one-third of the total amount. If required by the company to handle commercial telegraph business on Sundays outside the hours required for railway service, or on week days outside of assigned hours, arrangements should be made with the commercial department regarding compensation.

ARTICLE 20.

(a) At offices where two or less telegraphers are employed, 10 consecutive hours, exclusive of meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

(b) At offices where an agent and two operators are employed, 10 consecutive hours per day, exclusive of meal hour, or, at the company's option, eight consecutive hours, without meal hour, shall constitute a day's work. The agent at such office shall not be required to perform any wire work except in cases of emergency.

(c) At offices where three or more operators are employed, eight consecutive hours will constitute a day's work.

(d) Except in cases of emergency, telegraphers will have eight consecutive hours' rest per day.

The hours of duty of all agents will commence between 6.00 and 8.00 o'clock a.m.

Telegraphers working 10 hours per day will be allowed 60 consecutive minutes for a meal between either 7.00 a.m. and 9.00 a.m. or 12.00 noon and 2.15 p.m., or 5.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m., or between midnight and 2.30 a.m., or receive in lieu thereof one hour's overtime, provided that a day telegrapher working 10 hours will be allowed his meal hour between 12.00 noon and 2.15 p.m. This will not apply to service rendered the express commercial telegraph business.

Nothing herein will prohibit a despatcher from granting two meal hours to a telegrapher working 10 hours, the intention being to grant regular meal hours so far as the business of the company permits.

The regular hours of duty will be specified by the superintendent to all telegraphers. If required for service outside these hours, telegraphers will be given an official order as authority and excused in the same manner.

(e) Telegraphers required to meet regular scheduled mixed or passenger trains after regular hours should, if the train is late, remain on duty, keeping the station open for the accommodation of the public, unless instructed to the contrary by the proper officer of the company, and they will be entitled to compensation as provided by Article 15.

Whenever a third operator's position is hereafter established the salary shall not be less than the minimum rate in effect at that office.

(f) A telegrapher called before his regular hours of duty who cannot be let off for breakfast will be entitled to pay for the meal hour.

ARTICLE 21.

Eight consecutive hours' train despatching and time required for transferring will constitute a day's work for a trick despatcher. Train despatchers will not be required to do clerical work that will interfere with the proper handling of their trains.

ARTICLE 22.

If a telegrapher considers himself overtaxed, his statement to that effect to the proper official will be carefully considered, and if well founded relief will be granted.

When an agent asks for help the superintendent will either furnish it or arrange an investigation of conditions within 10 days. If such investigation sustains the claim of the agent the help will be furnished. If such investigation is against the agent, the latter may file his protest with the superintendent, who will immediately ask the general superintendent to send a special investigator, familiar with station work, to report on the case, which will be within 10 days. If such investigator reports that the help is required it will be furnished forthwith. If he reports that it is not required, the agent may appeal direct to the general chairman, who, after investigation to satisfy himself, will handle the case as a grievance beginning with the general superintendent.

In a case where the company desire to reduce help, the agent will be given one week's notice, unless he agrees that he can spare the help at once. If the agent claims the assistance is still required, he will so advise the superintendent, and the latter will conduct an investigation as outlined in the preceding paragraph. If the agent is dissatisfied with the verdict, his protest to the superintendent will result in a special investigation at the instance of the general superintendent in the same manner as provided above, the same channels of appeal being open to the agent as therein outlined.

At points where operators are overworked or kept on duty an excessive length of time, upon furnishing particulars, the inspector of transportation will be instructed to go there and look into the conditions with the general chairman, or with any representative he may select, and if they recommend any changes in conditions to relieve the operators it will be arranged.

ARTICLE 23.

When the handling of express or telegraph business for which a commission payment is allowed, is withdrawn from any telegrapher, the wages will be adjusted to conform with that of similar stations in the same locality where such work is not performed by them.

ARTICLE 24.

When a telegrapher is assigned to a position, and after a fair trial is found incompetent, he will take his place on the extra list, retaining his seniority rights.

ARTICLE 25.

Train despatchers will be allowed three weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay.

Other telegraphers, who have been in the employ of the company four or more consecutive years, will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher entitled to it under this rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicant, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after September 30 will not be entitled to salary compensation if the company is unable to relieve them in that year. The company will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during the summer season when so desired.

In the event of a telegrapher being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining the deferred leave of absence he will be paid the salary for same.

ARTICLE 26.

Telegraphers will be granted transportation of their household goods and passes or reduced rates, and leave of absence in accordance with the general regulations of the company as established from time to time.

ARTICLE 27.

The working hours of linemen will be regular and will not exceed 10 consecutive hours per day exclusive of meal hour.

A lineman required to leave his own district will be allowed all necessary expenses and extra compensation, commensurate with responsibility, if called upon to take charge of any number of men.

District linemen will be allowed all necessary expenses while performing duties on their own district away from headquarters.

Linemen competent to hold other telegraphers' positions will be considered eligible for same and will be allowed to transfer to the class of service covering such position taking three-fourths of their seniority.

Linemen accepting promotion to the position of telegraph or telephone inspectors will retain their seniority standing provided they make an agreement with the superintendent of telegraph and local chairman, with the consent of the men affected, to that effect.

The seniority of linemen (except as provided by the preceding paragraph) will date from the time of their last appointment as linemen.

ARTICLE 28.

Application may be made to assistant general manager direct for a revision of schedule.

ARTICLE 29.

The preamble and clauses b, c, d, e, f and g of Article 2, Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 26 in the Schedule of Rules and Wages will also apply to linemen.

ARTICLE 30.

Relief despatchers will be allowed 50 cents per day expenses while away from headquarters.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, and Amendments, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employers, and its station agents and assistants, operators, train despatchers and linemen, members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, employees.

I am unable to concur in the majority report.

There are many objections to the proposed amendment of Article 2, whereby the promotion territory for telegraphers is extended from a superintendent's division to a general superintendent's district. A superintendent must be responsible for the efficient operation of the portion of the railway under his charge and he cannot reasonably be held responsible for results unless he has complete jurisdiction over his employees. He knows the qualifications of the men under him and the requirements of the different positions. In my opinion the selection of men to fill vacancies must be left in his charge and the duty cannot be placed on the general superintendent, who is not so well acquainted with local conditions and has different duties to perform. A superintendent's division includes about 500 miles of railway and usually offers satisfactory opportunities for promotion. The company's representatives admitted that exceptional cases might occur where it would be proper that a telegrapher in one division should be allowed to transfer to another. The company is willing that the rule be amended so that each vacancy shall be notified to the telegraphers' general chairman. He in turn could notify any telegrapher desiring to move from one division to another. In this way exceptional cases could be dealt with satisfactorily without disturbing the company's organization.

I cannot concur in the proposed amendment to Article 15 dealing with overtime. Most of the station agents and a large number of telegraph operators receive in addition to their monthly wages, remuneration for attending passenger trains which pass their stations after their regular working hours; for Sunday work; and for appearing on duty when called to take train orders outside of their regular hours. The men receive extra compensation for the Sunday and overtime work *pro rata* on schedule salaries, based on 26 working days per month, with a minimum compensation of 30 cents, and if called are paid 50 cents for the call, which covers one hour's service. The company offered to increase these rates to 40 and 50 cents respectively, which, according to the information supplied, are higher than any other railroad pays. Very often a man required to come on duty after his regular hours is not occupied more than a few minutes, and the rates offered would seem to be adequate for the service performed.

Neither can I agree with the proposed amendment to Article 22, whereby the employees are permitted to dictate to the company how complaints that telegraphers are overtaxed shall be investigated. The company does not object to an amendment to the rule to provide for prompt investigation of all such complaints and prompt notification of the company's decision. If the decision is unsatisfactory, the men have their Grievance Committee to take such matters up with the company's management. The com-

pany insists, however, that it shall be entitled to investigate particular cases in the manner it thinks proper, and in my opinion it is entitled to maintain that attitude.

I also dissent from the suggestion that at this time assistant agents, cashiers, clerks, checkers and other persons having similar titles shall be given a schedule made up on the principle of the telegraphers' schedule. They include a large amount of temporary help—men employed at stations for various jobs for which no particular training or special skill is required. In my view it is not proper at the present time to bring these employees under a schedule.

The Canadian Pacific rates of pay to telegraphers are now higher than are being paid on any of the roads in competitive territory either in Canada or in United States, except in Eastern Canada, where the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk rates for station agents, telegraph operators and linemen average about \$5.50 more than is being paid to Canadian Pacific employees in similar class of service in the same territory. The present rates on these two roads were within the last few months fixed by agreement by the companies and their men. Prior to that adjustment their rates of wages were considerably lower than the Canadian Pacific paid.

The Canadian Pacific Company's representatives stated that the company would be prepared to bring their rates on eastern lines up to the rates paid on these other Canadian roads, and would be willing to grant the same increase for each position on western lines, notwithstanding that the rates there are now considerably higher than are being paid by any competing line on either side of the international boundary. The Canadian Pacific Railway pays in Western Canada an average of \$10.00 per month more than either the Great Northern or the Northern Pacific. To accede to the proposed increase of 18 per cent means that the Canadian Pacific Railway would pay its telegraphers an average wage of about \$25.00 a month more than these two competitors in that territory pay.

The average rate on the eastern lines per month is \$78.50 and the amount required to bring this rate up to the new Canadian Northern rates in Eastern Canada would be \$5.82. The following is a statement of the average rates paid by other roads in the eastern territory:

Baltimore and Ohio.....	\$75.14
Boston and Maine.....	75.09
Canadian Government.....	78.77
" (East of O'Brien).....	88.70
" (West of O'Brien).....	84.32
Canadian Northern (East of Port Arthur).....	61.74
Erie.....	79.82
Grand Trunk (Canada).....	71.75
Michigan Central.....	75.54
New York Central (east).....	77.60
" (west).....	79.93
Pennsylvania (east).....	79.90
" (west).....	

A large majority of the agents and telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Railway earn compensation for overtime and commissions on express and telegraph business, which largely augments their monthly wages. The average express and telegraph commissions, exclusive of money orders paid in 1912 per agency per month, was \$21.48, and in 1917 \$28.31, a monthly increase of \$6.83, or 31.18 per cent. It was argued that these commissions should not be taken into consideration when fixing rates of wages, but the amounts are earned largely during the regular working hours, and they represent additional remuneration received by the men through their connection with the railway. It should also be borne in mind that the agents at most of the stations are provided with free fuel, light and water, with a dwelling, at a nominal rental of only \$5 per month.

The Canadian Pacific train despatchers work on the basis of 26 days per month and receive many other privileges which are not enjoyed by train despatchers on other roads, especially those in the United States. Their rates at present are as a rule considerably higher than those paid on other roads. Some minimum and maximum rates are as follows:

Railway	Minimum	Maximum
Baltimore and Ohio.....	\$115.00	\$140.00
Boston and Maine.....	130.00	130.00
Canadian Government (east).....	150.00	150.00
(west).....	160.00	160.00
Canadian Northern (east of Foleyet).....	124.00	141.00
Canadian Northern (west of Foleyet).....	130.00	147.00
Erie.....	67.50	127.20
Grand Trunk (Canada).....	129.00	146.10
Maine Central.....	100.37	133.83
New York Central (east).....	83.00	140.00
New York Central (west).....	110.00	140.00
Pennsylvania (east).....	76.95	147.50
(west).....	100.00	147.50
C.P.R. (east).....	129.00	157.50
C.P.R. (west).....	146.00	169.00

In view of the above comparison of rates, I cannot concur in the recommendation that the train despatchers on the Canadian Pacific be given an increase of 12 per cent and the other telegraphers 18 per cent. The company has in the past paid its telegraphers higher wages than other roads, but there appears to me to be no justification for requiring the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay rates of wages away above those paid on competing roads when the company is experiencing no difficulty in securing all the men it requires at its present rates.

I am prepared to recommend an average increase in wages of \$7.50 per month for all men covered by the existing schedule. This would represent an aggregate yearly additional expenditure for the company of about \$200,000, which sum should, I think, be divided by the men and the company in such a way as to

equalize to some extent the rates paid over the various portions of the line. This increase added to the increase of \$5.50 per month granted a year ago would make a total average

increase of \$13.00 per month over the 1912 schedule.

(Sgd.) W. N. TILLEY.

Toronto, September 27, 1917.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Machinists in its employ

THE Minister received on September 28 the report of the Board to which had been referred for adjustment a wages dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, and machinists in its employ, being members of Lodge No. 412 of the International Association of Machinists. The number affected was given in the employees' application as 100 directly and 300 indirectly. Although the industry was one of the public utilities class to which the Act primarily applies, the dispute was referred under section 63, both parties having agreed to the appointment of a Board. The Board, which was established by the Minister on September 20, was composed as follows: Mr. H. P. Hill, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, company's nominee; and Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was unanimous and stated that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned. The dispute was thus satisfactorily settled.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited (employer) and certain employees, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists (employees).

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation appointed herein have the honour to report as follows:

The Board met on the twenty-fourth day of September, A.D. 1917, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it at once brought about a conference between representatives of the men and the company, looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute. At that meeting considerable evidence was taken as to the rates of wages payable to machinists at different points in the province of Ontario as well as in the city of Montreal. The situation was somewhat complicated by reason of the difference between the class of work done in this shop and that in factories manufacturing munitions, but it appeared evident to the Board that although an advance in wages had been voluntarily given to the workers by this company a year ago the current rate was not equal to the rate paid to machinists doing a similar class of work throughout the territory referred to. At the same time it is fair to state that the Board was satisfied that the management of the company had been under the impression that its rate of wages was fully equal to the rate referred to. To enable the management to consider this situation, however, the Board adjourned until the twenty-seventh day of September, when a further conference was held and further evidence taken.

Throughout the whole of these conferences the discussion between the management and the men was of an altogether friendly nature.

The Board suggested that it seemed evident that the request of the men was well founded and that it looked as if no good purpose could be served by prolonging the inquiry. An adjournment was then made until the following day, when the parties came together and the Board succeeded in bringing about an arrangement whereby the company acceded to the request of the men for an increase of its minimum rate of wages to 46 cents.

This has been carried into effect by the execution of a Memorandum of Agreement between the company and the committee of the men, further varying the agreement reported to you under date of June 17, 1915, by changing the minimum wage to 46 cents. The effect of this is to add 6 cents an hour to the wage of each machinist now in the employ of the company.

It is perhaps proper to report to you that the working out of this agreement was greatly facilitated by reason of the character of the work done by the expert machinists in the employ of this company, it being common ground

that thoroughly well satisfied men can easily make up to the company a very appreciable portion of the increase of the wages by increased assiduity and interest in the affairs of the employer.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to the members of the Board to be able to report that during the whole course of the conference there was not one unpleasant remark, and we feel that the result of this agreement will be a still better understanding between the company and

its men, which must of necessity work to the advantage of both.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAMES SIMPSON.

(Sgd.) GEO. F. HENDERSON.

Ottawa, September 28, 1917.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1917

DURING September there were 17 strikes in existence, involving 89 firms and 1,826 employees. Eight of these strikes, involving 28 firms and 1,180 employees, commenced during the month, while nine strikes affecting 61 establishments and 646 employees were carried over from August. The time loss resulting from these 17 strikes amounted to approximately 19,826 working days. Seven of the September strikes and two of the strikes commencing prior to September terminated during the month, leaving the eight following unsettled strikes on record at the end of September: shingle weavers, New Westminster, B.C.; plumbers and steamfitters, St. John, N.B.; electricians, Halifax, N.S.; machinists at Hamilton; moulders at Galt, Ont., and ladies' tailors, fur workers and carpenters at Montreal, Que.

Disputes beginning prior to September

MACHINISTS AND MOULDERS, GALT, ONT.—The strike of machinists and moulders in the employ of the Canada Machinery Corporation, which commenced May 9, 1917, was declared off by the unions concerned on September 5.

MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, PATTERNAKERS AND HELPERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—The strike of machinists, etc., in the employ of the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., which began July 19, although no formal settlement has been reported, has apparently ceased to effect conditions of labour.

Disputes beginning during September

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, EDMONTON, ALTA.—On September 1, 240 employees, conductors, motormen, etc., of the Edmonton municipal street railway system, and members of Local No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, went on strike to enforce their demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The strike terminated September 11, following the acceptance by the employees of the city's offer granting a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour for first year motormen and conductors, with an increase of 2½ cents per hour for each subsequent year until the maximum rate of 40 cents per hour is reached. The rate for one-man cars was fixed at 45 cents per hour. The employees, however, on September 12, made application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. (See proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.)

MOVING PICTURE THEATRE EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.—On September 3, 46 moving picture machine operators and 30 moving picture theatre musicians went on strike with the object of increasing wages. A settlement involving an increase in wages was reached on September 16.

MACHINISTS, GUELPH, ONT.—On September 8, about 150 machinists and toolmakers in the employ of the Page-Hersey Iron and Tube Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont., went on strike in protest

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING SEPTEMBER, 1917

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER, 1917								
LUMBERING— Shingle weavers.....	New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for eight-hour day	.....	.....	July 23	.....	Unsettled.	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B.	Increased wages.....	12	6	April 23	.....	Unsettled.	
Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Halifax, N.S....	Increased wages.....	5	52	July 9	.....	Unsettled.	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.	.....	.....	1916 June 12	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists and moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and nine-hour day	1	10	May 9	Sept. 5	Strike declared off.	In favour of employers
Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	.....	May 17	.....	Unsettled.	
Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, patternmakers & helpers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Recognition of union	1	58	July 19	.....	No formal settlement of this dispute has been reported, but information reaching the Department appears to indicate that the dispute has ceased to be effective.	
CLOTHING TRADES— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis.	3	20	Mar. 12	.....	Unsettled	
Fur workers.....	Montreal, Que.	Recognition of union.....	38	500	July 28	.....	Unsettled.	
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1917								
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	54	Sept. 29	.....	Unsettled.	
Carpenters.....	Sherbrooke, Que	Shorter hours.....	2	25	Sept. 17	Sept. 25	.....	Work resumed under conditions prevailing before strike
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING— Machinists, toolmakers and labourers	Guelph, Ont...	Reduction in wages.....	1	150	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Riveters.....	Kingston, Ont..	Increased wages.....	1	85	Sept. 13	Sept. 17	Negotiations.	In favour of employers
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION Street Railway-employees.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Increase wages.....	1	240	Sept. 1	Sept. 11	Negotiations.	Compromise.
Telegraph operators (G.N.W. Telegraph Co.)	Campbellton, N. B. to Calgary, Alta.	Refusal of company to accept award of Board of Conciliation.	1	500	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
MISCELLANEOUS— Moving-picture machine operators and moving-picture theatre musicians.	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages.....	20	76	Sept. 3	Sept. 16	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.
Dredgemen.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages.....	1	50	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	Negotiations.	Compromise

against the firm's proposal to reduce wages. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the firm agreeing not to enforce the reduction.

RIVETERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—On September 13, 85 employees of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company went on strike to enforce a demand for increased wages.

The strike was terminated by the employees agreeing to return to work under the conditions that prevailed before the dispute.

CARPENTERS, SHERBROOKE, QUE. — Twenty-five carpenters in the employ of two firms, the Loomis-Dakin Company and the Sherbrooke Construction Company, Sherbrooke, Que., went on strike September 17 to obtain a reduction of hours from ten to nine per day at the prevailing rate of 45 cents per hour. The firms refused to concede the shorter day and work was resumed under the conditions that prevailed before strike.

DREDGEMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C. — A strike involving the Pacific Dredging Company, Limited, and 50 of its employees commenced on September 22 as a result of the company's refusal to grant an increase in wages of 50 cents per day. A settlement was effected and work resumed September 26, the men

accepting an increase of 25 cents per day.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, CAMPBELLTON, N.B., TO CALGARY, ALTA. — On September 25, about 500 commercial telegraph operators in the employ of the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada ceased work on account of the company's refusal to accept the award of the Board of Conciliation which recommended an increase in wages. After conferences between the Minister of Labour and the parties, the company was induced to accept the award and work was resumed October 1.

CARPENTERS, MONTREAL, QUE. — On September 29, 54 carpenters in the employ of the Atlas Construction Company at Montreal, Que., went on strike to enforce a demand that a wage of 45 cents an hour should be increased to 50 cents. The strike was unsettled at the end of September.

ADJUSTMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR

BY invitation of the Council of National Defence, the National Industrial Conference Board, representing 17 national associations and more than 18,000 manufacturers of the United States, presented to the Council, on September 6, a statement respecting the national labour situation, and recommendations of means for preventing interruption by labour disputes of necessary war production. The Council of National Defence is composed of a number of representative men, with headquarters at Washington, D.C., and was appointed for the purpose of considering problems arising out of the war. At the suggestion of Mr. Howard Coffin, a member of the Council, a committee of five was appointed by the National Industrial Conference Board to advise with him in

matters relating to the economics of industry. The statement regarding the labour situation and the adjustment of disputes was drawn up by this committee after consulting the executive heads of the 17 national associations of employers which are represented on the National Industrial Conference Board.

It is recalled in the statement that the Council of National Defence had created a Committee on Labour substantially directed and controlled by representatives of the largest national unions, which issued a statement apparently intended to declare certain fundamental policies of industrial relationship which should apply during the period of the war. This statement of the Committee on Labour declared that "neither employers nor employees shall

endeavour to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards." A further amplification of the statement, which was endorsed by the Council of National Defence, was to the effect that standards of safety and service established by State or Federal law should remain in effect unless and until, under the exigencies of war, the Council of National Defence, after proper investigation, should recommend some modification as essential to the national safety. It was likewise urged that, inasmuch as the standard of living was particularly dependent upon the purchasing power of wages, no arbitrary wage change should be sought through the medium of strikes or lockouts by employer or employee without affording the established State or Federal mediums of arbitration or conciliation an opportunity to adjust disputes without stopping production, and it was especially urged that "employers and employees in private industries should not attempt to take advantage of the existing abnormal conditions to change the standards which they were unable to change under normal conditions."

The conclusions of the National Industrial Conference Board are epitomized as follows:

"1. That as a basis of mutual understanding, employer and employee recognize and agree that now and for the period of the war, continuous, efficient production can alone equip and sustain our military forces. Every dispute, whatever its motive, which interrupts production, furthers the ends and operates to the advantage of the public enemy.

"2. The nation needs the service of every citizen. Its industrial workers are as indispensable to victory as the soldier on the firing line. The non-union man is as necessary in the factory as he is in the army. On economic as well as indisputable moral grounds the Government can therefore neither permit nor tolerate the exclusion of any labourer

from productive employment. We, therefore, urge the Council to adopt and reassert as its guiding principle the fundamental American doctrine authoritatively stated by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission with the approval of representatives of both employers and unions included in its membership and commended as the basis of industrial adjustments by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson:

"That no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labour organization; that there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labour organization by members of such organization."

"3. The Council's reiterated recommendation that 'employers and employees in private industries should not attempt to take advantage of the existing abnormal conditions to change the standards which they were unable to change under normal conditions,' should now receive an unambiguous interpretation to assure its practical application as a working principle. To this end we propose:

"(a) That applied to existing statutory regulations intended to promote safety and health, it shall be agreed that for the period of the war there shall be no suspension or modification of such provisions, except upon recommendation of the Council of National Defence after due investigation by its agencies, and when, in its judgment, required by the exigencies of war.

"(b) Applied to wages, demands shall be tested by the prevailing local standard of the establishment in effect at the beginning of the war with such modification as may be shown to be necessary to meet any demonstrated advance in the cost of living.

“(c) Applied to hours, the standard shall be those established by statute or prevailing in the establishment at the beginning of the war, subject to change only when in the opinion of the Council of National Defence it is necessary to meet the requirements of the Government.

“(d) Applied to what are commonly known as ‘open’ or ‘closed’ shops conditions, it shall be understood and agreed that every employer entering the period of the war with a union shop shall not by a lockout or other means undertake to alter such conditions for the duration of the war, nor shall any combination of workmen undertake during the like period to ‘close’ an ‘open’ shop.

“4. Adopting these standards as the basis of its operations, we recommend the creation of a Federal Board to adjust labour dispute for the duration of the war; the activities of this Board to be confined to disputes growing out of employment on the subject matter of war production for the Government. To such Board shall be primarily referred for final settlement all major disputes of the nature suggested, with full power to create all machinery necessary to execute its functions. Its decisions must bind all parties to the dispute. It should be constituted equally of representatives of employees, employers and the Government, representatives of the latter to hold the deciding voice in the event of an equal division of opinion. It is to be further understood and agreed that there shall be no interruption of production by strike, lockout, or other means within the control of employer or employee.

“5. We pledge to the country through you the acceptance of such a programme by the great body of representative associations and individual manufacturers

we are authorized to represent. We do not seek to be regarded as the exclusive spokesmen of all industry, and will co-operate in any helpful capacity with any and every manufacturer, whether members of our association or not.

“6. To secure in the public interest a mutual understanding and agreement predicated upon the proposals set forth, we suggest: That the Council of National Defence call, at the earliest convenient date, a conference of representative national and international officers of American trade unions, that they may be requested to join in the pledge here made on behalf of employers. Their loyal co-operation for the duration of the war will assure a known standard of conduct to govern these vital industrial relations. The national safety will then no longer be imperilled by disputes, halting vital production and necessarily operating to give aid and assistance to the public enemy.

“We reiterate in conclusion the pressing necessity for recognizing one vital and primary principle. A Government which cannot itself discriminate between its citizens cannot tolerate a condition which encourages private organizations to compel such discrimination. Politically and economically such a policy spells disaster. It destroys the responsibility of management which is vital to successful production and denies in our own democracy the basic principles of individual liberty and opportunity, for which its citizens since the foundation of the Republic have shed freely of their blood and for which to-day they are prepared to die on alien soil.”

The statement is signed by members of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the National Industrial Conference Board, and is endorsed by 21 other employers' associations not members of the Board.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

THE Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on June 12, 1917, to enquire into the causes of industrial unrest and make recommendations to the Government, finished its work and reported to the Minister of Labour, on July 17, 1917. The Commission was composed of eight divisions of two members and a chairman each, with a central secretary. The eight divisions of enquiry were: No. 1, North Eastern area; No. 2, North Western area; No. 3, Yorkshire and East Midlands area; No. 4, West Midlands area; No. 5, London and South Eastern area; No. 6, South Western area; No. 7, Wales and Monmouthshire; No. 8, Scotland. On the third of July the Prime Minister appointed a special Commissioner to serve as a member of the Yorks and East Midlands Division.

The following summary of the reports from the *British Labour Gazette* for August, was prepared by the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, M.P., Minister of Labour, and addressed to the Prime Minister:—

1. **INTRODUCTORY.**—The Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest, which was appointed by you on June 12, has now completed its work. The terms of reference to the Commission were: "To enquire into and report upon the causes of industrial unrest and to make recommendations to the Government at the earliest practicable date."... The number of meetings held by the eight Commissions has varied from ten to thirty in each case, and the number of witnesses who have given evidence to each Commission ranges from 100 to 200. Every effort has been made to carry out your instructions to the Commissioners that their report should be issued within a period of one month. It has not, however, been found possible to carry out a full enquiry and submit a report in less than five weeks from the

date of appointment. Whilst the limitation of time has to some extent narrowed the scope of the enquiry, it has also operated as a stimulus to everyone concerned to carry out the work with the utmost despatch compatible with efficiency.

A comparison of the reports shows that there is a strong feeling of patriotism on the part of employers and employed throughout the country and they are determined to help the State in its present crisis. Feelings of a revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the men. On the contrary, the majority of the workmen are sensible of the national difficulties, especially in the period of trial and stress through which we are now passing. Whilst the eight reports agree as to the main causes of industrial unrest, important differences appear in the emphasis laid by the various Commissions upon specific causes.

In order that the principal points of agreement and difference between the eight reports may be readily seen, I submit the following brief summary of the commissioners' findings and recommendations:—

(1) High food prices in relation to wages, and unequal distribution of food.

(2) Restriction of personal freedom, and, in particular, the effects of the Munitions of War Acts. Workmen have been tied up to particular factories and have been unable to obtain wages in relation to their skill. In many cases the skilled man's wage is less than the wage of the unskilled. Too much centralisation in London is reported.

(3) Lack of confidence in the Government. This is due to the surrender of trade union customs and the feeling that promises as regards their restoration will not be kept. It has been emphasised by the omission to record changes of working conditions under

Schedule II, Article 7 of the Munitions of War Act.

(4) Delay in settlement of disputes. In some instances ten weeks have elapsed without a settlement, and after a strike has taken place the matter has been put right within a few days.

(5) Operation of the Military Service Acts.

(6) Lack of housing in certain areas.

(7) Restrictions on liquor. This is marked in some areas.

(8) Industrial fatigue.

(9) Lack of proper organisation amongst the Unions.

(10) Lack of communal sense. This is noticeable in South Wales, where there has been a break-away from faith in parliamentary representation.

(11) Inconsiderate treatment of women, whose wages are sometimes as low as 13s.

(12) Delay in granting pensions to soldiers, especially those in Class W Reserve.

(13) Raising of the limit of income tax exemption.

(14) The Workmen's Compensation Act. The maximum of £1 weekly is now inadequate.

UNIVERSAL CAUSES OF UNREST.—
FOOD PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.—All the Commissions put in the forefront, as the leading cause of unrest, the fact that the cost of living has increased disproportionately to the advance of wages, and that the distribution of food supplies is unequal. Commissioners are unanimous in regarding this as the most important of all causes of industrial unrest. Not only is it a leading cause of unrest in itself, but its existence in the minds of the workers colours many subsidiary causes, in regard to which, in themselves, there might have been no serious complaint; and the feeling exists in men's minds that sections of the community are profiting by the increased prices.

OPERATION OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS.—The operation of the

Munitions of War Acts has undoubtedly been a serious cause of unrest, in particular the restriction upon a workman as regards the selection of his sphere of labour. If the leaving certificate restriction is removed the leading cause of dissatisfaction under this heading will cease to exist. There will still remain, however, one element which is very important, because it projects itself into the after-war settlement. That is the complaint that sufficient attention is not being paid by employers to Article 7 of Schedule II. of the 1915 Act. Changes of working conditions, more especially the introduction of female labour, have been made without consultation with the workpeople.

OPERATION OF THE MILITARY SERVICE ACTS.—The reports show generally that the irritation occasioned by the withdrawal of the trade card scheme within a few months of its initiation, and without any previous intimation, has now subsided. At the same time, much anxiety is occasioned by the working of the schedule of protected occupations, and the great majority of the reports emphasise the importance of the greatest care being exercised in the issue of red and black cards respectively, and in the proper treatment of the subject by the local officials entrusted with recruiting.

All the reports refer in general terms to what is called the want of co-ordination between Government departments dealing with labour; but probably much of what is said on this head may have been written under a misconception and without a clear understanding of departmental administration. It seems hardly possible that any single department could during the war carry the whole of the immense problems of the supply departments which have bearing upon the control of labour. Apart from the suggestion that one central authority should be set up, the reports contain proposals for the formation of informal local boards to settle local disputes, or for the appointment of a local commissioner with technical knowledge to settle disputes

other than those arising on questions of wages. A proposal which finds general favour is that workshop committees should be set up.

ACUTE, BUT NOT UNIVERSAL, CAUSES OF UNREST.—Causes of unrest which are reported as acute in certain districts, but are not universal, include:

(1) The want of sufficient housing accommodation in congested areas—especially in Scotland, Wales, the North East, and certain parts of the North West and South West areas.

(2) The liquor restrictions, which operate as a cause of unrest in some districts, but not in others. For example, in the West Midlands area the need for a further supply of beer of an acceptable quality is urgent, and to some extent the same is true in London and Swansea; on the other hand, in Scotland the subject was never mentioned.

(3) Industrial fatigue, which is not a universal cause of unrest. There is a general consensus of opinion that Sunday and overtime labour should be reduced to a minimum, that holidays should not be curtailed, and that the hours of work should not be such as to exclude opportunities for recreation and amusement.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.—The great majority of the causes of industrial unrest specified in the reports have their root in certain psychological conditions. Want of confidence is a fundamental cause, of which many of the causes given are merely manifestations. It shows itself in the feeling that there has been inequality of sacrifice, that the Government has broken solemn pledges, that the trade union officials are no longer to be relied upon, and that there is a woeful uncertainty as to the industrial future. The reports abound in instances of the prevailing feeling that pledges are no longer observed as they were in pre-war days. Allusions to "scraps of paper" are painfully numerous. Perhaps sufficient allowance has not been made for the difficulties which have beset all in authority

through the ever-changing phases of industrial conditions owing to the war.

SPECIAL LOCAL CAUSES.—It is noticeable that each of the eight reports has an individual character and lays stress on one or other of the causes of unrest in varying degree. I feel it would be invidious to refer to individual reports, but I would draw attention to the marked contrast in the character of the reports submitted by the South-West and Wales Commissions respectively. The reports reflect a great many minor causes of unrest, which are local in character, but these are too numerous to specify in detail.

RELATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.—The reports bear a striking testimony to the value of the proposals made in the report of the sub-committee of the reconstruction committee, dealing with the relations of employers and employed. This report was published whilst the Commissioners were sitting. Broadly speaking, the principles laid down appear to have met with general approval.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—(1) Food prices.—There should be an immediate reduction in price, the increased price of food being borne to some extent by the Government, and a better system of distribution is required.

(2) Industrial Councils, etc.—The principle of the Whitley report should be adopted; each trade should have constitution.

(3) Changes with a view to further increase of output should be made the subject of an authoritative statement by the Government.

(4) Labour should take part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants.

(5) The greatest publicity possible should be given to the abolition of leaving certificates.

(6) The Government should make a statement as to the variation of pledges already given.

(7) The £1 maximum under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be raised.

(8) Announcements should be made of policy as regards housing.

(9) A system should be inaugurated whereby skilled supervisors and others on day rates should receive a bonus.

(10) Closer contact should be set up between employer and employed.

(11) Pensions committees should have a larger discretion in their treatment of men discharged from the army.

(12) Agricultural wages in the Western area, now as low as 14s. to 17s. a week, should be raised to 25s. a week.

(13) Coloured labour should not be employed in the ports.

(14) A higher taxation of wealth is urged by one Commissioner.

In addition to the above recommendations, the recruiting system is universally regarded as requiring most careful handling. In some areas an increase in the supplies of alcoholic liquor is demanded. The co-ordination of Government departments dealing with labour is reported as an urgent matter; and an appeal for increase of publicity and fuller explanations of Government proposals is made in several of the reports. Further, it is recommended that when an agree-

ment has been drawn up between representatives of employers' federations and trade unions that agreement should be binding on all in the trade concerned. It is also represented that local arbitration tribunals for the settlement of local disputes on the spot could with advantage be set up.

The feeling in the minds of the workers that their conditions of work and destinies are being determined by a distant authority over which they have no influence requires to be taken into consideration, not only by the Government, but by the unions themselves. Taken as a whole, the reports throw a flood of light upon the conditions of work and of life in the various divisions, and the information which they disclose would amply repay the trouble of perusal of the reports in detail and of a careful comparison one with another.

In conclusion, Mr. Barnes desires "to draw attention to two points—the practical unanimity of the reports, and the remarkable promptitude with which they have been compiled." He observes that: "Had it not been for the whole-hearted co-operation of the Commissioners and their local secretaries, it would have been quite impossible for a comprehensive inquiry into the intricate subject of industrial unrest to have been completed within the time allotted."

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS IN THE DRUMHELLER COAL FIELDS

DURING August and September a number of orders were issued by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, in the Crow's Nest Pass district, in regard to wage disputes at various collieries in the Drumheller field which had resulted in some idleness at the mines. All mines in the district resumed work and it was expected that August shipments of coal would show a large increase in production over those

of July, which were 56,000 tons, as compared with 18,000 tons in July, 1916.

Two of the orders affected Newcastle Seam No. 1. One, which dealt with contract rates to hand pick miners, went into effect August 1, 1917, and the other, covering contract rates for machine men, became effective September 1, 1917, both orders to run until March 31, 1919. In the case of the Premier, Newcastle, A.B.C., Atlas and Western Gem mines, the orders, in addition to fixing contract

rates, stated the prices to be charged miners for coal, for the use of the wash house, for tools, etc.

Another order covers No. 3 seam of the Midland collieries in regard to contract rates and working conditions for both pick and machine miners. The rates for hand pick miners became operative August 1 and for machine miners September 1. Provisions as to prices of coal, use of wash house, etc., are the same as those at Newcastle.

No. 3 seam of the Drumheller Land Company is affected by an order which deals with contract rates for pick mining. This agreement became effective August 1, and is in effect until March 31, 1919. It contains provisions regarding working conditions similar to those of the other orders.

An order dealing with the Rosedeer

mines and the Western Commercial mines, in addition to stating contract rates and working conditions similar to those at the other collieries mentioned, fixes the following day rates for inside labour employed on company work:

Machine men	\$4.84 per day.
Machine helpers	4.08 "
Miners	4.08 "
Drivers	4.08 "
Tracklayers	4.08 "
Tracklayers' helpers	4.08 "
Timbermen	4.08 "
Timbermen's helpers	4.08 "
All other inside labour.....	4.08 "

In cases where abnormal conditions prevent employees from earning up to \$4.08 per day, the company is to make up the amount to \$4.08 averaged not longer than one week during abnormal conditions. The agreement dates from August 1 and is in effect until March 31, 1919.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THERE was an increase of 35 per cent in the demand for workers in August as compared with July, on the basis of the daily average of vacancies notified to 110 employment offices (80 commercial, 13 public and 17 philanthropic). As compared with August, 1916, the demand for labour estimated on reports for that month from practically identical bureaus, showed an increase of almost 17 per cent. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in August was 62,633, a daily average of 2347.1, as compared with averages of 1739.1 and 2009.7 in July 1917, and August, 1916, respectively. The number of persons placed was

26,101, a daily average of 977.6, as compared with 720.8 in July, and with 1049.9 in August of last year. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 41.7 per cent, as compared with 41.6 per cent in July and with 51 per cent in August, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 7,835, a daily average of 299.9, as compared with averages of 288.4 in July and 362.8 in August of last year. The number of such workers placed was 2,130, a daily average of 82.1, as compared with averages of 81.8 in the preceding month and 126.5 in August, 1916. The pro-

portion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 43.7 per cent, and for women and girls 27.4 per cent, as compared with 44.2 per cent and 28.6 per cent, respectively, for July, and with 52.1 per cent and 34.9 per cent, respectively, for August of a year ago.

Each of the five principal centres of labour distribution, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, showed a considerable increase in the demand for workers during August, as compared with July, and all, except Vancouver, also reported increased demands over August, 1916. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa, Regina and Calgary recorded heavier demands for labour in both comparisons, while Brandon and Saskatoon showed considerable increases over July, 1917, and decreases as compared with August, 1916.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies, was 2,100, a daily average of 80.4, as compared with averages of 84.9 in July, and 53.9 in August, 1916. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,140, a daily average of 157.8, as compared with 161.1 in the previous month and with 126.6 in August of last year.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual employment					Number of casual jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army.	132	36	2		170	662	37	2		701
Halifax.....	1				1	1				1
St. John.....	10				10	10				10
Quebec.....	3				3	8				8
Montreal.....	30				30	206				206
Ottawa.....	5				5	20				20
Toronto.....	31				31	286				286
Hamilton.....	10	5			15	10	6			16
London.....	2	1			3	2	1			3
Winnipeg.....	2	25			27	2	25			27
Calgary.....	11	4			15	11	4			15
Edmonton.....	2	1			3	38	1			39
Vancouver.....	25		2		27	68		2		70
Y. W. C. A.	86				86	201				201
Winnipeg.....	6				6	6				6
Brandon.....	2				2	2				2
Regina.....	2				2	2				2
Saskatoon.....	27				27	97				97
Calgary.....	14				14	45				45
Edmonton.....	11				11	11				11
Vancouver.....	8				8	12				12
Victoria.....	16				16	26				26
Miscellaneous										
Montreal Municipal.....		3			3		3			3
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	1	48			49	1	48			49
Montreal Directorate of Female Immigration.....		3			3		3			3
Toronto Provincial.....		397			397		676			676
Toronto Municipal.....	60				60	94				94
Toronto Women's Hostel.....		3			3		7			7
Hamilton Provincial.....	1	2			3	1	2			3
Winnipeg Municipal.....	181	219	1		401	628	702	1		1331
Saskatoon Provincial.....	18				18	40				40
New Westminster Municipal.....	1				1	1				1
Vancouver City Relief.....	166	301			467	184	408			592
Victoria Municipal.....	191	248			439	191	248			439
Total.....	751	1346	2	1	2100	1802	2335	2	1	4140
Daily average										
August.....					80.4					157.8
July.....					84.9					161.1

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.								INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						July, 1917	Aug., 1917	Aug., 1916						July, 1917	Aug., 1917	Aug., 1916
Halifax—Commercial (1)	5	17	3		25	1.58	.93	.98		4		5	9	.31	.33	.11
St. John—Commercial (2)	28	29	6		52	2.69	3.25	10.54	4	13			17	.96	1.06	2.23
Quebec—Provincial	351	12			363	15.32	13.44	12.62	199	4			203	7.16	7.52	3.88
Sherbrooke	113	3		18	134	4.54	5.35	5.84	59			18	77	3.89	3.08	4.44
Provincial	113			16	129	4.31	5.16	5.76	59			17	76	3.69	3.04	4.40
Y.W.C.A.		3		2	5	.23	.19	.08				1	1		.04	.04
Montreal	9850	185	30	9	10074	345.17	378.81	252.81	3022	80	18	8	3128	123.16	119.15	87.18
Provincial	697	73			770	34.96	28.52	34.48	385	29			414	18.80	15.33	14.00
Municipal	329	34			363	9.52	13.44	1.22	225	7			262	8.24	9.70	.44
Catholic Social Service Guild	6	37		1	44	1.23	1.26	6.67	4	19			23	1.08	.85	.81
Directorate of Female Immi- gration		28			28	1.70	1.04	3.74		12			12	.33	.44	.56
Commercial (10)	8818	13	30	8	8869	298.76	334.55	206.70	2378	13	18	8	2417	94.71	92.83	71.37
Ottawa	2528	29	3	37	2597	82.85	97.77	63.17	1362	17	3	8	1390	38.47	52.40	28.12
Provincial	601	4	3		608	27.93	23.38	.48	601	4	3		608	27.93	23.38	.41
Y.W.C.A.		25		3	28	.65	1.04	1.73		13		3	16	.46	.59	.76
Women's Hostel				30	30	.92	.97	.26				5	5	.27	.16	
Commercial (5)	1927			4	1931	53.05	72.38	59.70	761				761	9.81	28.27	26.95
Toronto	4896	791	7	116	5810	192.18	223.04	96.99	3668	227	5	66	3966	97.55	152.00	58.18
Provincial	1287	184	2	106	1579	41.15	61.67		1052	59		59	1170	21.13	45.38	
Municipal	1500				1500	48.40	57.69	29.00	1218				1218	14.72	46.85	24.54
Women's Welcome Hostel		97			97	4.68	3.73	5.23		7			7	.36	.27	.27
Y.W.C.A.		215			215	8.70	8.27	4.71		23			23	.57	.88	.63
Commercial (5)	2109	295	5	10	2419	89.25	91.68	58.05	1398	138	5	7	1548	60.77	58.62	32.74
Hamilton	237	178	1	1	417	14.28	16.04	.44	233	91	7	1	332	11.44	12.77	.11
Provincial	237	178	1	1	417	14.28	16.04	.44	233	91	7	1	332	11.44	12.77	.11
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5)	1925	10			1935	67.00	71.67	66.53	341	2			343	16.27	12.70	27.78
Winnipeg	13362	3027	252	69	16710	431.21	625.53	502.55	3343	744	34	9	4130	119.28	153.88	236.56
Municipal	148	199	8		355	14.04	13.65	21.26	95	96	2	6	199	7.80	7.65	14.26
Girls' Home of Welcome		142			142	5.38	5.26	5.19		30			30	1.15	1.11	.67
Y.W.C.A.		145			145	6.38	5.37	9.11		22			22	.85	.81	1.26
Commercial (10)	13214	2541	252	61	16068	405.41	601.25	467.00	3248	596	32	3	3879	109.48	144.31	220.37
Brandon	1715	183	26	93	2022	29.28	75.00	78.43	626	32	7	8	673	7.77	24.28	39.59
Y.W.C.A.		3	21		24	.17	1.00	.89		5			5	.17	.21	.22
Commercial (4)	1715	180	26	77	1998	29.11	74.00	77.54	626	27	7	8	668	7.60	24.07	30.37
Regina	2031	383	2	57	2473	34.01	91.60	48.57	615	47	1	9	672	16.83	24.89	29.67
Y.W.C.A.		3	2		5	.15	.19			3		2	5	.15	.19	
Commercial (4)	2031	380	2	55	2468	33.86	91.41	48.57	615	44	1	7	667	16.73	24.70	29.67
Saskatoon	4841	223		90	5154	63.61	191.13	249.04	3450	76		15	3541	68.84	130.85	182.32
Provincial	3095	113			3208	17.42	118.81	188.89	2342	57			2399	10.08	88.52	142.59
Y.W.C.A.		60		90	150	5.31	5.77	6.15		9		15	24	1.00	.92	.65
Commercial (3)	1746	50			1796	40.84	66.52	54.00	1108	10			1118	25.76	41.41	39.08
Calgary	3186	395	23	55	3569	104.28	132.18	87.87	2323	65	4	10	2402	68.40	83.96	52.33
Y.W.C.A.		35		35	70	3.38	2.59	7.22		8			9	.38	.63	1.29
Commercial (5)	3186	270	23	20	3499	100.90	129.59	80.65	2323	57	4	1	2385	68.02	83.33	51.04
Edmonton	4801	480	23	99	5403	153.53	200.27	183.37	1899	143	3	6	1851	63.07	68.59	74.19
Y.W.C.A.		111			111	2.84	4.27	2.22		26			26	.72	1.00	.15
Commercial (10)	4801	369	23	99	5292	150.69	196.00	181.15	1699	117	3	6	1825	62.35	67.59	74.04
New Westminster	16	8			24	4.44	.88	2.83	9	2			11	4.08	.40	1.60
Municipal	16	6			22	1.44	.81	2.37	9				9	1.08	.33	1.48
Y.W.C.A.		2			2	3.00	.07	.46		2			2	3.00	.07	.12
Vancouver	4224	499	53	534	5310	170.96	199.45	315.23	2748	177	8	130	3063	98.72	113.90	208.00
Municipal	80	54	2		136	6.48	5.04	122.97	80	5	2		87	4.40	3.22	122.97
Y.W.C.A.		81		82	163	4.88	6.04	5.08		6			6	.52	.44	.81
Commercial (10)	4144	364	51	452	5011	159.60	188.37	187.18	2668	166	6	124	2964	93.80	110.24	84.22
Victoria	262	166		133	561	20.49	26.81	31.89	180	58		55	293	6.70	10.86	22.59
Municipal	200	52			252	6.65	9.33	18.11	130	22			152	1.00	5.63	16.81
Y.W.C.A.		45			45	1.80	1.67	3.22		9			9	.20	.33	.37
Commercial (6)	62	69		133	264	12.04	9.81	10.56	50	27		55	132	5.50	4.96	5.41
Total (13 centres)	54399	6519	429	1316	62633	1739.12	2347.12	2009.71	23881	1782	90	348	26101	720.75	977.62	1049.88

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FOURTEEN CITIES

EMPLOYMENT for civic employees during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in September, as indicated by reports from 14 cities showing the numbers of workers temporarily employed and the wages paid these employees, showed a decline compared with the same period in August, both as regards the number of employees and the amount of wages paid. The total number of employees was 8,627 compared with 9,502 in August, a decline of nine per cent, and the pay-rolls aggregated 276,405.46 as against \$291,725.54 in August, a decline of 5 per cent. Increases appear in both the numbers of employees and the wages paid in Ottawa, Hamilton and London. Toronto had a smaller number of employees and a larger pay-roll, while decreases in both the numbers of workers and the pay-rolls were reported from the other 10 cities.

Reports from nine cities which are available since July, 1916, are summarized in the accompanying table. The decline in the number of employees which began in April, and continued with but slight interruption in July, is still in evidence, September standing lowest in the 15 months of the record. With regard to the amount of wages paid, September stands twelfth, December, 1916, April, 1917, and May, 1917, showing smaller amounts. The aggregate pay-roll for September is, however, the smallest reported in the last four months.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FOURTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	August	September	August	September
Halifax.....	500	(a) 390	\$11,409.52	\$10,363.91
Montreal.....	2,663	(b) 2,310	75,281.07	(b) 67,571.64
Ottawa.....	402	505	11,321.57	16,335.15
Toronto.....	1,995	1,697	57,558.16	62,536.62
Hamilton.....	516	522	18,201.13	18,429.41
London.....	397	561	12,142.22	12,510.93
Winnipeg.....	735	669	23,594.13	22,230.50
Brandon.....	71	48	2,004.70	1,383.45
Regina.....	325	292	11,394.33	11,297.25
Moose Jaw....	111	78	4,117.95	3,227.25
Calgary.....	481	460	18,059.17	15,945.32
Edmonton....	468	408	16,128.33	11,848.58
Vancouver....	626	486	19,879.43	15,407.07
Victoria.....	252	201	10,633.83	7,318.38
Total.....	9,502	8,627	\$291,725.54	\$276,405.46

(a) Approximate. (b) Including only part of contract work.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September.....	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November.....	7,669	211,678.38
December.....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February.....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076.31
June.....	6,515	206,449.96
July.....	6,612	201,856.82
August.....	5,954	188,731.51
September.....	5,445	174,203.48

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, showed a decline in September as compared with the previous month, the total value of permits falling from \$3,320,199 in August to \$2,844,033 in September, a decrease of \$476,166, or 14.3 per cent. Increases were shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there was a decrease of \$580,855, or 16.9 per cent, the value for September, 1916, being \$3,424,888.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

City	August, 1917	September, 1917	September, 1916	September, 1917, compared with August, 1917.		September, 1917, compared with September, 1916					
				Increase (+) Amount	Decrease (-) Per cent	Increase (+) Amount	Decrease (-) Per cent				
Nova Scotia	\$131,175	\$189,943	\$299,025	+	\$58,768	+	44.80	-	\$109,082	-	36.48
Halifax.....	90,000	91,600	284,235	+	1,600	+	1.78	-	192,635	-	67.77
Sydney.....	41,175	98,343	14,790	+	57,168	+	138.84	+	83,553	+	564.93
New Brunswick	22,595	38,600	34,150	+	16,005	+	70.83	+	4,450	+	13.03
Moncton.....	11,895	8,400	12,900	-	3,495	-	29.38	-	4,500	-	34.88
St. John.....	10,700	30,200	21,250	+	19,500	+	182.24	+	8,950	+	42.13
Quebec	891,830	419,329	621,009	-	472,501	-	52.98	-	201,680	-	32.48
Maisonneuve.....	17,700	23,500	1,800	+	5,800	+	32.77	+	21,700	+	120.56
Montreal.....	290,168	250,958	205,456	-	39,210	-	13.51	+	45,502	+	22.15
Quebec.....	521,418	84,616	243,633	-	436,802	-	83.77	-	159,017	-	65.27
Sherbrooke.....	23,600	3,200	6,500	-	20,400	-	86.44	-	3,300	-	50.77
Three Rivers.....	27,175	21,005	144,070	-	6,170	-	22.70	-	123,065	-	85.42
Westmount.....	11,769	36,050	19,550	+	24,281	+	206.31	+	16,500	+	84.40
Ontario	1,680,717	1,710,851	1,526,721	+	30,134	+	1.78	+	184,130	+	12.06
Brantford.....	10,975	8,000	56,090	-	2,975	-	27.17	-	48,090	-	85.74
Fort William.....	262,100	10,500	102,600	-	251,600	-	95.99	-	92,100	-	89.76
Guelph.....	9,525	9,010	12,400	-	515	-	5.41	-	3,390	-	27.34
Hamilton.....	185,325	658,000	167,390	+	472,675	+	255.05	+	490,610	+	293.09
Kingston.....	17,947	13,938	6,071	-	4,011	-	22.35	+	7,865	+	129.55
Kitchener.....	32,390	7,900	21,865	-	24,490	-	75.61	+	13,965	+	63.87
London.....	31,255	59,395	39,710	+	28,140	+	90.03	+	19,685	+	49.57
Ottawa.....	67,750	97,050	135,100	+	29,300	+	43.25	+	33,050	+	28.16
Peterborough.....	3,540	980	16,145	-	2,560	-	72.32	-	15,165	-	93.93
Port Arthur.....	7,290	18,128	93,035	+	10,838	+	148.67	+	74,907	+	80.51
Stratford.....	36,311	37,933	15,963	+	1,622	+	4.47	+	21,970	+	137.63
St. Catharines.....	79,003	49,653	54,110	-	29,350	-	37.15	-	4,457	-	8.24
St. Thomas.....	10,415	22,285	46,345	+	11,870	+	113.92	+	24,060	+	51.91
Toronto.....	850,801	650,271	643,272	-	200,530	-	23.57	+	6,999	+	1.09
Windsor.....	76,090	67,810	116,625	-	8,280	-	10.88	-	48,815	-	41.86
Manitoba	251,618	148,660	237,548	-	102,958	-	40.92	-	83,888	-	37.42
Brandon.....	29,368	53,860	5,698	+	24,492	+	83.40	+	48,162	+	845.25
Winnipeg.....	222,250	94,800	231,850	-	127,450	-	57.35	-	137,050	-	59.11
Saskatchewan	237,020	137,860	130,645	-	99,160	-	41.84	+	7,215	+	5.52
Moose Jaw.....	51,250	10,845	109,200	-	40,405	-	78.84	-	93,355	-	90.07
Regina.....	164,670	22,700	9,950	-	141,970	-	86.02	+	13,200	+	138.95
Saskatoon.....	21,100	104,315	11,945	+	83,215	+	394.38	+	92,370	+	773.29
Alberta	36,700	145,300	142,030	+	108,600	+	295.91	+	3,270	+	2.27
Calgary.....	27,000	108,200	101,400	+	81,200	+	300.74	+	6,800	+	6.71
Edmonton.....	9,700	37,100	40,630	+	27,400	+	282.43	-	3,530	-	8.69
British Columbia	58,544	53,490	433,760	-	15,054	-	21.96	-	380,270	-	87.67
New Westminster.....	4,915	2,000	15,635	-	2,915	-	59.31	-	13,635	-	87.21
Vancouver.....	54,424	36,990	415,350	-	17,434	-	32.03	-	378,360	-	91.09
Victoria.....	9,205	14,500	2,775	+	5,295	+	57.52	+	11,725	+	42.52
Total (35 cities)	3,320,199	2,844,033	3,424,888	-	476,166	-	14.34	-	580,855	-	16.96

In this comparison there were slight increases in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto recorded decreases, as compared with August, 1917, and increases as compared with September, 1916, while

Winnipeg and Vancouver showed declines in both cases. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, St. John, Westmount, Hamilton, Brandon and Saskatoon reported considerable increases, both as compared with the preceding month and with September of last year.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During August, 1917, there were 154 homestead entries in Manitoba, 317 in Saskatchewan, 372 in Alberta and 14 in British Columbia, a total of 857, as compared with a total of 1,408 in July, 1917, and 1,084 in August, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement

of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of August, 1917, the number of patents was 1,629 and the number of acres 257,106.78, compared with 1,679 patents and 275,994.52 acres in July, 1917, and 1,428 patents and 232,021.54 acres in August, 1916.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1917, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THERE was again very little change in the general price level, but the weekly family budget of staple foods and the index number of wholesale prices showed a slight decrease. Dairy products advanced somewhat with the advance of the season, but fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes, were lower as the new crops were marketed. Grain was substantially lower and flour and bread declined. Animals and meats averaged somewhat higher, particularly pork products. In materials, some textiles were higher, but cotton was down. Several of the metals declined, and some building materials. Fuel and lighting advanced, and also furniture and chemicals.

In retail prices, the weekly family budget averaged \$11.65 at the middle of the month as compared with \$11.68 in August and \$8.97 in September, 1916. The decline was due to a considerable fall in potatoes, while pork, pork products and dairy products were higher. Rent was higher in several cities. Fuel and lighting also rose.

In wholesale prices, the index number stood at 243.2 as compared with 245.0 in August, 183.4 in September, 1916, and 134.4 in September, 1913. For the month the chief decreases were in the groups: Fruits and Vegetables, Grains and Fodder, and there were slight decreases in some of the other groups. Higher prices for canned salmon, canned lobster and salmon trout raised the level for fish.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables

somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workmen.

Retail Prices

In beef, prices were fairly steady, but in pork, bacon, and lard higher levels were reached. Mutton was also slightly higher. In fish, haddock and cod were marketed at 10c and 13c per pound in some of the cities of Ontario, supplies being put on the market through the efforts of the municipalities and the government.

In eggs there was a general advance. Storage eggs began to come on the market in several cities. Milk and butter also advanced. Milk producers

advanced the price to retailers in some districts owing to the high cost of feed. New cheese was slightly higher, but old cheese was almost unchanged.

Flour was slightly lower in sympathy with the wheat market and bread also declined slightly. Rolled oats, however, averaged higher. Rice and beans were up.

Evaporated apples and sugar were higher, but prunes averaged lower. Tea tended upward, but coffee was steady.

Potatoes were considerably lower, being down to \$1.50 per bag in the Maritime Provinces and in some districts of Quebec and Ontario. Toward the end of the month the price was as low as \$1.00 in some localities. In the western provinces the prices were down to \$1.35 and \$1.50 in some of the cities, but in others were as high as \$2.70 per bag. Some loss in the crop owing to rot was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario.

Coal averaged higher and wood was also up. In the Maritime Provinces, anthracite coal was still up at \$14.00 and \$15.00 per ton. In Quebec, the price was up to \$10.50 and \$11.00 in some of the cities, although \$9.50 prevailed in most. Increase in prices at the mines and higher costs of transportation were reported. Some difficulty in securing supplies was also reported in some of the cities. In Ontario, the price was as low as \$8.50 in some localities, but was up to \$9.50 and even \$10.00 in several. In Cobalt, the price reached \$12.00. In the western provinces prices continued high with little change, there being advances, however, in Nanaimo and Vancouver. Wood advanced in several of the cities, supplies being reported scarce and difficult to obtain, while the demand was increased.

In rent, higher levels were reached in Moncton, N.B.; Peterborough, Orillia, and Port Arthur, Ont.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., where houses were reported scarce owing to the arrival of new families as a result of increased shipbuilding and other employment.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT, IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1916	Aug. 1917	Sept., 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	50.6	48.4	52.4	62.6	62.4
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	28.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	35.0	33.2	35.0	43.4	43.4
Veal, roast, forequarter.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	23.0	23.6
Mutton, roast, hindq'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	21.4	20.9	23.8	28.8	29.2
Pork, fresh, roast, ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.8	19.6	22.8	30.6	31.9
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	37.4	35.8	39.2	55.6	57.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	26.7	26.8	29.9	40.4	41.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.4	35.8	41.0	62.2	63.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	31.7	29.8	37.2	45.0	50.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	30.1	27.7	33.7	41.2	46.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	50.4	50.4	52.2	60.0	62.4
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	58.0	58.0	68.4	80.2	84.8
Butter, creamery, prints.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	33.8	33.3	38.9	44.9	47.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	21.1	24.0	26.3	33.5	33.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	20.1	21.1	23.0	30.1	30.6
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	66.0	69.0	78.0	110.0	109.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	38.0	36.0	43.0	69.0	68.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	31.5	32.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	13.2	12.2	13.6	17.2	18.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	13.4	14.8	19.8	32.6	33.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	13.7	12.0	13.4	16.0	16.2
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	19.1	15.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	28.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	29.6	31.2	36.4	40.4	42.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	13.6	15.2	17.0	18.6	19.4
Tea, black, medium.....	½ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	12.0	12.2
Tea, green, medium.....	½ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.3	11.6	11.9
Coffee, medium.....	½ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	34.3	33.2	63.2	97.3	66.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.40	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.83	\$7.74	\$8.97	\$11.68	\$11.65
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry.....	½ lbs.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.3
Coal, anthracite.....	1½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	53.5	52.5	57.2	67.7	68.5
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	37.2	37.3	39.1	54.2	54.4
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	42.8	41.3	43.1	53.2	54.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	31.4	30.4	31.0	39.1	40.8
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.6	23.2	23.0	25.8	25.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.89	\$1.85	\$1.93	\$2.40	\$2.44
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.59	\$4.06	\$4.08	\$4.36	\$4.44
Grand total.....		\$9.38	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$13.00	\$13.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.33	\$13.68	\$15.01	\$18.48	\$18.57

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.49	\$7.87	\$8.60	\$11.90	\$11.62
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.69	6.70	7.57	6.75	6.72	7.75	10.27	10.37
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.44	7.68	8.70	7.69	7.72	8.81	11.51	11.66
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.16	7.35	8.48	7.41	7.20	8.65	11.33	11.30
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.77	7.62	9.18	11.75	11.75
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	8.15	7.90	8.66	11.22	11.25
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.32	8.30	8.86	8.49	8.10	8.87	11.23	11.59
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	8.14	7.73	8.86	12.01	11.92
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.12	8.81	9.25	9.04	8.63	9.30	12.19	12.36

*December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I. Charlottetown (Average)	New Brunswick						Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average		Moncton	St. John	Fredericton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel		
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
1-Beef, sirloin steak...lb.	35	30	30	35	30	32.0	28	32-35	33	35	30	32.9	25-28	30	30	28-30		
2-Beef, round steak...."	30	30	30	32	28	30.0	28	30-32	28	30	28	29.3	25-28	28	28	28-30		
3-Beef, rib roast prime...."	30	25-28	22	28	24	26.1	22	28	30	24	22	26.0	25	30	25	25		
4-Beef, shoulder roast...."	25-28	23	20	24	20	22.7	25	22-25	22	16	20	20.4	19-20	20	20	20-22		
5-Veal, roast, forequarter...."	15-20	15	22	16	18	17.7	.....	.....	16	12	15	14.3	20-25	18	20	18-20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q...."	25-30	18-20	25	25	.....	24.1	20	30-35	26	20	20	24.6	25-28	25	.....	30
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham...."	32-35	30	30	30	25	29.7	28	30	28	25	28	27.8	28-30	28	30	30		
8-Pork, fresh chops...."	38	25-30	30	30	25	30.1	28	30	30	30	30	30.0	28	28	30	30		
9-Pork, salt, mess...."	22	35	30	27	28	28.4	28	30	30	30	35	31.3	28-30	32	25	28		
10-Bacon, br'fast, not salt'd...."	36	35	38	35	35	35.8	40	40	40	45	40	41.3	38	45	42	45		
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality...."	7	10-25	25	8-12	.....	14.9	10	12	7-12	14	.....	11.8	10	10-30	15	12
12-Fish, salt, herrings, doz...."	.....	50	60	40	40	47.5	48	.....	45	50	50	48.3	50	42	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb...."	.....	25	25	25	25	25.0	25	25	24	22	30	25.3	30	20-35	25	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best...."	32	32	32	30	32	31.6	30	32	30	33	32	31.8	25-27	33	35	30		
15-Eggs, new laid....doz.	55	45	50	55	50	51.0	42	50	55	48	40	48.3	50	50	55	50		
16-Eggs, storage...."	50	.....	50	.....	.....	50.0	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44.0	.....	46	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered....qt.	10-12	10	8	10	9	9.6	8	9-10	10-12	8	9	9.4	12	10	9.1	10		
18-Butter, dairy, solids, lb...."	42	45	45	46	40	43.6	40	48	50-54	45	40	46.3	42-44	44	45	43		
19- " creamery, prints...."	50	48	50	50	55	50.6	46	52	55	48	50	51.3	46-48	46	50	45		
20-Cheese, old...."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	32	32	.....	32.0	32-34	35	.....	28
21-Cheese, new...."	30	30	30	30	32	30.4	28	30	28	30	30	29.5	28-30	30	35	27		
22-Bread, plain white...."	9.3	6-6.7	7.3	8	8	7.8	5.5	8	8	8	8	8.0	7	6	7.5	6.3		
23-Flour, family...."	7.2-7.6	7.6	7.2	7	8	7.4	6.6	7	6.8	7	7.2	7.0	7	6.6	7.8	6.6		
24-Rolled oats, standard...."	7	6	7	8	7	7.0	6	6.5	8	7	7	7.1	5	5.5	7	6		
25-Rice, medium...."	.....	10	10	9	10	9.8	7	9	10	10	10	9.8	10	9	15	8	
26-Rice, Patna...."	.....	.....	10	12	10	10.7	9	.....	12	12	15	13.0	.....	10	12.5	10
27-Tapioca, medium pearl...."	18	15	12	15	15	15.0	14	15	12	14	15	14.0	15	17	18	15		
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can...."	25	25	23	25	25	24.6	22	22	22	24	22-25	22.9	25	.....	.....	20
29-Peas, canned 2's...."	14	15	15	15	18	15.4	14	15	18	14	15	15.5	18	.....	.....	15
30-Corn, canned 2's...."	20	18	18	20	18	18.8	22	18	20	18	18	18.5	18	.....	.....	18
31-Beans, common....lb.	20	18	18	15	18	17.8	16	18	15	17	18	17.0	18	20	18	15		
32-Apples, evaporated...."	15-18	18	16	15	15	16.1	15	15	.....	16	18	16.3	13	18	17	15	
33-Prunes, medium...."	12-20	15	15	18	13	15.4	16	18	16	20	15	17.3	12	15	15	15		
34-Sugar, granulated...."	11	10	10	10	10	10.2	10	10	10	10	10.5	10.1	9	10	10	10		
35-Sugar, yellow...."	10	10	9.1	9.1	10	9.8	9.5	10	9.1	8.3	10	9.4	8	9.5	9.1	9.5		
36-Tea, black, medium...."	50-55	55	55	50	45	51.5	45	55	55	55	55	55.0	50	35	45	40		
37-Tea, green, medium...."	.....	55	55	50	.....	53.3	60	.....	60	60	65	61.7	50	35	45	30
38-Coffee, medium...."	40-45	45	45	40	40	42.5	45	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	45	40		
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs...."	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.88	\$2.10	\$1.75	\$1.20	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.78	*1.97-2.25	\$2.75	\$2.25	\$2.50		
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart...."	.12	.12	.8	.10	.13	.11	.12	.10	.12	.10	.15	.118	.16-20	.15	.10	.10		
41-Starch, laundry, per pound...."	.15	.12	.15	.12	.13	.134	.12	.14	.14	.14	.15	.143	.10-12	.15	.15	.12		
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs...."	15.00	.....	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.44	15.00	.....	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.33	11.00	10.50	9.50	9.75
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs...."	4.00	5.35	6.75	8.00	7.75	6.37	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.00	8.13	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.75		
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)...."	5.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	6.30	6.00	6.00	6.40-6.60	10.00	5.00	7.25	14.67	12.00	12.00	9.50		
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)...."	3.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	4.40	6.00	4.00	6.40	5.00	3.25	4.61	11.13-12.67	8.00	10.00	8.00		
46-Coal, oil, prime white, per gallon...."	.25	.25	.24	.25	.24	.246	.24	.24	.24	.24	.25	.243	.20	.25	.25	.22		
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon...."	14.00-18.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month...."	18.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	20.00	17.60	10.00	20.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	15.50	25.00	12.00	16.00	13.00		
49-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month...."	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	7.00-11.10	8.00	14.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	11.25	.....	8.00	14.00	6.00	

*Calculated from price per wagon load.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, 1917

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
25	30	32	25-28	28.6	35	30-32	30-35	28	33	35	30-35	35	32-35	30	34	30	35	33	
30	30	25-28	25-28	28.1	32	30	28-32	25	30	32	25-30	32	30-32	28	30	30	30	30	
18	22	22-25	25-28	24.4	28	25-26	30	24	24	28	25-30	27	25-26	25	25	25	28	25	
18	20	20	18-20	19.7	25	24	23-25	22	22	23-25	19-22	23	23	20	23	22	24	24	
15	25	23	16	19.8	28	.....	18-20	25	25	28	25-28	23	25	24	30	25	27	25
30	28	25	28	27.5	34	.....	23-25	30	30	25	30-38	32	27	28	40	30	30	.....
25	30	35	28	29.4	35	32	30	32	32	33	35-38	40	36	32	37	35	30	35	
25	30	40	28	29.9	35	32	30-35	33	32	35-38	35-42	40	38	38	40	35	38	35	
25	30	30	28	28.4	35	30	30	.....	25	.....	30-32	32	29	22	35	25	31	28
32	38	43	38	40.1	44	40	35	48	43	44	42-45	50	40	43	40	40	40	40	
6-18	8-10	9	15-25	13.4	10-12	15-30	15-20	15	18	12	20-30	18	20-25	18	20	28	20-22	20	
.....	72	60	50	54.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	25-30	22.5	24	25.2	22-30	15-30	28-30	20	30	30	25	35	27	24	30	35	30	20-30	
25	32	30	29	30.0	34	32	28	30	32	32	32	34	32	30	32	30	30	32	
55	55	55	48	52.3	50	50	50	45	45	45	52-55	55	52	49	45	45	47	45	
.....	50	.....	42	48.0	.....	48	45	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
8	9	11	8-10	9.8	10	9-10	9	9	10	9	11.1	10	10	10	8	9	9-10	9	
.....	44	.....	45	44.0	47	45	45	48-50	47a	40	40	.....	47	45	45	45	44a	43
45	46	48	48	46.9	48	45-48	45	48	47	45	50-52	50	48	47	45	48	47	45	
28	35	35	28	31.7	38	.....	.....	34	35	35	38	35	32	28	.....	32	.....	38
.....	30	32	23	29.4	32	28-30	30	.....	30	30	28-30	28	30	.....	32	26	30	32
6.5	5.3	6.7	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7	6	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	
6.4	7.4	8	5.8	7.0	6.8	6.4-6.8	7.4	7	6.8	6.2	7	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	5.8	6.2	6	
5	8	6	5	5.9	6.7	5-6	6	6	8	6.5	6	7	6.3	7	7	6.3	6.3	6.3	
8	10	10	8	9.8	10	10	8	10	10	8.3	8	7	10-12	10	10	10	10	.....
10	12	12	10	10.9	10	12.5	10	11	13	10	10-12½	10	12-15	12-13	10	12	12.5	10	
12	15	15	16	15.4	15	15-18	12.5	18	15	18	18	15	15	15	20	18	18	18	
20	.....	20	21.3	.....	.....	20-25	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	25	.....	28
18	.....	17	17.0	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	15	15	.....	29
18	.....	20	18.5	.....	.....	18	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	18	20	.....	30
15	18	20	20	18.0	18	15-20	13	15	15	15	17	15	14	15	20	20	18	20	
12	15	18	15	15.4	15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13	.....	.....	.....	32
13	15	15	15	14.4	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	17	.....	13-18	18	20	15	18
8.7	10.5	10	9.8	9.8	10	10-11	10	10	10.5	10	10	10	11.1	11.1	10	11.1	11.1	10	
8	10	9	9.1	9.0	9.5	10	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	10	9.1	10	10	9.1	10	10	10	
40	40	45	45	42.5	60	50	40-45	50	60	40	50-55	50	50-55	50	60	40-60	55	50	
40	40	40	40	40.0	45	45	40-45	50	55	30	50-55	40	35-40	50	60	50	50	45-50	
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	40	35	45	40	40	30	35-40	30	45	30-50	40	30	
											\$1.80-								
\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.53*	\$1.75	\$2.30	\$1.75	\$1.35	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.25	2.10	\$2.25	\$2.70	\$1.85	\$2.40	\$2.10	\$1.75	\$1.75	
.10	.12	.15	.10	.125	.125	.10	.10	.10	.125	.10	.12	.125	.12	.10	.10	.10	.13	.10	
.10	.12	.12	.10	.121	.13	.12	.10	.12	.125	.12	.11	.14	12-14	.12	.13	.12	.13	.125	
10.50	9.50	9.50	10.25	10.02	9.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	9.00	9.00	
10.00	.....	8.00	9.00	9.82	10.00	.....	12.00	7.50	11.00	11.00	11.60	8.50	10.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00
8.00-	12.00	10.00	8.00	10.81	8.50	.....	9.50	8.00	10.00	9.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	11.00	12.00
7.00-	8.00	8.00	6.00	8.05	4.50	.....	7.50	7.00	7.00	6.00	9.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	7.50	7.00	8.00
.22	.20	.25	.20	.224	.30	22-25	.22	.20	.25	.22	20-25	.20	.22	.20	.22	.25	.23	.24	
15.00-	10.00-	14.00-	.....	.....	.....	14.00-	15.00-	18.00-	18.00-	12.00-	25.00-	13.00-	.....	22.00-	15.00-	.....	13.00-	16.00
16.00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.50	24.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	15.00	35.00	18.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	15.00	20.00	47	
12.00-	6.00-	12.00-	.....	.....	.....	12.00-	12.00-	14.00-	10.00-	.....	10.00-	.....	16.00-	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....
14.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	

*Calculated from price per 80 lbs.

aDairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	33	30	33-35	32	30	33	30	35	35	27-30	25-28	32.2	28	28	28.0
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	28	30	30	28	32	25	30	34	25	25	29.4	25	25	25.0
3-Beef, rib, roast, prime....."	28	22	28	25	22	30	22-25	28	22-25	22-25	23-25	25.8	25	25	25.0
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	23-25	23	22	25	15-17	25	22-23	20-22	20-22	22.5	17	22	19.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	28	28	23	25	26	25	28	25	28-30	27-30	26.1	20	20	20.0
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	28	32	27-30		25	30	25	30	30	30-35	30-35	29.9	30	30	30.0
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	36	32-35	38	30	42	30	38	35-38	32-35	32-35	34.5	38	28	33.0
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	35	33	35	40	33	40	30	38	35-40	38	35	35.9	40	28	34.0
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	30	35	32	25		25	35		30	29	29.2	33		33.0
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	46	40	45	40	42	42	40	40-45	42-47	45	45	42.5	38	50	44.0
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	11-20	20	10-20	20	15-20	20	16	18	18	15-18	15-18	18.5	15	20-25	18.8
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz	40		40	30	25			50				36.7			
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	28-30	30	15-30	15-30	26.8		25	25.0
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	32-35	32	32	30	30	33	30	33.3	33.3	31.6	35	35	35.0
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	45	44	46	47	42	45	43	55-60	65	60	60	49.2	45	40	42.5
16-Eggs, storage....."								48				47.2		35	35.0
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	9.1	8	9	8.3	9-10	12	10	15	11	10-11	10-11	9.8	12	12.5	12.3
18-Butter, dairy, solids.....lb.	42a	44	46		45	49	42-43	40	43	45	45	44.5		35	35.0
19-Butter, creamery, prints....."	48	46	48	47	50	50	45	48	50	50	50	47.7	48	45	46.5
20-Cheese, old....."	35	30	30	35	30	35		35		30	30	33.4		35	35.0
21-Cheese, new....."	28	28	29	30	30	32	28-30	30	32	30	30	29.8	32		32.0
22-Bread, plain, white....."	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.7	8.7	8	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.8
23-Flour, family....."	6.2	6.3	7	7	7	7.2	7-7.2	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.4
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	6.3	6	6.3	7	6	8.3	6.3-7	6.7	7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.5
25-Rice, medium....."	8.3	8	10	10-12½	8	10	8-10	8-10	10	8.3	8.3	9.3	10	6	8.0
26-Rice, Patna....."	12.5	11	12	15	10	12.5	10-12½	15	12.5	10	8-10	11.6		10	10.0
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	18	15	18	15	18	13	12-15	15	16	15	12.5	16.1	12.5	12	12.3
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's.....can	20		25					22	25			22.8	20	25	22.5
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	15		15					15	15			15.2	12.5	18	15.3
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	18		18					20	20			18.8	17	18	17.5
31-Beans, common....."	20		20	20	18	17	15	15	18	15	12.5	16.8	14	10	12.0
32-Apples, evaporated....."	20			15		18		13	18	17.5	17.5	16.0		17.5	17.5
33-Prunes, medium....."	18	15	15	15	15	20	12.5	17	18	15	15	15.9	16	17.5	16.8
34-Sugar, granulated....."	11.1	10	11.1	10	10	10	10	12.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.5	11.1	10.8
35-Sugar, yellow....."	10	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	12.5	10	10	10	9.7	10	8.3	9.2
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	55	55	35-50	50-60	50	50	50	45-60	45-65	51.3	35	55	45.0
37- " green, medium....."	40	45	45	55	40-50	50-60	50	50	40	40-60	40-60	47.2	35	45	40.0
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	40	40	35-40	40	40	40	40	40	39.4	35	40	37.5
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.15	\$2.35	\$2.70	\$2.70	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	1.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$2.00
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	10	10	10	.125	10	10	.13	10	15	.125	.125	.112	10	15	.125
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.125	13	13	9	12	10	10-13	15	13	15	15	.124	.125	15	.138
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.50	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	9.52	12.50	13.50	13.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	9.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.50		10.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	12.00	10.50	10.75
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	8.50	12.00	8.50d	8.00d		12.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.47	9.00c	10.50c	9.75
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00	7.00			6.00d		6.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.78	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	25	22	20	18	24	18	25	25	25	25	25	.229	25	25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	17.50	15.00	15.00		10.00		20.00	15.00	15.00			18.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	17.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.64		15.00	

a Dairy prints.

d Natural gas.

e Poplar, jackpine, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.—Concluded

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)
Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
35	30	32	32	32.3	30	25	30	32	29.3	30	30-35	30-35	30	27	32	30.7	31.2	-1
25	25	24	30	26.0	25	22.5	25	28	25.1	28	30	25-30	25-28	24	28	27.3	28.3	-2
25	25	28	30	27.0	25	22-28	25	26	25.3	26	28	25	25	22	25	25.2	25.5	-3
18	23	20-25	28	22.9	18	15-17	22	22	19.6	22	25-30	22	18-20	18	22	21.7	21.7	-4
25	23	18-25	30	24.9	30	20-22	.....	25	25.3	30	22-35	30	25	25	28	27.8	23.6	-5
32	30	32	30	31.0	30	22	35	35	33.0	35	30	30	32	34	32	32.2	29.2	-6
30	25	25-30	28	27.6	30	32	35	30	31.8	35	30-40	30-35	30-32	30	30	32.3	31.9	-7
35	30	25-35	28	30.8	30	35	35	30-35	33.1	32	30-40	30-35	32-40	30	35	33.4	33.2	-8
.....	23	25	25	24.3	22	30	30	.....	27.3	35	25-30	25	.....	27	20	26.9	28.6	-9
50	45	45	45	46.3	40	42	40	45	41.8	45	35-50	40	42	40	42	41.9	41.7	-10
25	15-25	22-25	20	22.1	20	22-25	25	25	23.4	20	22	20	22	15-18	10	18.4	17.6	-11
.....	.....	.....	75	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60.0	48.2	-12
30	30	20-30	25	27.5	15	17-30	30	.....	22.9	25	15	25	25	17	30	22.8	25.7	-13
32.5	30	35	30	31.9	25	28	33	35	30.3	35	35	35	30	30	30	32.5	31.5	-14
60	45	50	40	48.8	50	50	55	50	51.3	65	60	60	60	60	60	60.8	50.7	-15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45.0	45	40	50	50	48	50	47.2	4.64	-16
12.5	10	12.5	10	11.3	14.3	11.1	11.1	10-12	11.9	14.3	14.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	11	12.9	10.4	-17
40	40a	45	40	41.3	.....	.....	45	45a	45.0	.....	45-50	45	42	45	45	44.9	42.4	-18
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	50	45-50	50	50	49.4	50	50	50	49	55	55	51.5	47.3	-19
35	35	35	35	35.0	35	30	35	35	33.8	.....	40	35	35	37	32	35.8	33.4	-20
35	.....	30	.....	32.5	40	.....	35	35	36.7	30	40	.....	32	30	32	32.8	30.6	-21
8.3	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.2	7	6.7	5.6	8.3	6.9	8.2	8.3	10	10	8.9	10	9.2	7.3	-22
7	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.7	6	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	7	7	6	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.8	-23
7	6	6	5.8	6.2	5	5.6	7	7.5	6.3	6.9	7	6	6	6	6	6.3	6.5	-24
8.3	8.3	6	10	8.2	12.5	6.3-8.3	7.1	8-10	9.0	8	8.3	9	10	8	10	8.9	9.4	-25
10	10	10	.....	10.0	.....	12.5	10	.....	11.3	.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	9.5	11.2	-26
10	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.9	15	15	18	15	15.8	12.5	8.3	12.5	15	15	12	12.6	14.9	-27
20	25	20-25	20	21.9	25	22.5	.....	.....	23.8	20	20	20	22	20	20	20.3	22.4	-28
15	20	15	15	16.3	20	15	.....	.....	17.5	15	17.5	15	18	15	15	15.9	16.8	-29
20	20	17.5	20	19.4	20	17.5	.....	.....	18.8	20	1.75	15	20	18	20	18.3	18.7	-30
20	10	15	12.5	14.4	20	16	16.7	.....	17.6	12.5	8.3	20	18	15	15	14.8	16.5	-31
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	20.5	17.5	22	20	19.9	15	15	15	18	15	20	16.3	16.2	-32
17.5	12.5	15	15	15.0	17.5	15	20	20	18.0	15	17.5	20	15	15	15	16.3	15.9	-33
11.3	11	10	11.1	10.9	14.3	12.5	12.5	11.8	12.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.8	-34
11.1	10	10	10	10.3	12.5	12.5	11.1	11	11.8	40	10	10	10	11.1	10.5	10.3	9.7	-35
45-60	55	45-50	50	51.3	30	40-50	50	50-55	44.4	40	40-60	50	35	45	50	45.0	48.9	-36
45-60	55	45-50	50	51.3	40	40-45	40	55	44.4	40	60	50	40	45	50	47.5	47.4	-37
45-50	45	40-45	40	43.8	40	35-50	35-40	40-45	40.6	37.5	30-60	40	35	40	40	39.6	40.4	-38
.....
\$2.63	\$1.50	1.75	\$1.75	\$1.88	\$2.70	\$1.35	\$1.90	\$2.70	\$2.16	\$2.48	\$2.81	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.94	\$2.03	\$2.03	\$1.99	-39
15	15	25	15	.175	20	15	15	20	.175	30	25	15	20	15	20	.238	.133	-40
15	15	.175	15	.156	.125	.15	.125	18	.142	15	.125	10	15	14	12	.131	.13	-41
14.75	15.00	14.00	14.25	14.50	d	.....	7.50	.....	6.63	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.96	-42
9.25	7.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	8.00	8.63	d	4.75-5.00	5.75-7.50	5.75	5.75	3.25-5.25	9.75	9.25	9.00	7.50-8.50	5.75-6.00	7.69	8.71	-43
10.00c	7.00c	8.50c	.....	8.50	d	4.00c	5.00c	7.00c	5.33	.....	7.50c	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	8.73	-44
8.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	7.38	d	4.00	4.50	9.75b	6.08	9.00	.....	6.00	5.63	6.00	.....	6.52	6.53	-45
30	30	30	35	.313	40	30	35	30	.338	40	50	30	30	35	30	.358	.258	-46
25.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	21.25	20.00	22.00	35.00	18.00	22.25	20.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	10.00-14.00	15.00-20.00	16.75	17.74	-47
6.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.63	18.00	15.00	10.00	13.00	.....	18.00	13.70	12.11	-48

fLightite.

gCalculated from price per 100 lbs.

eIncluding \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, was down to \$2.21 per bushel at the middle of the month, the price set by the Board of Grain Supervisors, at Port Arthur and Fort William. Ontario winter wheat was fairly steady but reached \$2.17-\$2.20. Barley rose from \$1.18 to \$1.24 per bushel at Winnipeg. Oats advanced to 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ c at Winnipeg. At Toronto the new crop came on at 60c. Corn was up to \$2.10 at Toronto. Flaxseed declined to \$3.21 per bushel, but recovered slightly. The crop of corn and oats in the United States was reported to be very heavy and this tended to lower the prices of coarse grains. Rice advanced to \$1.89 per bushel at Toronto. Hay was slightly higher at Montreal, but was easier at Toronto. Bran and shorts were down somewhat, the former being 35c per ton and the latter 42c.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle were higher in price at Winnipeg as the demand kept up, although the supplies were good. At Toronto, prices eased off slightly. Dressed beef, forequarters, advanced about \$2.00 per hundred pounds and reached \$12.50-\$14.00, while hindquarters were steady. Veal also rose \$2.00 per hundred for the best quality. Hogs recovered from the drop at the end of August and reached \$17.25 per hundred. Dressed hogs also recovered and reached \$23.00-\$24.00. Breakfast bacon fell 1c per pound to 34c-35c., but rose three cents in the last week. Ham eased off to 29c but recovered. Mess pork rose to \$52.00-\$53.00 per barrel, and lard reached 26c.-27c. Mutton advanced to 16c-18c per pound and lamb continued at the high level reached at the end of August at 20c-22c per pound. Poultry was steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, reached 45c per pound at Montreal and dairy butter reached 39c at Toronto. Cheese was unchanged at Montreal at 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, the price paid for export by the agents of the British Government. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose to 54c per dozen. At Toronto 46c

was paid for current receipts. Higher prices were obtained by producers for milk in many of the cities as the autumn season advanced, in some cases the levels being considerably higher than a year ago.

FISH.—Canned salmon advanced considerably owing to a short pack. The sockeye variety was up to \$12.50 per case as compared with \$9.50 last year. The "big run" which is usual every fourth year did not materialize this season and the pack in this line was, therefore, unexpectedly short. In pink salmon the catch was also small. Canned lobsters advanced 3c per pound. Salmon trout rose to 15c per pound at Toronto. The market for dried fish on the Atlantic coast continued firm as supplies were much below the demand. The weather was very favourable for drying the catch so that a good supply was expected later. The Lunenburg catch this year was expected to be one of the largest on record. The total for the season was expected to equal 240,000 quintals, the average catch being 200,000 quintals. The catch of herring on the coast of Nova Scotia was reported very light. The supply of salt for packing was also very short, until the arrival of the cargo. The special lobster season was reported to have resulted in a very short catch, but the additional pack would bring the total up to the normal pack.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Early fall apples came on the market at \$5.00-\$6.50 per barrel as compared with \$4.00-\$5.00 last year. The crop was very short in Ontario although large in Nova Scotia. Peaches were up to 75c-\$1.00 per basket as compared with 50c-85c a year ago. Pears were up to 50c-75c per basket as compared with 30c-40c last year. Plums were down to 35c-65c as compared with 20c-30c last year. Fresh tomatoes rose from 35c-50c to 60c-75c per basket. Potatoes were down to \$1.50-\$2.00 per bag at Toronto and to \$1.25-\$1.30 at Montreal per 80 pound bag. Beans continued high, but the new crop was expected to lower the market later.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917, AUGUST, 1917, AND SEPTEMBER, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS					
		*Sept.1917	*Aug.1917	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	344.5	372.6	230.3	157.8	168.9	139.1
Grains, Western.....	4	298.1	306.5	206.6	138.2	157.0	123.2
Fodder.....	5	190.3	191.8	159.7	178.6	181.4	150.0
All.....	15	280.7	294.7	200.5	159.5	169.9	138.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—							
Cattle and Beef.....	6	289.7	286.1	210.4	206.2	234.3	183.3
Hogs and Hog Products.....	6	323.7	316.1	222.9	168.9	183.1	187.8
Sheep and Mutton.....	3	242.3	239.9	193.1	159.3	154.8	133.2
Poultry.....	2	291.5	291.5	227.4	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	293.5	289.2	213.8	186.2	200.1	176.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	229.7	225.2	184.8	149.5	147.1	145.6
IV.—FISH—							
Prepared fish.....	6	209.7	197.7†	165.9	148.8	155.4	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	223.4	209.0	192.3	157.3	168.1	158.4
All.....	9	214.3	201.5†	174.6	151.6	159.7	147.2
V.—OTHER FOODS—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:—							
Fresh fruits, native.....	4§	146.8§	137.5§	97.3	81.9	95.6	91.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	109.3	134.4	113.1	101.4	89.2	101.8
Dried fruits.....	4	207.5	207.5	128.9	136.2	138.6	114.7
Fresh vegetables.....	6§	343.3§	466.9§	263.2	150.4	164.9	166.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	221.9	221.9	132.4	89.8	102.9	101.8
All.....	20§	223.6§	258.1§	152.7	114.0	123.7	118.0
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—							
Breadstuffs.....	10	260.5	272.9	177.0	144.8	148.5	125.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	151.7	151.7	131.6	121.9	118.9	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	230.0	231.3	166.3	153.3	114.5	114.9
Condiments.....	5	159.0	183.6	147.3	131.8	150.6	102.5
All.....	25	221.4	225.7	161.2	140.6	136.0	115.4
VI.—TEXTILES—							
Woolens.....	5	355.1	348.4	223.6	196.4	147.3	137.8
Cottons.....	4	225.9	235.3	169.9	127.6	127.7	147.2
Silks.....	3	128.2	128.2	112.8	85.9	95.1	93.4
Jutes.....	2	467.9	467.9	316.8	246.4	239.4	231.7
Flax products.....	4	289.7	289.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	168.7	159.8	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	274.8	274.1	197.4	156.8	135.0	134.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—							
Hides and Tallow.....	4	326.1	328.8	290.0	207.4	202.9	187.1
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	208.6	174.3	155.0	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	229.0	228.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	268.8	269.7	235.4	183.1	172.6	165.6
VIII.—METAL AND IMPLEMENTS—							
Iron and Steel.....	11	286.7	286.7	153.1	109.4	100.6	102.6
Other metals.....	12	262.4	269.7	228.8	206.1	142.9	123.8
Implements.....	10	199.8	200.7	139.1	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	251.5	254.5	176.4	145.7	118.5	111.6
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—							
Fuel.....	6	280.4	269.8	154.9	119.5	120.5	134.6
Lighting.....	4	114.0	109.9	88.2	90.0	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	213.8	205.8	128.2	107.7	109.3	117.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
Lumber.....	14	221.3	221.3	182.9	174.1	180.6	185.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	214.5	216.1	160.8	118.9	110.5	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	260.0	259.6	199.7	160.6	140.6	144.3
All.....	48	229.7	230.3	178.6	147.2	139.7	143.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—							
Furniture.....	6	207.3	188.0	170.3	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and Glassware.....	4	237.5	237.5	198.1	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	76.1	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	198.5	198.5	132.4	125.5	123.4	117.8
All.....	16	205.6	198.4	163.0	138.7	131.6	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	268.6	262.8	251.9	207.8	133.7	113.4
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—							
Raw furs.....	4	388.4	388.4	292.3	153.1	208.6	278.7
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	175.5	175.5	141.3	136.3	138.3	136.4
Sundries.....	7	196.3	196.5	142.5	116.0	109.1	113.3
All.....	17	234.2	234.2	177.3	131.9	142.8	160.4
All commodities.....	266†	243.2	245.0	183.4	150.3	141.3	134.4

*Preliminary figures. †Five commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Revised.
§Number of commodities varies from month to month.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour declined \$1.40 per barrel in sympathy with the wheat market. First spring wheat patents in small lots were down to \$11.70 at Toronto. Oatmeal was easier, but tapioca was up to 14c-15c per pound. Sugar was lower, but molasses and maple sugar advanced. Glucose was easier, but honey rose. Baking soda also advanced.

TEXTILES.—Wool continued high and a line of underwear advanced \$2.50 per dozen. Raw cotton was down to 21½c per pound. Japan silk was also lower at \$5.95 per pound. Oilcloth advanced.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Horse hides eased off 50c per skin.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron and steel markets were comparatively steady. In other metals there were decreases in antimony, brass, lead, and tin. Silver, however, advanced considerably and was above \$1.00 per ounce at New York. Soldering coppers declined, but bench wood screws advanced.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal, bituminous coal, coke, and calcium carbide advanced.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—In lumber there was a good demand from the United States, but not much demand for building operations in Canada. It was reported that shingles were becoming scarce. Stocks of lumber in Ontario were reported to be scarce. Lead pipe and copper wire declined. Linseed oil was lower but turpentine advanced.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Wooden furniture was about five per cent higher and lines containing plate glass rose about ten per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Brimstone, caustic soda, and soda ash advanced.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Raw rubber was 1c per pound lower. Ground wood pulp was higher, but sulphite pulp was easier.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying table gives the latest available statistics as to wholesale and retail prices in other countries.

In the United Kingdom retail prices of the principal articles of food were reported in the *British Labour Gazette* higher on September 1 than the month before by about two per cent. The increase was mainly due to rises in butter, bacon, fish, and eggs. Butter was up about 3d. per pound. Potatoes were eight per cent lower and there was a slight decrease in cheese. Later in the month orders of the Food Controller reducing prices came into force. In wholesale prices there was a slight advance at the end of August, as shown by the index numbers of the *Economist*, so that prices were slightly higher than at the end of June. The chief advance appeared in miscellaneous foods, sugar, tea, etc., which had fallen in July. Cotton was lower and copper declined.

In the United States, the index number of wholesale prices published in *Dun's Review* was slightly lower at the 1st of September than a month before, but higher than in July or any previous month. Breadstuffs showed a substantial decline offsetting many of the increases. Textiles showed considerable advances. In the index number published by *Bradstreet's* prices were slightly higher than in August, heavy buying by the Government being reported as an important factor. Increases appeared in nearly all the groups.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910....	\$6.95			991				113			82
1912....	7.34		1140	1017			100	119	103		86
1913....	7.34		1106	1037				114	114		88
1914....	7.73		1155	1098				116	115		90
1915....	7.86		1428	1201				142	135		89
1916....	8.79							167			112
1914											
Jan....	7.73		1099				95.7		112		91
April....	7.50		1162				96.2	113c	111		85
July....	7.42	100	1164	1070	100	100	94.3		113	100	90
Oct....	7.99	112	1156	1096	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	115	103	93
1915											
Jan....	7.96	118	1240	1190	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	123	113*	91
April....	7.79	124	1318	1212	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	128	121*	87
July....	7.80	132½	1522	1200	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	135	124*	88
Oct....	7.81	140	1551	1202	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	140	123*	90
1916											
Jan....	8.28	145	1504	1236		188.5	125.1	153	159	130*	94
April....	8.34	149	1520	1258	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	175	134*	96
July....	8.45	161	1516	1276		217.6	124.6	170	199d	142*	97
Oct....	9.30	168	1454	1289		209.4	124.2	179	206d	152*	106
1917											
Jan....	10.27	187	1453	1359	271.7		136.0	186		160	112
Feb....	10.46	189	1462	1346			145.6	187		166	117
March....	10.70	192	1462	1346			151.5	191	230d	170	117
April....	10.77	194	1473	1357			154.6	192	240d	175	127
May....	11.82	198	1473	1367	288.3		157.7	203	257d	175	133
June....	11.89	202		1365			162.1	203		175	
July....	11.62	204		1357							
August....	11.68	202									
Sept....	11.65	206									

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

d. Basis changed; calculated to previous basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

Number of commodities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES					AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	294	256	96	200	225		92 92
1890....	110.3	102.2	72	66	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895....	95.6	87.6	62	57	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900....	108.2	110.5	75	65	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c	894
1905....	113.8	103.2	72	69	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910....	124.2	113.2	78	81	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1912....	134.4	123.4	85	82	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913....	135.5	122.3	85	81	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914....	136.1	120.8	86	80	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915....	148.7	150.6	108	81	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562	1604
1916....	182.0	196.3	137	100	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873	1504
1914										
Jan....	136.5	119.0	83.5	81	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April....	136.7	117.5	82.3	80	141.120	8.7562	110.791	57.7	1389	1113
July....	134.6	116.6	82.4	80	144.879	8.6566	110.708	58.9	1378	1185
Oct....	138.7	124.2	89.8	80	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303	1229
1915										
Jan....	138.9	136.5	96.4	80	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162 1387*
April....	146.4	151.2	105.9	81	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362 1660*
July....	150.2	149.1	106.4	82	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640 1822*
Oct....	152.4	153.2	110.0	82	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494 1544*
1916										
Jan....	172.0	174.5	123.6	89	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300 1502*
April....	179.1	190.5	134.2	94	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297 1493*
July....	178.8	191.1	130.5	97	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1331 1505*
Oct....	187.2	208.7	141.5	108	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.1	1920	1330 1514*
1917										
Jan....	208.1	225.1	159.3	122	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	1330
Feb....	217.3	230.5	164.0	126	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064	1330
March....	220.6	240.9	169.0	130	239.00	14.1360	186.244	96.4	2061	1344
April....	228.7	244.5	173.0	139	262.50	14.5769	190.012	109.2	2049	1361
May....	240.0	246.0	175.0	147	288.16	15.1203	208.435	118.5	2089	
June....	242.7	256.6	181.2	150	276.53	15.4680	211.585	114.2	2080	
July....	242.6	254.4	176.9		265.20	16.0680	211.950	116.4		
Aug....	245.0	257.2	175.7		267.59	16.3985	218.779	117.7		
Sept....	243.2	256.1	176.8		276.80	16.6441	215.010	119.2		

a. July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1900. *Quarter beginning that month.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Report of Proceedings of the Thirty-Third Convention, held in Ottawa, September Seventeenth to Twenty-Second

THE thirty-third convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convened in Ottawa on Sept. 17, the convention continuing until the twenty-second. The Congress met previously in Ottawa in 1900. The opening proceedings of the 1917 convention were preceded by a parade of the delegates through some of the principal streets to St. Patrick's Hall, where the convention was held. Mr. John Cameron, president of the Allied Trades and Labour Association, presided at the opening ceremonies and extended the welcome on behalf of organized labour. The civic welcome was offered by His Worship Mayor Harold Fisher. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden; Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour; Mr. Emanuel Koveleski, Rochester, N.Y., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour; J. Winstone, J.P., county councillor, Pontnewynydd, Mon., South Wales, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, also contributed to the opening proceedings. The president of the Congress, Mr. James C. Watters, replied to the several addresses.

The report of the Credential Committee, which was adopted, showed that credentials had been received from 291 delegates, the representation being divided as follows: Twenty-five delegates representing as many international organizations, 41 representing 21 trades and labour councils, two representing two provincial federations of labour, 220 representing the same number of local unions and three fraternal delegates.

Reports Presented

The following is a synopsis of the reports presented by the Executive Council, parliamentary representative and the provincial executives, federations of la-

bour, fraternal delegate and immigration representative:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council reported on its activities during the past year, which included interviews with the Dominion Government, and was classified under subjects. The first three sections dealt with the interviews with the Dominion Government on the questions of the high cost of living, military and industrial conscription, the rights of citizens of alien birth, registration for national service, the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the enactment of an eight-hour law, increased salaries for civil servants, and a number of other questions referred to the Council by the 1916 convention.

The fourth section gave the pronouncement of organized labour in Canada on war problems as evolved at a conference of international union representatives held in Ottawa in June, 1917. The remaining sections were briefly as follows:

(5) Conference with Premier Sir Robert Borden on his declaration in favour of selective conscription.

(6) Reaffirming the attitude of labour on the war, and declaring in favour of an international congress at the time and place to be indicated by the international diplomats when peace terms are being arranged.

(7) Reaffirming the opposition of the Congress to conscription, but stating that it was not deemed right, patriotic or in the interests of the Dominion or of the labour classes to do anything to prevent the obtaining of all the results anticipated from the enforcement of the law.

(8) On the question of the high cost of living, the Council hoped the food controller would bring immediate relief to the public.

(9) The Council strongly recommended the formation of an independent labour party on the same lines as the British labour party.

(10) Owing to the unfavourable conditions it was recommended that the purchase of property for headquarters be left in the hands of the Council.

(11) The appointment, by the Government, of a committee on industrial relations had not been urged owing to the abnormal industrial conditions, and the Council asked that they be given discretionary powers in the matter.

(12) On the question of assisting the Vancouver Labour Temple Company, the Council had been unable to render the financial assistance necessary.

(13) Application had been made to the Dominion Government to secure an amendment to the Criminal Code so as to prevent the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes.

(14) Under the head of Workmen's Compensation, the Council recommended that the Dominion Government be asked to place their employees under the protection of the various workmen's compensation acts in the provinces where these employees reside.

(15) The Council was opposed to the War Times Election Act, as being subversive of the ideals of democracy to which the workers of the country are committed.

(16) The Council regarded the bill providing for the expropriation of the assets of the Canadian Northern Railway Company as a recognition of the principle of the state ownership and operation of railways, but regretted that the Government conditions of expropriation did not command their endorsement.

(17) The Council regarded the present rate of soldiers' pensions and allowances as not adequate, and asked that a special committee be appointed to deal with the matter.

(18) Reference was made to the situation in the coal fields of Nova Scotia where a new provincial organization of miners had been formed, and it was recommended that the Congress aid the new body in building up an effective organization.

(19) In reference to conferences of labour representatives of the allied powers, it was recommended that the secretary of the British Trades Union Congress be communicated with, suggesting the advisability of representatives of the British colonies being invited to such conferences in the United Kingdom.

(20) Regarding the control of food supplies and fixing of prices, the Council referred to the representations which had been made to the Government, and the appointment of food and fuel controllers, but regretted that the action of the Government had not resulted in the reduction of the prices of food.

(21) The Council reported that the insistence of organized labour that Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, be asked to resign owing to his indifference to the claims that union wages and conditions be recognized in munition plants, has resulted in a change for the better, both as to the attitude of the Board toward officials of organized labour and in wages and regulations.

(22) The Council reiterated the demand for mothers' pensions and old age pensions, and believed the Government should give effect to the demand at the earliest possible moment.

REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE.

President James C. Watters, who is also the parliamentary representative, issued a report showing the various matters which had engaged his attention during the time since the close of the 1916 convention. These included the securing of increased wages for certain workers and interviews with members of the Government on the following subjects: (1) War Widows; (2) Abolition

of Election Deposit, and Extension of Time for Voting; (3) Internment of Aliens; (4) Miners' Strike in District 18; (5) Strike of Pottery Workers. The appointment by the Government of President Watters to attend the International Labour Conference in Washington is recorded and reference is made to the matters of interest to organized labour which were before the last session of Parliament and included (1) National Government; (2) Government Charge of Flour Mills; (3) Extension of the Term of Parliament; (4) The Military Service Act; (5) Amendment to the Criminal Code (peaceful picketing); (6) Amendment to Chinese Immigration Act; (7) Technical Education; (8) Consolidated Railway Act; (9) The Income Tax; (10) The War-Time Election Act.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Reports submitted by the executive committees of the various provinces were in effect as follows:

Ontario. — The committee reported having waited on the Provincial Government and submitting for consideration the twenty resolutions which had been referred to them by the 1916 convention.

Quebec. — The various resolutions which had been referred to the committee had been submitted to the Government. The Government had enacted a law protecting the wages of workers by giving preference to their claims. On the twenty-fifth of July a statement in regard to a demand for a special commission to report on a modern workmen's compensation law was presented to the provincial Minister of Public Works and Labour.

Manitoba. — The work of organizing the workers had made much progress. Some strikes had occurred, but had been terminated by injunctions issued on application by the courts. The committee claimed that this was a serious menace to organized labour, and urged that steps be taken to secure relief through an amendment to the criminal code permit-

ting peaceful picketting. The Shops Regulation Act was amended to include wholesale establishments and messenger services, and other improvements secured. The law was amended providing for the payment of wages of workmen in currency instead of cheques. The Factories Act was improved by revoking the power of inspectors to give overtime permission over 54 hours per week for persons under 17 years of age. The School Attendance Act was amended to prevent the granting of permits to children of 10 and 12 years of age to go to work for a stated period because the wages they could earn were absolutely essential for the home. The committee suggested that the present was a favourable opportunity to seek to establish some moderate minimum wage below which it shall be unlawful to employ girls. The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council has suggested that \$10 per week should be the minimum in that province. Much success had been achieved in efforts to secure labour representation in the municipal council of Winnipeg, six candidates having been elected. An attempt had been made to disband the Municipal Firemen's Union, but the effort was frustrated; the firemen had secured one day off after three days' duty, but the aim is to secure the two-platoon system. The central bodies of Winnipeg and Transcona had formed an anti-registration committee, which had carried on an effective propaganda. As soon as selective conscription was proposed an anti-conscription league was formed and an emphatic endorsement was made on the position of the Congress on the question. Opponents of conscription had been prevented from speaking in public, and Congress was asked to formulate an appeal to the people and the Government for the preservation of free speech and lawful assembly.

Saskatchewan. — On January 2, 1917, the committee had an interview with the Provincial Government and submitted the various matters on which they desired legislation. In response to their request a compulsory state accident in-

insurance and compensation law had been passed, but there are many unsatisfactory features in the Act, and these have been brought to the attention of the Government, and further protection is awaited. To the demand for the abolition of private employment agencies nothing was done, but the Government, during seeding and harvest operations, established free temporary employment offices, which has reduced the number of private agencies. To the request for the licensing of all plumbers, powers were granted within the Cities Act and in the rural districts permits must be secured. The Government had reduced the rental qualifications for the householder's vote from one hundred to ninety dollars, and included in it the vote for husband and wife. Representation on all elective and appointive bodies within the province to men and women on equal basis had been acceded to. An amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act had been secured extending the time for claims being filed and actions commenced. A law had been enacted establishing juvenile courts, probation officers, etc. The Government had appointed the entire executive committee in their respective cities on the Saskatchewan Returned Soldiers' Commission, with two on the provincial executive of the commission. Reference was made to the work of organization in the province, and particular attention is called to the formation of the Order of Grain Buyers of Canada, which has been granted a charter by the Congress. Labour aldermen had been elected in both Regina and Moosejaw. Reference was made to the work of the Saskatchewan Returned Soldiers' Employment Commission, and statistics given of the vocational training courses.

Nova Scotia.—The committee reported on the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which provided for the extension of the Act to industries not formerly included. Efforts had been made by the Trades and Labour Council of Halifax to secure cheaper fares on the street railway, but the company had not agreed to the new rates. Employment

had been steady, and although the unions had lost many members, through enlistment for military service, much progress had been made.

REPORTS FROM PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS.

The Alberta Federation submitted a report of its activities during the year, the report stating that some favourable legislation had been secured, (1) an act for the protection of persons employed in factories, shops and office buildings, (2) an hospital act applying to rural districts, (3) two acts dealing with rural credits, (4) an act governing electrical construction, (5) an amendment to the Towns and Village Act, (6) an addition to the school ordinance. The election of the vice-president of the Federation, Mr. Alex. Ross, to the Legislature is recorded, as is also the protest against the conscription of man-power until the wealth of the country has been first conscripted. Reference was made to conditions generally and the strike of the coal miners in District No. 18. The importance of maintaining efficient organizations of the workers was urged, and the Federation was reported to have 68 local unions in affiliation.

The British Columbia Federation reported on matters with which it had been concerned, the report stating the Federation had succeeded in getting established a department of labour with a responsible minister, and had also secured the opening of company towns, as well as a semi-monthly pay day in certain industries and proportional representation in municipal elections. Many other demands for legislation had been made, but had not been enacted by the Legislature. The revival in a number of industries had created activity in the organization of the workers, many increases in wages had been secured, all of which had naturally improved the position of the Federation. On the question of conscription it was reported that a vote was being taken to secure power for the executive to call a general strike in the event of conscription being made effective

The New Brunswick Federation, at the convention of May 14-15, had prepared a bill of requests to present to the Provincial Government. A demand for amendments to the Compensation Act was acceded to with the exception of the minimum payment clause. It is the intention of the Government to appoint a permanent commission, with the idea of securing actual information for an up-to-date compensation act for next session. The Government also proposes to establish a department of health which will have charge of regulations governing plumbers and barber shops. An order-in-council had been passed to provide protection of workmen's wages, and provision made to appoint working people on public boards appointed by the Government. Brief reference was made to the strike in St. John, in which some members of the Plumbers' Union had been charged with criminal offences, but whose trials at the time the report was prepared had not taken place.

REPORTS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

The report of Mr. Thomas A. Stevenson, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, gave a summary of the proceedings of the convention held in Baltimore, Md., from November 13 to 25, 1916, and dealt with the matters of more importance to the organized workers of Canada.

No report was received from Mr. David Rees, fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, he having not returned at the time of the holding of the convention.

MEMORANDUM ON MIGRATION.

The report also contained a memorandum on Migration which had been submitted to the Dominion Royal Commission, by Mr. W. R. Trotter, on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress, which also included the evidence which had been submitted by Mr. Trotter to the Commission when it met in Vancouver, B.C., September 25, 1916.

Conscription

The Committee on Officers' Reports submitted, at Wednesday morning's session, first for consideration, the question of conscription. At an earlier session the question was asked as to whether or not the Defense of the Realm Act would prohibit the discussion of the various resolutions and what protection the Congress would give anyone who transgressed the law.

The president replied that he did not know of any protection the Congress could give.

One delegate suggested that the convention might be moved to Hull, Que., where there was more freedom of speech.

A motion was made that the Congress assume the authority to defend all delegates who may be interfered with in the expression of their opinions. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the executive interview the Minister of Justice and get an opinion as to how far criticism could be directed against recent legislation, including the Defense of the Realm Act. Both the motion and the amendment were laid on the table.

The resolutions on conscription were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports and the action thereon was as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—By Calgary Lodge No. 357, I. A. of Machinists: That we are unalterably opposed to conscription of men, for military or industrial purposes; unless prior to or simultaneously with such conscription, the wealth of the country is also conscripted, such wealth conscription to include all natural resources, such as all lands, mines, forests and fisheries, all transportation systems as railroads and steamship lines, all industrial organizations dealing more particularly with the necessities of the people.—Covered by report of Executive Council and Convention Committee.

Resolution No. 15.—By Transcona Trades and Labour Council: Resolved, that in the event of the Dominion Government enforcing the conscription of man-power without the conscription of wealth and wealth production, and the nationalisation of all industries herein before described, this Council strongly urges that the delegates in convention assembled, formulate plans for a general strike

of organized labour from the Atlantic to the Pacific; strike to continue until such time as the Dominion Government does conscript the wealth and nationalise the industries, this being a national necessity more than conscription of man-power is a military necessity.—Covered by report of Executive Council and Convention Committee.

Resolution No. 39.—By West Edmonton Lodge No. 559, Int. Ass'n. Machinists: We the members of Lodge No. 559, International Association of Machinists do strongly protest against the action of the Government at Ottawa in having ignored organized labour by not taking it into its confidence before passing such legislation as the Conscription Bill; therefore, be it resolved that we the delegates at this Congress protest against the enforcement of said Bill, without consulting organized labour.—Covered by report of Council and Convention Committee.

Resolution No. 50.—By Transcona Lodge No. 484, Int. Ass'n. Machinists: Whereas the Government of the Dominion of Canada has introduced a bill for the conscription of man power of Canada, and whereas the Government has not made any effort to find out the views of the people by consulting with the leaders of organized labour as promised by the Premier, and whereas their appears to be a diversity of opinion amongst the rank and file of organized labour as to the necessity or expediency of such a measure, therefore be it resolved; that this Lodge No. 484, I. U. of Machinists desire the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain a referendum vote of all labour organizations affiliated with it on the following question:

In the event of the conscription measure of the Dominion Government becoming law, without being accompanied by a measure providing for the adequate conscription of wealth, are you prepared to take part in a Dominion-wide strike, having for its aim and object the conscription and utilization for national purpose of the wealth of the country? And be it further resolved; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The committee recommended the following substitute for resolution No. 50, and it was adopted: "Your committee recommend that the Executive Council of the Congress get in touch with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour to co-operate with them in any efforts toward the conscription of wealth in Canada and the U.S.A."

Resolution No. 56.—By Edmonton Lodge No. 279, Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders: We are opposed to the present form of conscription, unless wealth and national resources are included, also that all railroads be nationalised, and that all vacant land owned by large corporations be opened up for cultivation.—Covered by Resolution 50.

Resolution No. 57.—By Edmonton Lodge No. 279, Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders: As industrial conscription is detrimental to organized labour, resolved that action be taken to have a law passed against same.—Covered by report of Convention Committee.

A communication was sent in by Lansdowne Lodge, No. 438, International Association of Machinists, of Toronto, Ont., informing the Congress that by an overwhelming majority the lodge went on record on June 14, 1917, favouring a general strike of organized labour in the event of conscription being enforced. This was also covered by the report of the Executive Committee.

Both of the following resolutions were reported upon favourably by the committee and adopted:

Resolution No. 27.—By the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association: that, Whereas, the Dominion Government has enacted a Military Service Act; and, whereas, under the terms of this act man-power alone is to be conscripted for the service of the State and no provisions are made for the conscription of wealth; therefore, be it resolved, that this Allied Trades and Labour Association request the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at its forthcoming convention, to immediately urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of conscripting all sources of wealth in Canada, including the Mines, Forest Reserves, Railways, and all industries that are directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture of war supplies.

Resolution No. 37.—By Tom Moore, Niagara Falls Local No. 713, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Whereas, in all other parts of the British Empire, and in the United States, organized labour has been taken into confidence and conference, upon matter affecting its material well being during the war, and whereas the Canadian Government, and the Imperial Munitions Board in this Country have persistently refused the offered co-operation of labour representatives, and the officers of this Congress, thus giving legitimate grounds for labour unrest, and grave suspicious, that the winning of the war is not the paramount issue with the present governing classes;

therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress demands representation upon all commissions and committees formed for the carrying on of the war, and also all tribunals for the carrying out of the Military Service Act.

The report of the Executive Council on conscription was as follows: "In 1915 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at the annual convention held in Vancouver, declared an unqualified opposition to conscription as a method of military enlistment. Last year, at Toronto, the same resolution was re-affirmed in all its emphasis. Since then the question of conscription for Canada has agitated the public mind to an unprecedented degree. Sections of the press and numerous public bodies have argued strongly in favour of the adoption in Canada, at this juncture, of that method of securing men to fill the ranks of the Canadian Forces for overseas service. In fact, within the past few months, the issue has been before Parliament, and a most drastic measure, in that connection, has been debated and carried through the Commons and Senate. That measure is now law and, as such, contains provisions that impose heavy penalties upon all and sundry who make use of any form of opposition to the principle that might frustrate the carrying into effect of the Act now in existence. While the Congress cannot stultify itself to the degree of either withdrawing or contradicting this year its firm and carefully thought out views on the question of conscription, as embodied in the resolutions of 1915 and 1916, still, under our representative form of Government, it is not deemed either right, patriotic or in the interests of the Dominion or of the labour classes, to say or do aught that might prevent the powers that be from obtaining all the results that they anticipate from the enforcement of such law."

The committee recommended the following as a substitute for the latter part of the Executive Council's report, and moved the adoption of the declaration as amended: "still under our present form of Government, we do not deem it right, patriotic, or in the interests of the labour

movement or the Dominion of Canada, to say or do anything that might prevent the Government of Canada from obtaining the result they anticipate in the raising of reinforcements for the C. E. Forces by the enforcement of the law. This Congress is emphatically opposed to any development in the enforcement of this legislation which will make for industrial conscription, or the interference with the trade union movement, in the taking care of the interests of the organized workers of this Dominion."

Shortly after the discussion had commenced it was moved that the questions of a general strike and of conscription be taken separately for the purpose of taking a vote. This proposition was defeated.

On the resumption of the debate on Thursday morning, Delegate Farmilo, of Edmonton, seconded by Delegate Alex. Ross, M.P.P., of Calgary, Alta., moved the following amendment to the report of the committee:

"That all words after 'existence' in the thirteenth line of the section of the Executive Council's report be deleted and the following substituted: "This Congress cannot stultify itself to the degree of either withdrawing or contradicting this year its firm and carefully thought out views on the question of conscription as embodied in the resolutions of 1915 and 1916; neither has the Government, by its actions, justified us in recommending a willing submission to the Military Service Act, particularly in view of the fact that up to the present it has not regarded the conscription of wealth as being equally as important as the conscription of man power in the successful prosecution of the war. We would also point out that no guarantees have been given that the enforcement of man power will not be used for the conscription of men for industrial purposes. With such fatal omissions this Congress regrets that it cannot unreservedly recommend to the wage workers of the Dominion of Canada that the law be observed, but on the other hand would recommend that every effort be made to

force the complete conscription of wealth as an essential part of conscription for war purposes, and that pending the conscription of wealth no support be given to the principle of conscripting men for war purposes."

Subsequently an amendment to the amendment was proposed by Delegate Narcisse Arcand, Montreal, Que., seconded by Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, Que., as follows: "We recognize that laws passed by a duly elected Government must be observed, or democracy would become anarchy, and yet we see no cause to either contradict or withdraw the carefully thought out views on conscription, as embodied in the resolutions of the 1915 and 1916 conventions of the Congress. We therefore recommend that the present Government be petitioned to withhold application of the Military Service Act until after the election of a new Parliament, and we recommend to all affiliated bodies that they use all their efforts to obtain a pledge from their candidates for Parliament that if elected they will immediately vote for the repeal of this measure."

After a protracted debate, in which some 43 delegates had taken part, it was moved by Delegate Cassidy, of Montreal, as a substitute that after the word "existence" in the committee's report the following words be added: "and this Congress will at once demand of the Government the immediate repeal of the conscription law."

After further discussion it was proposed by Delegate Bruce, of Toronto, Ont., as a substitute for the whole, that the report of the Executive Council be accepted as far as the word "existence" with the following addition: "that this Congress work and urge for the immediate repeal of the conscription law." Objection was taken to the substitute, but objection was overruled. Delegate Cassidy withdrew his substitute in favour of the one prepared later.

The debate continuing till late in the afternoon, it was proposed that a vote be taken, and if repeal was to be asked for that the delegates proceed in a body

to the House of Commons and demand action before Parliament was prorogued. The vote, however, was not reached, and the question was debated by many more delegates at the Thursday evening session, the previous question having to be called to get a vote on Delegate Bruce's substitute, which was defeated by a vote of 142 to 100. Delegate Arcand's amendment to the amendment was defeated by a large vote, only 45 voting in favour. On Delegate Farmilo's amendment the vote was 101 in favor to 111 against. The report of the committee was adopted by 136 to 106, and the report of the Executive Council as amended was approved by 154 to 53. A straight vote was then taken to get the feeling of the convention on conscription, all but 20 delegates rising in opposition.

(The attitude of the Congress in 1915-1916 on conscription is contained in the following extract of the Executive Council's report in 1915, and adopted by the convention and reaffirmed in 1916: "... This convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada registers its unchangeable opposition to all that savours of conscription either here or within the Empire.")

Delegates for Stockholm

The Committee on Officers' Reports commended the work of the Executive Council during the year. On the subject "The War," the committee recommended: "We are of the opinion that the time has come for a clear-cut pronouncement of the recent purposes for which the war is being waged and the exact terms on which peace can be established. Inasmuch as the British Trades Union Congress, with its powerful backing, is taking steps to obtain this, your committee recommends that the convention elect three delegates to attend the conference which is to be arranged by the British Congress for consultation purposes, and to which labour representatives will be invited, as reported by the British fraternal delegate to this convention. Three delegates were suggested so that should the invitation

specify more than one the others would be ready to respond. The recommendation of the committee was adopted and the following were elected as delegates: President Jas. C. Watters, Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper and Vice-President James Simpson.

Independent Labour Party

The Committee on Officers' Reports concurred in the recommendation of the Executive Council in regard to the formation of an Independent Labour Party. The Executive, after reviewing the situation, made the following recommendation: We, therefore, strongly recommend the organization of an Independent Labour Party for Canada upon the same lines as the British Labour Party has been organized and giving recognition to organizations having similar objects as those affiliated with the British Labour Party. With a view to giving effect to this recommendation we would strongly urge that all working class political organizations in each province call a conference of the respective organizations entitled to partnership in such a Labour Party and proceed to co-operate for political action.

The committee proposed that the incoming Executive Council take the initiative steps to have the suggested meetings called. After some discussion the concurrence was given, only six delegates opposing.

Several resolutions touching matters contained in the officers' reports were submitted to the committee, but the adoption of the committee's recommendation precluded any action being necessary on some of them. Such resolutions in which the committee did not concur and which recommendation was adopted by the convention are not included in this report.

The committee recommended concurrence in two resolutions endorsing the attitude of organized labour in the Province of Quebec in its efforts to have the Provincial Government appoint a commission to study the question of workmen's compensation with the view

of having a new act adopted. This was approved by the convention.

The Congress also approved of the two following resolutions, which were favourably reported upon by the committee:

"That this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is strongly of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to regulate the prices of food commodities in the interests of the consumer, and that the Executive is hereby instructed to place this resolution before the proper authorities at the earliest possible date."

"That we the delegates to this Congress strongly urge the Government to enact and enforce at once such legislation as will eliminate all speculating in the necessities of life."

Two resolutions having for their object the enactment of an eight-hour day were submitted and favourably acted upon. The resolutions were as follows:

"That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be asked to petition the Government, to enact legislation in the immediate future, making an 8-hour working day compulsory for all men and women employed in, or on, public works, such as railroads, mills, mines, and factories, etc.;

"Whereas, at the last Congress, held in Toronto, a resolution was adopted, urging the Dominion Government to adopt an eight hour day policy, in all industries, and whereas, the said Government has neglected to do so, in the interests of humanity, be it resolved that the matter as aforesaid be vigorously pressed upon the Government again, demanding at least that an act shall be placed upon the Statute books, by which all industries would automatically revert to an eight-hour day, the date to coincide with the date of the signing of peace treaties; and further, that all Provincial Executive Committees be requested to act vigorously with the same end in view."

On the motion to adopt this portion of the committee's report, complaint was made that sufficient time was not granted to present the demands of the Congress to the Dominion Parliament, and it was suggested that if only one hour was allowed, that the Executive Council refuse to appear. This proposal was not entertained, and the matter was allowed to drop.

The committee recommended concurrence in the reports of the provincial executives, federation of labour and fraternal delegate, which was adopted.

The committee commended the work of Mr. W. R. Trotter as immigration representative, and recommended his appointment to the proposed central migration board, the establishment of which had been recommended by the Dominions' Royal Commission. This was approved by the convention.

Pensions

At the opening session a committee on Pensions was appointed. Subsequently a resolution was adopted empowering the committee to report on soldiers' pay, separation allowance, patriotic fund payments, and demobilization. A number of resolutions bearing upon the subjects referred to the committee had been considered and instead of reporting on them the committee submitted a general report as follows:

Soldiers' Pay.—As the organized workers, through their united efforts, have had the opportunity of taking action to increase their wages to meet the ever increasing cost of living, which the soldier, because of military discipline, has been denied, we therefore consider that the privates' pay should be increased to \$2.00 per day, with a proportionate increase for the non-commissioned officers, thus counterbalancing the decreased purchasing power of the dollar since 1914.

Separation allowance.—As the statistics of the Labour Department of the Federal Government shew an increase in the cost of living from \$14.164 per week in July, 1914, to \$18.374 in July, 1917, which increase is bearing heavily upon the dependents of soldiers along with others, and owing to the absence of the bread winner more responsibilities rest upon those left behind, thus calling for more generous treatment so as to relieve them from any financial worry, we recommend that the separation allowance be increased not less than 60 per cent. And as the pensions commission has recognized the rights of the common law wife and her children for consideration, we therefore further recommend that like provision be made in separation allowances.

On suggestion the committee recommended that the granting of allowances be extended to the dependents (so long as they remain residents of this country) of all men who are

or may be called to the colors of any of the Allied nations, who were previous to their enlistment citizens or permanent residents of Canada.

Patriotic Fund Payments.—The committee has had much evidence presented in connection with the maladministration of the Patriotic Fund. In this connection we would summarise under the following three headings:

(a) Discrimination in the distribution, and extremely obnoxious taint of charity in the administration of this fund.

(b) Unsatisfactory method of collection. Evidence of a general discrimination against employees for refusal to contribute further to this fund.

(c) General dissatisfaction owing to the inability of those charged with the administration of the fund to understand the necessities and struggles of the average soldier's family.

We believe that this fund was of service during the early period of the war, but as time passed and the calls increased in number the enthusiasm of the contributors seemed to wane, as evidenced by the increasing practice of Municipalities and Provinces collecting this fund by taxation, and if the public statements of men high up in the councils of the present Government, that the profiteers will refuse to contribute in the future because of the imposition of an income tax are to be believed, the burden upon the workers and taxpayers will increase in the future. We therefore recommend that this fund be entirely abolished, and a sufficient amount added to the increased separation allowance asked for to cover the deficiency caused by the stoppage of patriotic fund payments. We further recommend that the Government, upon assuming responsibility for the above payments, take over any unexpended balance of this fund. The committee had before it a recommendation from the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council recommending that the workers be requested to discontinue contributing to this fund December 1, 1917. The majority of the committee disagreed with this recommendation.

Pensions.—In a letter sent by the Secretary of the Pensions Board offer was made to furnish the committee with any desired information, which offer was accepted and much valuable data secured. The committee are pleased to express their appreciation of the spirit of co-operation shewn on this occasion.

The Committee carefully perused the existing regulations on the Pensions Board and draw your attention to the following clauses, which appear to them as needing alteration:

(12) Scale of pensions. This provides now for from \$480 for a private to \$2,700 for a Brigadier General, in case of 100 per cent disablement. We disagree entirely with any

distinction between ranks in the payment of pensions, and recommend that the sum of \$100 per month be paid to all men in the service suffering total disability, irrespective of rank. We reaffirm the decision arrived at by the Toronto convention with reference to pensions of reservists of allied nations.

(13) This clause deals with classifying disability into six sections. To intelligently deal with this would necessarily demand expert advice, but it does seem apparent that Class 6, providing for a gratuity of not exceeding \$100 for 20 per cent disablement is entirely inadequate, and a continuous pension for these disabilities would seem warranted.

(14 and 15) These clauses apply to additional payments for men totally disabled and unable to attend to their own wants, and payment for children. We are of the opinion that the sums mentioned are totally inadequate for present conditions and should be materially increased.

(20) Provides that no payment should be made to the dependents when death is due to the negligence of the man himself. We consider that this section should be made to read, "where death or disability is due to his intemperance or own improper conduct."

Demobilization.—We recommend that Demobilization Boards be appointed by the Government for districts along similar lines to the Military Exemption Boards, upon each of which shall be at least one representative of labour, who shall be acceptable to the organized movement of the district. The duties of these boards would be to advise as to necessary regulations, and assist in the administration of all matters pertaining to returning soldiers to civil life.

The attention of your committee was drawn to a suggested community plan about to be put into operation in Australia, and which we think would be worthy of investigation by our Government with a view to adoption in this country.

The committee's attention was also drawn to a plan providing for free registration of soldiers who desire to follow other occupations than agriculture, same to be filed by each Provincial Labour Branch. This industrial census would be of great assistance in determining local labour conditions, and would assist in the difficult task of rehabilitating the ex-soldier.

On motion it was decided to include the scheme proposed in 1915 for pre-

sentation to the Government. The report as adopted at that time was as follows:

"Your committee has spent much time considering conditions which will immediately follow the declaration of peace and the return to the open market of thousands of soldiers, munition workers and others. We therefore desire to submit a scheme which has for its object the primary one of finding productive employment for discharged soldiers and others; the secondary one of relieving crowded centres to the extent to which it is practicable, and the third, which is eminently desirable, in the shape of the settlement and development of some of our vacant lands.

"Your committee considers that the present system of homesteading is useless as a solution of unemployment difficulties. To avail himself of it the applicant must have sufficient to maintain himself, purchase implements, etc., and it in most cases further and finally handicapped by complete lack of agricultural knowledge or experience. Temporary sustenance, shelter and tuition must be provided.

"Your committee recommends that the Government should select such land as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of a scheme which will meet the abnormal conditions which confront the Dominion, which land should not be privately owned, and that the Federal Government be requested to offer as an option to discharge from the army, further enlistment for a period of five years, of such men as would be willing to undertake agricultural work under the direction of qualified experts from experimental farms and agricultural colleges. That such men should receive the regular army pay and allowances, with rations, on same basis. Suitable accommodation to be provided, with quarters for married men with families.

"After such period of enlistment has expired the men who have thus served should have the option of settlement upon suitably sized allotments of the land so improved, the same to be held on leasehold terms from the Dominion Government."

All the clauses of the report were adopted without much debate, except the one relating to the Patriotic Fund, to which an amendment was moved asking for a discontinuance of contributions to the fund after December 31, 1917. While criticism was found with the administration, there were many delegates who defended the fund, and finally the report of the committee was adopted.

It was decided that a sufficient number of copies of the report of the Committee on Pensions, to include other matters on conscription and the Military Service Act, be printed for distribution among the soldiers, the distribution to be left to the Executive Council.

Report of the Committee on Immigration

The Immigration Representative, Mr. W. R. Trotter, reported on some of the findings of the Dominions' Royal Commission and the Empire Settlement Committee, which bodies had recommended a central authority to deal with all matters relating to immigration. On the question of the Salvation Army scheme to bring "war widows" to this country, the recommendation is made that the Congress unite with other organizations that have protested against the scheme.

The committee to which this report was referred reported in part as follows:

It is with satisfaction that we note from the report upon Immigration that the principle of central control of migration within the Empire is at last an accepted fact, embodied in the recommendation of the Empire Settlement Committee. This principle has been endorsed for several years and was laid before the Dominions' Royal Commission when they visited Canada. As it is evidently intended that this central authority which is to be established in Britain shall take full control of all emigration, even to the extent of licensing emigration societies and censoring of emigration literature and advertisements, and will also issue its own literature, your committee recommends that this Congress again endorse this principle of central control and supervision, and add the suggestion that as the workers of the Dominion are mainly concerned in such operations, and as workers only will be subjects of the attention of such authority, that they should have direct representation on the Central Administrative Board.

Your committee would recommend the hearty endorsement of that section of the

report urging protest to the "war widows" scheme of the Salvation Army.

Inasmuch as that section of the Dominion of Canada's immigration regulations which requires an immigrant to be in possession of \$25 in summer and \$50 in winter months, has been subject to considerable criticism, your committee strongly urges the retention of this feature of the regulations, which is there chiefly as a protection to the new arrival and not as a barrier but a necessity.

With the changes in control and methods which are now apparently intended, that feature of Canadian administration known as the bonusing of agents against which this Congress has persistently protested, will be rendered still more unnecessary, and we urge upon the Congress Executive to press for the abolition of this feature.

Your committee recommends that this convention reaffirm the stand taken by the Congress at the 1915 convention in the adoption of the clause reading thus: "Having regard to the increasing number of illiterate peoples from Southern and Eastern Europe who have of later years invaded both the United States and Canada, and believing that conditions in Europe will still further increase this most undesirable immigration, the Congress favours the introduction of a literacy test, so that all immigrants shall be required to read and write in some language or tongue."

In this connection your committee desires to point out that the necessity for this measure of protection is now more than ever apparent as the United States has adopted such a law, and unless the Dominion of Canada is prepared to meet any new European influx with a similar measure of protection, those who are not considered fit for entry, on account of illiteracy, to the United States, will be directed to Canada, and the Dominion of Canada will be saddled with an overwhelming number of just that class which a nation with twelve times the power of absorption considers unfit and undesirable.

Your committee therefore urges the reaffirmation of the principle of a literacy test for all immigrants and that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a Bill containing similar provisions in this respect to that adopted by the United States, and urge its acceptance as a Dominion measure.

Your committee has given serious consideration to the Asiatic immigration question, and wishes again to draw attention to the fact that so far as Chinese are concerned the head tax is no longer sufficient restriction or check upon this undesirable immigration. While this Congress has steadily accepted the principle that Asiatic races should be excluded from this country as undesirable competitors in the labour market, and for other reasons, and while your committee unanimously agrees to the principle of exclusion, they have to recommend to this convention to press for an immediate change in present immigration laws affecting this class of immigrants. The present head tax has proven to be a source of revenue carrying in itself an obstacle to exclusion measures, as will be seen when it is possible to collect in four years the enormous sum of \$9,795,000 from this source. Your committee recommends that the head tax on Chinese be abolished, and that substituted therefore there shall be a measure adopted which will permit the entry of the subjects of China and Japan and the natives of India upon a percentage of population basis of one Oriental for each thousand of the Dominion's population, exclusive of such Orientals as are already in the Dominion, and that where this percentage is already in excess of one per thousand that such immigration shall be forbidden until the population of the Dominion shall, on the same basis, warrant a further influx.

Further, that no Orientals of any of these nationalities shall be permitted to settle in the Province of British Columbia until the other provinces of the Dominion have received such immigrants in proportion to their provincial population.

One resolution referred to the committee protesting against immigration of coloured races was covered by the report. The whole report, after some opposition had been made to the section recommending a literary test for immigrants, was adopted.

Internal Affairs

The Committee on Constitution and Law dealt with a resolution asking that Congress use every legitimate means to establish, as early as possible, a legal working day of six hours. The committee recommended its adoption and asked that the Platform of Principles be amended accordingly. It was also recommended that the constitution be amended by providing that officers to be eligible for re-election be accredited delegates, and that Article VI, Sec. 4, be altered to provide that where officers have not been elected as delegates they shall be compensated at the rate of \$5 per day and expenses. The report of the committee was adopted.

It was decided that the Executive Council should secure some appropriate emblem to be presented to fraternal delegates and also to be worn by affiliated members.

Union Labels

The Committee on Union Labels reported concurrence in a resolution instructing the Executive Council to collect data in regard to concerns in Canada manufacturing wearing apparel bearing the union label, and that printed lists be forwarded to all affiliated bodies at least once a year. This was adopted, as was also a resolution urging support for the cigarmakers' label in an endeavour to stamp out the child labour employed in the manufacture of cigars. Support was recommended for the barbers, moving picture operators and hotel employees' union emblems, as well as for the label of the boot and shoe workers, garment workers, printers and textile workers. Attention was called to an advertisement of an alleged unfair tailoring company in the souvenir book,

and it was also recommended that in future the convention call sent out by the Executive Council should make known the fact that all delegates should have on at least three union-labelled articles of wearing apparel. The committee further recommended that the Congress pledge its support to any manufacturer of union label ready-made clothing; that there be a continual demand for custom made clothing, and that all delegates be instructed to recommend similar action to their respective local unions. It was recommended that the Executive Council be instructed to press for legislation protecting union emblems. Objection being made by the committee to the distribution in the convention hall of literature which did not bear the union label, it was recommended that all printed matter coming from trade union sources would be refused distribution if the label was not affixed. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, in submitting his report, referred to the activity which had been displayed in organization during the year, a number of new unions and two trades councils having been formed. The membership of the Congress was the largest in its history, numbering 81,687, an increase of 15,114, of which 13,000 was from international headquarters, and the remainder from local branches. The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers had affiliated all of the Canadian membership and the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees had re-affiliated. The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was not represented owing to ineligibility on account of suspension of charter by the American Federation of Labour, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League had withdrawn.

The financial statement was as follows:

Balance	\$ 2,757 69
Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies	13,961 11
Grant from American Federation of Labour for legislative purposes	500 00
Interest	323 76
Total receipts	17,542 56
Total expenditure	12,671 11
Balance	\$4,871 45

In addition there is \$10,000 in the reserve fund.

The Audit Committee reported having found the books correct and recommended an increase of \$10 per month to the stenographer. The report was adopted.

Appropriations

The Committee on Ways and Means, whose report was adopted, recommended the following disbursements: Expenses of fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour, \$300; to the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, \$550; assistant secretary, \$75; translator, \$25; messenger, \$25; guard, \$25; caretaker, \$25. Also that the hotel expenses of the fraternal delegates be paid.

Fraternal Greetings

At the Tuesday afternoon session the fraternal delegates delivered their messages. Mr. Emanuel Koveleski, of Rochester, N.Y., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in extending fraternal greetings, gave an account of the activities of the Federation, and reported that there has been a substantial increase in the membership during the past year. Organized labour in the United States had been successful in securing many beneficial laws for the wage-earners, and to secure these enactments he urged unity of the workers. Mr. Koveleski referred to the war and the part which organized labour of the United States was taking, and read the message which the international and national leaders had sent to the organ-

ized workers of the country. The services of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, had been enlisted by the Government, and he was now the chairman of the labour branch of the Council of National Defense. Efforts to reduce the standards of working conditions had been resisted by the workers, and the council had been of great assistance in this regard.

Mr. J. Winstone, J.P., county councillor, of Pontnewynydd, Mon., South Wales, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in bearing the greetings of his organization, numbering over 3,000,000 members, stated that one of the desires of the British workers was to promote unity and consolidation of the workers of the world. Mr. Winstone referred to the war and the great responsibility resting upon the labour men as leaders of men, and also to the great bravery which had been displayed by the men from all parts of the Empire. The securing of legislation in the interests of the coal miners of Wales and other enactments by the Government were referred to, and it was stated that the Federation of transport workers, railway workers and the miners was one of the most powerful in the world, and was able to use its influence effectively. The Welsh miners, with a prospective increase of 25 per cent, during the past three years, have increased their wages by 80 per cent; but the cost of living had advanced by nearly 100 per cent. Touching on the question of profiteers, Mr. Winstone stated that they had profiteers in England, and gave instances of what he considered excess profits. In regard to the Stockholm conference, the British Labour Party would eventually be represented and they wanted Canada to be represented also at the international movement for peace.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labour a resolution was adopted, asking the president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, to attend the 1917 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Mr. Gompers

being unable to carry out the will of the convention, sent the following message:

"Urgent matters vitally concerning the workers of this country prevent my attendance at the Canadian Congress. I regret to find myself unable to carry out the purpose of the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labour in recommending that course.

"Particularly do I regret my inability to greet personally the Canadian workers at this time when workers as well as all others of our two countries are drawn close together in the struggle for a common cause to defend democratic institutions and ideals against autocratic forces that seek to dominate the world relations.

"It is hoped that the deliberations of your Congress may hearten you for renewed efforts to establish and maintain the rights of humanity against despotism, industrial and political, national or international."

Mr. Calvin Lawrence, Dominion legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Mr. W. L. Best, Canadian legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Mr. L. L. Peltier, deputy president of the Order of Railway Conductors; and Mr. A. B. Lowe, past president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, extended fraternal greetings from their respective organizations.

Miss Alice M. Henry, of Chicago, Ill., fraternal delegate from the Women's National Trade Union League, at the Friday morning session, in tendering greetings, explained what the League was endeavouring to accomplish in protecting women and children, and that some success had been achieved. Miss Henry asked for support and suggested the forming of committees in all cities to work in favour of women, which plan would assist materially in furthering the cause of trade unionism. In response to this suggestion the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Executive Council of this Congress appoint a committee of men and women to work continuously upon the question of women in industry in Canada, with the view of co-operating with the National Women's Trade Union League in order to hasten the organization of the women workers, whose exploited condition is pitiful in the extreme, besides forming a continual menace to the existing standards of their brother wage-earners."

Allan Studholme, Labour M.P.P., of Hamilton, Ont., addressed the delegates at the Friday afternoon session, strongly urging independent political action by the wage-earners of the Dominion.

Miss Rose Henderson, police matron of the juvenile court of Montreal, in an address to the delegates, asked support for mothers' pensions, and strongly urged the workers to organize for political action.

Fraternal greetings were received from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; from the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; from the newly-formed Moncton Trades and Labour Council, and from the Ontario Labour Educational Association.

Miss Laura Hughes, of Toronto, Ont., also addressed the convention and supported the proposed Stockholm conference and the Russian peoples' movement which sought peace without annexations or indemnities, and urged the commencement of an organization in Canada for democracy.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late J. E. Williams, who was fraternal delegate last year from the British Trades Union Congress, the delegates stood in silence for one minute.

Objected to Deportation of an International Officer

A resolution was introduced, the preamble of which set forth that the fur workers of Montreal had been locked out by their employers and that the

employers were seeking to have deported their international president, Mr. A. W. Miller, who had been in Montreal looking after the interests of the employees. The resolution was as follows:

That this Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada hereby instructs the Executive Council to immediately take action as will defeat the purpose of such unscrupulous employers in their efforts to crush organized labour and be it further resolved, that this Convention condemns the action of the Immigration Officials of Montreal and brings this matter to the attention of the Honourable W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, and to Mr. W. D. Scott, Chief of Immigration; and be it still further resolved, that this Convention give its moral support to maintain the right of organization.

It was decided that a committee, together with Mr. Miller, interview the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Roche, in the matter. Mr. Miller reported subsequently that he had visited the Minister, and later the Deputy Minister, who had informed him that the manufacturers had withdrawn their demands for his deportation, and that the Deputy Minister was of the opinion that he would not again be interfered with.

Want Labour Clauses in Peace Treaty

A resolution was recommended by the Resolutions Committee, and adopted by the Congress, seeking to have included in the treaty of peace certain provisions governing the conditions of work. The resolution was as follows:

"That it be urged that there be included in the treaty of peace labour clauses, to take effect within a definite time, prescribing standards covering conditions of work, the hours of labour and the wages to be paid, and that the workers be insured such elementary rights as the eight-hour day, one day's rest in seven, no child labour, the abolition of night work for women, a living wage in proportion to the cost of living in each country, and equal pay for equal work; and also that all Governments be asked to make such conditions obligatory in all contracts awarded by them."

Agricultural Credits

The following resolution, which was concurred in by the Resolutions Committee, caused some discussion:

"Whereas, the high cost of living is not only a serious burden on all communities but is an especially pronounced menace to the working class of this country, and whereas, one of the primary means of reducing the high cost of foodstuffs is based on the stimulation of agriculture; and whereas, many citizens who have been attracted to the cities from the farming districts would be only too pleased to return to the land if adequate facilities and proper inducements were offered; be it resolved, that the Governments of the various Provinces as well as that of the Dominion be requested to establish a system of agricultural credit whereby this problem of back to the land would be assisted."

In the opposition to the resolution it was stated that the best land in the country was held by large corporations, and that the task of developing a good farm out of the remaining land was a physical impossibility. Regarding agricultural credits, it was averred that in British Columbia, where the system was in force, in some cases the small landholders were compelled to seek employment in the cities in the winter in order to pay the interest on their loans. In Manitoba, however, where the agricultural credit system was also in operation, the system was highly thought of. It was finally decided to refer the resolution to the provincial executive committee for action.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Council

With the view of bringing organized labour and the soldiers in closer touch, the Executive Council, by the adoption of the following resolution, was authorized to confer with the Great War Veterans' Association:

"Whereas, many social and economic reforms will of necessity be established in the future due to conditions arising out of the present European War; and, whereas, such reforms will materially effect the interests of the working class, and which interest can only be safeguarded by co-ordinating our work with that of other institutions seeking the same results as the Trades and Labour

Congress; therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress arrange a conference with the Great War Veterans' Association, to the end that we shall establish a Mutual Association to be known as the Workmen's and Soldiers Council, to protect the interests of the soldiers and workers in all contemplated adjustments of our present systems."

Another resolution seeking joint action between organized labour and the Great War Veterans' Association was adopted. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, in the opinion of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the economic interests of our soldiers are bound up in the future welfare of the working class of Canada, this convention therefore instructs its Executive Committee that such action be taken as will result in the national, provincial and local organization of the Great War Veterans' Association and the Trades Councils, and Provincial Federations of Labour to bring into effect the following resolutions: (1) It is the opinion of this body that it would not be advantageous for returned veterans to be employed at a less rate of wage than the going rate paid to the class of labour in the district, and further where a strike of workmen for better conditions and higher wages is in progress, the Great War veterans will not countenance any of its members working with a view of breaking strike, and thereby defeating the objects sought by a body of wage workers."

Referred to Provincial Executives

Two resolutions, on recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, were referred to the Ontario Provincial Committee, one advocating the appointment of a member of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers on the board of examiners and asking for certain regulations governing the operating of steam boilers and engines. The other recommended endeavouring to secure the appointment of a labour representative on the Ontario Compensation Board.

To the Quebec Provincial Committee, on recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, was referred a resolution asking that property seized for non-payment of taxes in Montreal be advertised at least 30 days prior to the sale of such property.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Of the other resolutions referred to the Resolutions Committee a number were withdrawn and some were covered by other resolutions bearing on the same subject. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions which were adopted by the convention:

Approving of the letter carriers' demand for increased salaries and an extension of the Saturday half-holiday.

In favour of uniform blower laws for all processes on manufacture employing the use of abrasives, particularly in Ontario, and the appointment of practical metal polishers as blower inspectors.

In favour of a law providing for ventilation of operating booths in moving picture theatres so as to make a complete change of air every three minutes.

In favour of making moving picture machine operators' apprentices being compelled to serve not less than three years under licensed operators.

In favour of asking the Ontario Government to declare all of its employees in the building trade eligible for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In favour of legislation providing for the observance of prevailing wages, hours and other established working conditions on (a) all work undertaken direct by the Ontario Government, either by day labour or by contract, (b) all work undertaken by any commission credited by the Ontario Government, (c) all work undertaken by any municipal or other regularly authorized public authority in the province.

In favour of asking the Quebec Government to amend the insolvency law in order to make an employees' salary a first claim.

In favour of asking the Quebec Government for uniformity of school books, that the Government take charge of the printing, and that the books be sold at cost price, and also requesting free and compulsory education in the province.

In favour of a larger budget for the Quebec Department of Labour, more inspectors from the ranks of organized labour, and the appointment of a deputy minister, as well as other demands designed to improved the factory inspection system.

In favour of the Congress appointing an organizer for the province of Quebec who can speak both English and French.

In favour of asking that the fee for attending Montreal technical school be abolished, and also that education be given in French and English.

In favour of all contracts of the Alberta Government having a fair wage clause included.

In favour of asking the Quebec Government to pass legislation providing for one day's rest in seven for all employees of eating places.

Instructing the provincial executive committees to seek legislation prohibiting the making of clothes in the homes of wage-earners.

In favour of asking the Dominion Government to give to labour in Canada representation on the Canadian delegation which will attend the peace conference of the nations, such representatives to be chosen from the Executive of the Congress.

In favour of asking contractors not to use Canadian-made pottery ware until such time as the pottery manufacturers treat their Canadian workmen fairly, and that all plumbers and steamfitters who handle this ware be requested to refuse to install such goods.

In favour of calling the attention of the Dominion Government to the fact that there is an explosive plant in Drummondville, Que., which has not received any orders from the Government.

In favour of asking the American Federation of Labour and the international unions to place organizers in the Maritime Provinces.

In favour of placing before the National Women's Council the Platform of Principles and a full outline of the policy of organized labour on the question of female labour.

In favour of increase to letter carriers, and asking that a general increase of \$20 per month be granted, to be made retroactive from October 1, 1916.

In favour of legislation limiting the hours for retail clerks, male and female, to not more than 48 hours per week, and making the observance of public holidays compulsory.

In favour of asking the Board of Grain Commissioners to issue an order as to weights of cars at terminal elevators for the protection of the grain buyers.

In favour of the members employed in factories constituting themselves shop committees to deal with working conditions.

In favour, for sanitary reasons, of having the public health acts provide for the removal of wall paper and the washing off of all kalsomine or water colours before redecorating any building.

In favour of higher wages for the Canadian Government elevator employees at Port Colborne.

Instructing the Executive Council to urge against the recommending of men for titles.

Congratulating the chief engineer and the workmen on the successful placing of the centre span of the Quebec bridge.

Requests for Assistance

The matter of the strike of plumbers in St. John, N.B., was brought to the attention of the Congress, and owing to the heavy expense to which the strikers had been put in defending some of their members who had been charged with criminal offences, an appeal was made for financial assistance. The Congress had contributed \$200 and a motion was made that \$300 additional be granted. An amendment was moved that a joint appeal by the Congress and the St. John Trades and Labour Council be made to

all local unions in Canada. A substitute was offered that the matter be referred to the Executive Council. After a debate in which considerable opposition was offered, all the motions were withdrawn. A collection was subsequently taken up in aid of the striking St. John plumbers, and the amount asked for was nearly subscribed.

In the fall of 1916 a libel action was entered against two members of the Manitoba executive committee for statements made in their report to Congress. The action was later withdrawn, but not before a bill of costs had been made. Application was made to the convention to have Congress pay the accounts, but the request was refused. Thereupon two of the newly elected members of the Manitoba executive committee tendered their resignations, but no action was taken.

Presentations and Thanks

As is customary, the fraternal delegates were made the recipients of presents at the hands of the delegates. Mr. J. Winstone, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, was presented with a diamond stick pin. Mr. Winstone, by way of reciprocation, presented to the president, Mr. J. C. Waters, a bayonet of a Canadian soldier which had been found at Vimy Ridge. Emanuel Koveleski, the delegate from the American Federation of Labour, received a diamond ring; and Miss Alice Henry, of the Women's Trade Union League, was given a cameo brooch. Mr. Daniel McCann, chairman, and Mr. Wm. Lodge, secretary of the local reception committee, were presented respectively with a stick pin and pair of diamond studded cuff links.

The report of the Committee on Thanks, which was adopted, expressed appreciation of the services rendered to the delegates by the Trades and Labour Council and the Reception Committee, and members of local unions. Thanks was also voted to the Mayor and City Council, the general public and the press.

Officers, 1917-1918

The officers were elected at Friday evening's session, Emanuel Koveleski, the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour presiding. The result was as follows:

President—James C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President—James C. Simpson, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President—R. A. Rigg, M.P.P., Winnipeg, Man.

Vice-President—Arthur Martel, Montreal, Que.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives—Nova Scotia: vice-president, R. V. Eisnor, Halifax; committee, M. J. Murphy, Halifax; Joseph Steele, Sydney; D. D. Macdonald, Sydney Mines. Quebec: vice-president, Narcisse Arcand, Montreal; committee, H. Monette, St. Hyacinthe; J. Gauthier,

Montreal; M. Walsh, Quebec. Ontario: vice-president, H. Halford, Hamilton; committee, Miss C. E. Grant, Ottawa; Joseph Dean, London; James Ralph, Toronto. Manitoba: vice-president, W. H. Hoop, Winnipeg; committee, P. R. Cann, Winnipeg; W. H. C. Logan, Winnipeg; C. W. Foster, Transcona. Saskatchewan: vice-president, P. H. Chadwick, Moosejaw; committee, H. Perry, Regina; F. B. Judson, Prince Albert; J. D. Wallace, Saskatoon.

The provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia have their own organization; hence the Congress does not elect an executive committee.

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour—Wm. Lodge, J.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to British Trade Union Congress—John H. Kennedy, Toronto, Ont.

Quebec, Que., was selected as the convention city for 1918.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE ninth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held at Sherbrooke, Que., September 5-7, some 15 delegates representing various local unions affiliated with the Federation being present.

The president, Mr. Charles Pepper, in his address, stated that owing to the war the Federation had lost some ground. They had also lost the support of the Provincial Workmen's Association, which had become part of a new organization taking in employees of coal mines in Nova Scotia.

Following the reading of the secretary-treasurer's report, which showed that two new charters had been issued, that seven charters had lapsed, and that a number of unions were in arrears for dues, the following resolutions among others were adopted:

(1) A resolution endorsing the action of Hon. T. W. Crothers and urging him to have Mr. O'Connor's work in connection with the high cost of living continued; (2) protesting against the action of the Government requesting a soldier returning from the front on a furlough to pay his own expenses; (3) asking the Government to establish a law providing that workmen's wages shall be paid weekly; (4) asking the Government to discontinue the practice of recommending to the Imperial Government the granting of titles of nobility to Canadian citizens; (5) asking the members of the Canadian Federation of Labour to support the candidacy of any candidate of the Ontario Labour Party; (6) asking that the president and the secretary of the Federation be put by the Government on the committee entrusted with the establishment of the

terms of peace after the war; (7) asking the repeal of the law requiring a deposit of \$200 from any candidate in an election; (8) reaffirming the attitude of the Federation concerning the Industrial Disputes Act; (9) asking the Government to increase the war tax on excessive profits; (10) asking the Quebec Provincial Government to amend Article 7326 of the Workmen's Compensation Act so that the amount of the indemnity be increased from six hundred dollars (\$600) to one thousand dollars (\$1,000), that of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), and that of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to three thousand dollars (\$3,000); (11) asking the Government to establish a law changing the system of sale for eggs, fruits and vegetables, these various commodities to be sold by weight

instead of by measure; (12) asking that the Food Controller, Mr. Hanna, devote his efforts to a reduction of the cost of living instead of determining what the people should eat; (13) asking the Government to establish a law making it an indictable offense for any person to withhold from the market any perishable goods, thereby depriving the public of the benefit of such goods; (14) to the effect that an organizer be put on the road in the interest of the Federation.

The following officers were re-elected: President, C. G. Pepper, Ottawa; vice-president, M. F. Tumpane, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, G. G. Mercure, Ottawa. Messrs. Charles Clay, Toronto, and George Marois, Quebec, were elected members of the executive. It was left to the new executive to decide on the next place of meeting.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1917

DURING September the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to eleven fair wage contracts. Of these contracts ten were awarded by the Department of Public Works, one containing a fair wage schedule and the others the usual fair wage clause, which was also embodied in the other contract awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Construction and erection of bridge substructures on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, Mulgrave Subdivision, as follows: mileage 76.2, three piers; mileage 77.7, pier; mileage 82.5, pier; mileage 88.5, pier; mileage 99.2 pier; mileage 105.7, pier. Name of contractor, Cook Construction Company, Limited, and Wheaton Bros., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 20, 1917. Amount, schedule prices.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Supply and delivery of 200 four-drawer vertical filing sections, No. 14CV., for Dominion Public Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1917. Amount of contract, \$8,200.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Docking, painting and repairing of Dredge "Mastadon," No. 306. Name of contractor, Wallace Shipyards, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1917. Amount of contract, \$9,358 and unit prices for chipping, re-rivetting lip, etc., etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Alterations and additions to post office fittings and to public building, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, James, R. J., J. E., and R. E. Whitley, Trenton, Ont.

Date of contract, September 8, 1917.
Amount of contract, \$4,666.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
Electric light transmission line from New to Old Dry Dock, Lauzon, Que. Name of contractors, Wright and Loneragan, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, September 12, 1917. Amount of contract, \$3,693.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
Alterations and additions to post office and money order office fittings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Jos. Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, September 24, 1917. Amount of contract, \$5,450 and unit prices for additional work outside of contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
Erection and completion of new superstructure and the repairing of basement of the dairy cattle barn, Brandon, Man. Name of contractor, A. E. Bullock, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, September 25, 1917. Amount of contract, \$21,959.60 and unit prices for any additional work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
Erection and completion of a horse barn, Brandon, Man. Name of contractor, A. E. Bullock, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, September 25, 1917. Amount, \$13,030.90 and unit prices for any additional work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
Erection and completion of a general utility building and shed, Brandon, Man. Name of contractor, A. E. Bullock, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, September 25, 1917. Amount, \$7,211 and unit prices for any additional work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
For repairing and re-surfacing of Wellington street roadway, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Ottawa Construction Company, Limited. Date of contract September 27, 1917. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

The fair wage clause obtaining in such cases was inserted in the above contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—
Protection works being the improvements to and completion of Protection Dyke, Laprairie, Que. Name of contractors, Quinlan and Robertson. Date of contract, September 24, 1917. Amount of contract, actual cost of said works plus ten per cent.

The following fair wages schedule was inserted in the above contract:—

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate.	
Foreman carpenter.....	40c per hour,	10 hrs per day
“ mixing concrete.....	30c “ “	10 “ “
“ laying concrete.....	30c “ “	10 “ “
“ stone crusher.....	30c “ “	10 “ “
Concrete finishers.....	40c “ “	10 “ “
Crushers and roller engineers.....	40c “ “	10 “ “
Carpenters.....	32½c “ “	10 “ “
Blacksmiths.....	30c “ “	10 “ “
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	20c “ “	10 “ “
Quarrymen.....	20c “ “	10 “ “
Enginemmen.....	22½c “ “	10 “ “
Ordinary labourers.....	20c “ “	10 “ “
Teamsters.....	20c “ “	10 “ “
Driver, with one horse and cart.....	35c “ “	10 “ “
Driver, with two horses and wagon.....	50c “ “	10 “ “

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in September for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$405.25
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.....	64.75
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	758.40
Supplying new bags.....	90.00
Repairing mail bags.....	472.57
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,245.00
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	150.00
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes and steel portable boxes and supplying new steel portable boxes.....	86.65
Repairing post office scales.....	27.50
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	23.08

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917

FIFTY-SIX fatal industrial accidents were recorded as occurring during September, a decrease of 21 from the August record and of 23 from the record of September, 1915. The Department is

unable to secure reports of all fatal industrial accidents, but reports are received monthly from all available sources of information.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—			
Farm hand.....	Blenheim, Que.....	Sept. 1	Mangled in threshing machine.
Thresher.....	Milverton, Ont.....	" 21	Run over by a threshing machine.
LUMBERING—			
Logger.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 7	Struck by a cable.
Loggers (2).....	Bull River, B.C.....	" 5	Struck by a log.
Logger.....	Salmon Bay, B.C.....	" 3	Struck by a falling link.
Logger.....	Port Neville, B.C.....	" 3	Struck by a log.
Rivorman.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 17	Drowned.
Sawmill employee.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 6	Drowned.
Sawmill employee.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 15	Electrocuted.
Sawmill employee.....	St. Marguerite Bay, Que..	" 23	Struck by lumber thrown from machine.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES—			
Miner.....	New Aberdeen, N.S.....	" 26	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 29	Fell down mine shaft.
Miner—(Drummond mine).....	Westville, N.S.....	" 13	Struck by a railway car.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 14	Fall of rock.
Quarry laborer.....	Wallace, N.S.....	" 19	Fall of rock.
Quarry laborer.....	Wentworth, N.S.....	" 22	Fall of rock.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	Drowned.
Bricklayer.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	" 20	Fell from a scaffold
Carpenter.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 14	Fell from scaffold.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—			
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	Falling lumber.
Steel worker.....	Point Edward, Ont.....	" 21	Falling lump of ore.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	Fell from ladder.
Steel workers (2).....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 17	Fell into ore bin.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 11	Struck by a cable.
Munition worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	Explosion.
Automobile mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	Struck by a motor car.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Engineer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 24	Run over by locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Bronte, Ont.....	" 15	Fell from van.
Brakeman.....	Steeleton, Ont.....	" 21	Fell from cars.
Yardman.....	London, Ont.....	" 30	Struck by a locomotive.
Yardman.....	Hochelaga, Que.....	" 8	Fell from a locomotive.
Yardman.....	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 5	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Copper Creek, B.C.....	" 16	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Nemigos, Ont.....	" 29	Velocipede.
Freight handler.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	Fell from a freight car.
Employee.....	Lytton, B.C.....	" 1	Struck by a train.
NAVIGATION—			
Pilot.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	Drowned.
Barge-tender.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 9	Fell into hold of barge.
Deckhand.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 17	Drowned—fell overboard.
Chief engineer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	Fell into hold of vessel.
Engineer, fireman and cook of tug (3).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	Drowned—tug overturned.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—			
Driver.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 1	Fell from wagon.
Driver.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 8	Fell from wagon.
Teamster.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 15	Crushed against doorway.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—			
Civic employee.....	Levis, Que.....	" 22	Fell from roof of building.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—			
Warehouse employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 18	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee (clay products).....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 1	Mangled in a clay crushing machine.
Employee (explosive manufacturing plant).....	Nobel, Ont.....	" 26	Burned.
Oil works employee.....	Woodside, N.S.....	" 12	Fell from staging.
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	Fell from fifth storey window sill.
Pulp mill employee.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 12	Struck by piece of wood.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—			
Labourer.....	Hamilton Ont.....	" 26	Fall of rock.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

The Court of Review sitting in Montreal recently held, in an action for damages for injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act, that a company which received charcoal shipped in bags from the country, stored it in a coal yard at Montreal, and delivered it to the retailers, did not come under the Act. The facts of the case were as follows: Plaintiff was hired by the defendant company, which manufactured charcoal at St. Gabriel de Brandon and shipped it to various points, principally to Montreal, where it was stored, to be delivered to the company's customers. It was the plaintiff's duty to deliver the charcoal from the company's store or coal yard, with a horse and cart, and to take care of the horse, feed and harness it. One day, while taking care of the horse, he was struck in the right eye by the tail of the animal, and in consequence practically lost the use of that eye. He sued the company and claimed \$2,919, alleging that the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the defendant company. The trial judge dismissed the action on the ground that the defendant's establishment in Montreal was simply a store and that the defendant was not engaged there in any of the enterprises mentioned in Art. 7321 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec (Workmen's Compensation Act). The Court of Review confirmed the judgment, Mr. Justice Greenshields holding that the charcoal, being completely manufactured in St. Gabriel, the plaintiff was employed, not in any manufacturing industry,

Delivery of charcoal not under Quebec Compensation Act

but simply to make delivery of orders taken at the Montreal store. (*Quebec—Farly v. Canadian Charcoal Company.*)

In an action for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the following facts were proved: The defendants were the proprietors of a drug store and refreshments restaurant. The plaintiff was in their employ to do general cleaning work, such as sweeping the floor, dusting the windows and counters; he was also assistant to the cook. On the twenty-ninth day of July, 1916, while he was supplying ice to an electric machine for making ice cream, his right hand was caught therein and his arm was cut off near the elbow. He alleged inexcusable fault on the part of his employers and permanent incapacity, and claimed an annual rent of \$300 and the capital. The defence claimed that the Workmen's Compensation Act had no application in this case, and also alleged the inexcusable fault of the plaintiff. The Superior Court held that the defendants' industry was one to which the Act applied, that the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the defendants and not to the inexcusable fault of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendants to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$1,796.79 with interest from the date of the judgment, and costs. This judgment was confirmed by the Court of Review. (*Quebec—Zdrabau v. Jassby's et al.*)

Ice cream machine operated by electricity comes under Quebec Compensation Act

REVIEWS

QUEBEC.—Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1916. Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, 1917; 170 pp.

In a report on mining operations in the province of Quebec during the year 1916, issued by the Provincial Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, a section is devoted to statistics of accidents in mines and quarries reported during the year. Mining activity was greater than in 1915, but the available supply of skilled labour was less. This led to the employment of many inexperienced men, such as farmers, who were attracted to the mines in the winter season by the high wages offered. To their inexperience a number of accidents was due. Accidents to the number of 199 were reported in 1916 in mines, quarries, clay pits and sand pits of the province, as compared with 175 in the previous year. There were 18 fatal accidents in 1916 and 13 in 1915. There were 8,263 men working intermittently in the mines and quarries last year, of whom 4,478 were in the mines. The amount of labour employed in mines and quarries on the basis that 300 working days in a year represents the labour of one man, was equivalent to 5,767 men in 1915 and 6,601 in 1916. In these years the aggregate amount of wages rose from \$3,419,857 to \$4,447,298, an increase of 30 per cent. Falling rock and slides proved the chief cause of accidents in mines and quarries, there having been 71 accidents of this nature. These are due largely to ignorance and recklessness on the part of the workmen. Shovellers working at the foot of a slope scoop out the under part until a slide takes place, or they continue to work almost beneath the mass of rock which is about to be rolled down, or they are prevented by obstacles from escaping in time. The number of accidents from rock slides is

greater where the faces are high in deeper pits, and it is recommended that the high sides be replaced by a system of benches, making them wide and distributing the men in echelons. It is also essential for the workmen's safety that the pit and quarry walls be continually cleared of all stones that may have become detached, fissured by frost or by concussion, or again thrown upon them by a blast. Some mines have gangs of experienced men who scale the sides thoroughly once or twice a week. To safeguard underground mines from the danger of rock falls, the opinion is expressed that the usual plan is not sufficient of having special gangs periodically examine the roof and walls and cut down any dangerous portion, but that the mine managers must also strongly recommend the drill runners never to begin a cut without making sure that the roof is solid, and frequently remind them of the same. To prevent accidents from cable derricks it is suggested that thorough and frequent inspections of all parts of the system, especially of the cable, be made by two machinists alternately, and their observations noted in the inspection register.

SASKATCHEWAN. — Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan for the twelve months ended April 30, 1917; 35 pp.

The report of the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan for the year ended April 30, 1917, contains information on a variety of subjects relating chiefly to industrial conditions in the province during 1916. Compared with the previous year there was a general improvement in nearly every particular. The output of coal in 1916 was 267,234 tons, an increase of nearly 30,000 tons over the output in 1915. The number of operating mines increased from 29 to

49, but the average number of miners employed only increased from 210 to 236, while there was a decrease in the average number of labourers from 178 to 131. During 1916 the volume of business handled in the factories of the province was considerably greater than during the previous year, although the number of factories in operation was less, and the number of employees showed an increase of only 20. The value of building operations showed an increase from \$729,463 in 1915 to \$853,332 in 1916, but both years fell far below 1914, when the value amounted to \$4,368,368. There was a large increase in the number of industrial accidents, principally among employees of steam and electric railways and unskilled labourers. There were 347 employees who met with industrial accidents in 1915 and 628 in 1916. Bringing the figures for 1916 up to April 30, 1917, the end of the fiscal year, there were in the 16 months 25 fatal and 848 non-fatal industrial accidents. There was an increase of 2,324 immigrants to the province of Saskatchewan in 1916 compared with 1915, the number having been 5,812 in 1915 and 8,136 in 1916. In 1916, 33,310 harvest hands were secured, about 6,300 more than in the previous year, and the average wages of harvest labour were about 50 cents a day more than in 1915.

ALBERTA.—Province of Alberta. The Mines Branch, March 31, 1917; 5 pp.

The Mines Branch of the Province of Alberta has issued a report on the production of coal in that province during the year 1916, with additional figures for the first quarter of 1917. During the last calendar year the output in short tons for the province amounted to 2,172,801 of lignite coal, 2,335,259 of bituminous and 140,544 tons of anthracite coal. There was a further output of 41,950 tons of coke and 107,959 tons of briquettes. During the quarter ending March 31, 1917, there were produced

815,065 tons of lignite, 648,378 tons of bituminous coal and 37,817 tons of anthracite. In the lignite field there were employed 4,973 men in January, 4,589 in February and 3,663 in March. In these three months there were employed in the bituminous coal field 3,283, 3,241 and 3,284 men respectively, and in the anthracite coal field 284, 267 and 261 men respectively.

UNITED STATES.—Hygiene of the Printing Trades. By Alice Hamilton, M.A., M.D., and Charles H. Verrill. U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 209; 117 pp.

A bulletin issued by the United States Department of Labour on Hygiene of

Hygiene of the Printing Trade.

the Printing Trades contains an account of the various poisons to which printers are exposed and their effects, with the

dangers to health in the various departments of printing establishments. A summary is given of reports on the health of printers that have appeared in some of the principal countries of the world, and various hygienic regulations and rules for the benefit of printers are quoted.

It is stated that in all countries the printer's trade has been considered unhealthy beyond the average, and statistics show an abnormally high sickness rate and death rate for printers as compared with all occupied males. American printers suffer far more from tuberculosis than do occupied male in general, but between 1893 and 1915 there has been a decided lowering of the death rate among them from this disease, and an increase in the expectation of life, the improvement being greater than in the general population during these years. This condition is attributed to better shop conditions, the educational work of the International Typographical Union in regard to tuberculosis, the prompt care of tuberculous printers since the establishment of the Printers' Home in Colorado, the shorter work-day, and the gradual rise in the standard of living. The unhealthy features of the industry are the following:

It is an indoor occupation, often carried on in vitiated air; it requires little physical exertion, but the nervous strain is great; the printer is exposed to various poisonous substances, the most important of which is lead. Lead poisoning may be acquired by handling food or tobacco with hands which have become smeared with lead, or by breathing lead dust and fumes. Lead poisoning among printers is of a slow insidious form and shows itself in a lowering of the resistance to other diseases rather than in the production of true plumbism.

For prevention of occupational disease among printers the following measures

are suggested: Ample ventilation in all sorts of weather; electric heating of lead pots or exhaust ventilation to carry off gas fumes; scrupulous cleanliness of the premises; no dry sweeping or dry dusting or blowing out of type cases, or dry cleaning of casting machines and plungers; proper lighting; separation of processes which produce lead dust or fumes from other processes; prevention of excessive heat, especially moist heat; ample washing facilities; no excessive speeding up or excessively long hours; prohibition of boys' work in processes involving exposure to lead dust or fumes.

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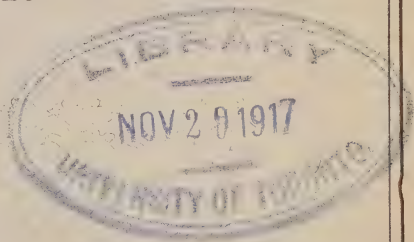
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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The high level of employment was well maintained in September. The only dullness of importance reported was in shoe factories and in some lines of the garment industry. Improvement was reported in building and in coal mining; the output in the Alberta mines in the third quarter exceeded the output for the same period of last year. Wage changes reported continued to show an upward trend. As to prices, the departmental index number of wholesale prices declined from 243.2 in September to 242.6 in October. The cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$11.81 in the middle of October, as compared with \$11.65 in the middle of September. The majority of the 13 new strikes reported were of minor importance, as only 3,465 employees were affected. There were nine strikes on record as beginning prior to October, making a total of 22 strikes, involving 4,355 employees, in existence during the month. Eight of the new strikes and four of those carried over from September terminated during the month, leaving 10 unsettled strikes on record at the end of October. There is a special article on Labour Legislation in Canada in 1916, and the regular quarterly articles on unemployment in trade unions and changes in wages also appear.

In this Issue

Two Board reports were received during October: (1) the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and its electrical workers; and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees. Seven applications for Boards were received during the month, and Boards were appointed in six cases, leaving one application under consideration. Four of the applications were made on behalf of railway employees, and one came from civic firemen at Edmonton. The railway employees concerned were trainmen, Michigan Central Railroad; maintenance of way employees on western lines, Canadian Northern Railway; trainmen and freight handlers on western lines, Canadian Pacific Railway. One joint application was received from the International Transit Company and its employees, and one application from employers was received from the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

* * *

The Government of the Province of New Brunswick has appointed a committee on technical education consisting of Fred. Magee, M.P.P., of Port Elgin, chairman; J. Roy Campbell, M.P.P., St. John; Rev. Father Tessier,

Proceedings under the In- dustrial Dis- putes Investi- gation Act

Technical Education in New Brunswick

St. Joseph's College, Memramcook; A. M. Belding, St. John; Fletcher Peacock, director of manual training, St. John, secretary. The neighbouring province of Nova Scotia has been in the forefront of the movement for technical education in Canada, and the committee visited Halifax and looked into the technical education system of Nova Scotia. At the conference of delegates from the provincial governments held in connection with the convention of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education in Toronto, in September, 1915, the delegate from New Brunswick stated that the province had paid considerable attention to agricultural education and was trying to lay the foundation for technical education in the public schools. The provincial authorities felt, however, that they could not afford to experiment and were waiting for results in other provinces before committing themselves to any definite project for technical education. The Chief Supervisor of Education for New Brunswick in his report for the year 1914-1915 said: "We have as yet in this province barely made a beginning."

* * *

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, introduced in the United States

House of Representatives early in August, and passed September 13 by unanimous vote (October issue, page 769), has now passed the Senate. In its final form the bill reduces the compensation for death and disability, but retains with only minor changes the provisions respecting insurance and allowances to the families of enlisted men. As in the original draft the bill makes allotments from the soldiers' pay compulsory in the case of his family, and he may make further allotments to any person he may designate. The minimum allotment to the family is \$15 and the maximum is one-half the pay. This is the same as in the original bill, nor has any change been

made in the amount of the monthly allowance to be paid by the Government to the family of the enlisted man. The scale of Government allowances is as follows: Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children: (a) if there be a wife but no child, \$15; (b) if there be a wife and one child, \$25; (c) if there be a wife and two children, \$32.50 and \$5.00 per month for each additional child; (d) if there be no wife but one child, \$5; (e) if there be no wife but two children, \$12.50; (f) if there be no wife but three children, \$20; (g) if there be no wife but four children, \$30 with \$5.00 per month for each additional child. Class B provides \$10 for one parent, \$20 for two parents, \$5 for each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent. In the case of a woman with dependent children the amounts are as in (d), (e), (f) and (g) above. The maximum allowance to the dependants of any one enlisted man is \$50 per month. In the final form the monthly pension payments in case of death are as follows:

For a widow alone	\$25.00
For a widow and one child	35.00
For a widow and two children	47.50
For each additional child up to two	5.00
No widow, but one child	20.00
No widow, but two children	30.00
No widow, but three children	40.00
Each additional child up to two	5.00
For a widowed mother	20.00

The monthly pension for total disability now stands:

If neither wife nor child living	\$30.00
If wife but no child living	45.00
If wife and one child living	55.00
If wife and two children living	65.00
If wife and three or more children living	75.00
If no wife, but one child living	40.00
Each additional child up to two	10.00
In addition, if a dependent widowed mother living	10.00

In its final form the bill adds to the provision which granted \$100 a month for the loss of both feet, both hands, both eyes or total blindness, the words "or hopelessly and permanently bedridden." If the disability is partial a percentage of the compensation equal to the reduction in earning capacity is paid. As in

the original form the bill eliminates all distinction between officers and men so far as disability and death benefits are concerned. The insurance feature of the bill met with opposition, and at one time the maximum amount was reduced from \$10,000 to \$5,000, but the higher maximum was later restored. Insurance is granted against the death or total permanent disability of the enlisted man in any multiple of \$500, but not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000. The insurance will not be paid in one sum, but in 240 monthly payments. The insurance in case of death will be paid to a man's wife or designated beneficiary, and in case of the death of the beneficiary before the full amount has been paid, the balance will go to the next of kin in successive turn, or to the man's estate. The premium rates will be the net rates based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality. The insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment. Each officer and man has been insured for \$4,500 without cost to himself since April 6, 1917, and will continue so insured until February 12, 1918. A man must make application for insurance to cover himself from that date, and if he wants more than \$4,500 in the meantime he can secure up to \$10,000 at once by paying the difference. It is stated that when the war is over every man who returns may have his insurance held by the Government for five years after the expiration of the conflict. But before or at that date he must convert it into endowment or some other standard form of insurance with a regular company, the Government arranging that he will pay only the net premium for it. The provisions for compensation for death or disability and the insurance feature of the bill apply to nurses in active service under the War and Navy Departments as well as to enlisted men.

The fourth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held at Boston, Mass., Aug. 21-25, 1917. Fifteen states of the United States and four provinces of Canada, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission and the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics were represented at the conference. The influence of the war upon the convention was evidenced by the attention given to the subject of rehabilitation and re-education of injured men, whether injured in industry or in military service. The following papers dealing with some phases of rehabilitation were read at the conference: Restoring the Disabled to Industry, by T. Norman Dean, statistician, Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario; Medical Competence and Hospital Efficiency, by F. D. Donoghue, M.D., medical adviser, Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board; Late Construction Work and the Hospitals, by F. J. Cotton, M.D.; Comparison of Industrial with Military Casualties, by I. M. Rubinow, director, Bureau of Social Statistics, New York City. Other subjects discussed were the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases and the administration of compensation benefits. There was an additional section on the defects in compensation legislation and two important changes were advocated—the inclusion of occupational diseases within the scope of compensable injuries and legislation eliminating the conflict of jurisdiction between State and Federal Governments for injuries sustained in inter-state commerce. The committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost submitted a report. At the last convention the committee reported the completion of standard classifications of industries, of accident causes and of industrial injuries and location and nature of injury and extent of disability. Its recommendations were officially adopted by

the Association and have been put into effect by several states. During the past year the committee completed standard tables for the presentation of accident statistics, revised and extended the standard list of statistical definitions and worked out a standard scale of weights to express the severity of accidental injuries in terms of time loss.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Madison, Wis., and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, F. M. Wilcox, member Wisconsin Industrial Commission; vice-president, Geo. A. Kingston, commissioner, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board; secretary-treasurer, Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics.

* * *

The October issue of the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics reports that on August 20, 1917, an agreement was entered into by officials of the United States Government and labour chiefs, among whom are the presidents of important international unions, the terms

**Adjustment of
Labour Dis-
putes in Ship-
building and
in Loading and
Unloading
Ships in the
United States**

of which provide for the settlement of all disputes concerning wages, hours, or conditions of labour in the construction of shipbuilding plants or of ships, without interruption of production necessary to the national defense. To accomplish this a commission has been appointed, composed of V. Everit Macy, New York, president of the National Civic Federation, chairman, named by the President; A. J. Berres, Washington, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labour, appointed by Mr. Gompers; and E. F. Carry, Chicago, president of Haskell-Barker Car Company, designated by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. When navy work is concerned, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, F. D. Roosevelt,

will sit as a member, and provision is also made for the addition of representatives of local shipping interests and local labour with full voting powers when trouble on a large scale in private shipyards is threatened. All construction plants are to be geographically districted by the Board, and an examiner or examiners appointed for each district. The district officer of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation is required to report promptly to the Board any dispute with reference to wages, hours or working conditions which he himself is unable to adjust satisfactorily. Before referring the dispute to the Board, the district officer is directed to confer with the principals or with their representatives, and when it appears that the dispute cannot be so adjusted the Board will send a district examiner to the seat of the trouble to bring about a mutually satisfactory adjustment. If the terms of the adjustment are approved by the examiner, it is to be reported to the Board for ratification. If, however, the examiner does not succeed in bringing about an adjustment, the Board, after due consideration and investigation, shall decide the issue. As basic standards for each plant where construction is carried on, the Board shall use conditions that prevail and the scales of wages and hours in force in the plant on July 15, 1917. The Board shall take into consideration, however, any circumstances arising since that date, such as living costs, which seem to call for changes in wages, hours or conditions. The Board is empowered to make its decisions retroactive, and in so far as possible they are to be binding on all parties. At any time after six months any question or agreement may be reopened for adjustment upon request of the majority of the craft or crafts at the plant affected.

Late in August it was announced that a plan had been agreed upon for the adjustment of disputes and grievances over wages and conditions of labour with-

out strikes or lockouts in the loading and unloading of vessels in American ports. The scheme, which has the approval of the United States Shipping Board, the Secretary of War, the International 'Longshoremen's Association, the Secretary of Labour, the President of the American Federation of Labour and the chief shipping operators, provides for the appointment of a national commission to handle all disputes. The national commission will appoint a local adjustment commission in each important port to be composed of representatives of the Shipping Board, the War Department, the 'longshoremen's association and the carriers, to which all local grievances are to be referred. Any dispute which cannot be settled by this committee is to be referred to the national commission and its decision shall be binding on all parties concerned, and in all cases work shall continue without interruption, pending the action of the local committee and the national commission. The central commission consists of Walter Lippman, representing the War Department; T. V. O'Connor, of Buffalo, representing the International 'Longshoremen's Association; vice-chairman R. B. Stevens, representing the Shipping Board; and P. A. S. Franklin and H. H. Raymond, appointed by the committee on shipping of the Council of National Defense, the former to act in all cases involving foreign trade, and the latter in cases involving coastwise trade. Confidence is expressed in this arrangement, and the settlement of all disputes without interruption of work during the period of the war is anticipated. The arrangement in question is of importance also to Canada, especially on the Pacific coast, where water-side disputes on one side of the international border frequently spread to workers on the other side of the border, the union membership extending to most of the Pacific ports.

The October issue of the Labour Gazette of the British Ministry of Labour gives a summary of the report which has been recently issued by the Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland, appointed October 30, 1912. The Commission

Royal Commission's Report on Housing in Scotland

was directed to enquire "into the housing of the industrial population of Scotland, rural and urban (with special reference in the rural districts to the housing of miners and agricultural labourers) and to report what legislative or administrative action is, in their opinion, desirable to remedy existing defects." A majority report is signed by eight of the members, the remaining four members issuing a minority report. To give some idea of the nature of the difficulties which call for treatment the majority report gives descriptions of some of the worst existing conditions in three areas of different character, viz., the congested areas of Glasgow, a mining district, and Lewis and Outer Islands. In the congested areas of Glasgow in the older tenements or "lands," the passages are often dark and doors and partitions are so poorly constructed that there is no privacy. Ventilation is poor and even in summer the houses are often damp and unwholesome. The bulk of the houses are of the made-down type with dark lobbies and insanitary conditions prevail. Over-crowding in the large number of two-room houses is common. In a mining district the typical "miners' row" of inferior class is a dreary place with houses arranged in monotonous lines or in squares. A large number of houses are of two types. The older is either a "single end" or "but and ben," according as it has one or two rooms. It has only one door and the solid back wall is pierced by the smallest of windows, if any, so that thorough ventilation does not exist. With regard to the outhouses there is occasionally a properly constructed common wash-house, but in the older villages there are more often only makeshift and ram-

shackle wash-houses and coal-sheds. The sanitary conveniences were entirely inadequate. Among crofter communities, as in Lewis, housing conditions were often deplorable. Many of the houses were of the "black type," rough stone walls with thatched roofs, no fireplaces and no chimneys. In many, cattle are housed under the same roof as the human inhabitants, and one has to pass through the byre before reaching the living-room. The commissioners regard the existing standards of habitability as generally much below what may reasonably be termed satisfactory. In proof of this it is pointed out that in 1911 there were in Scotland 129,730 one-room houses, equivalent to 12.9 per cent of the total number of houses, and 409,354 two-room houses, or 40.4 per cent of the total number of houses in Scotland. The distribution of the population in one and two-room houses is 8.4 per cent in the former and 39.3 in the latter, as against 1.3 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively in England and Wales. In the opinion of the commissioners these figures show that serious improvement is necessary in the conditions under which the working classes live, and they conclude that at least 50 per cent of the one-room houses and 15 per cent of the two-room houses ought to be replaced by new houses. On this basis about 236,000 new houses are required and on this point the commissioners are unanimous. The commissioners propose to

assume that the 236,000 houses which they find necessary at the present time should be built within a period of 14 years, and taking £350 as the cost per house on the average for the whole country, the total cost of the houses would be £82,600,000 per annum, of which one-third would require to be made up by a state subsidy. The commissioners have come to the conclusion that the State must accept direct responsibility and that local authorities should have a definite obligation put upon them to provide for the working class sufficient and suitable houses. The commissioners who signed the minority report, while accepting the greater part of the majority report, give as their main reason for dissent that they consider the need for the rapid supply of enlarged and improved houses to be so great that no one form of enterprise is adequate to meet it, and in their judgment the general result of the majority report is to throw too large a share of the responsibility for re-housing on the local authorities, a course which would act as an obstacle to the revival of private enterprise. They consider that everything should be done to foster private enterprise. They are impressed with the danger inseparable from the tendency to excessive centralization which they state runs through the recommendations of the majority commission, and wish to preserve the degree of administrative independence at present possessed by local authorities.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

During October, employment in the steel industry continued very good; outputs were increased at Sydney and were well maintained at Sydney Mines. The metal trades generally were very busy, and in iron and wooden shipbuilding much overtime was worked. Stove and furnace foun-

dries were in their busy season. In foods, employees in flour and feed mills were well employed, and employment continued good in fruit and vegetable canneries in the Niagara district, and in British Columbia overtime was worked. In cigar and tobacco factories employment was fairly well maintained, but employment in breweries and soft-

The Labour Market

drink establishments was declining. In textiles, cotton and woollen mills reported a good month, but there was slackness in some lines of the garment industry. At Halifax and Toronto, boot and shoe workers were better employed than in September, but at other points slackness continued. The pulp and paper industry continued generally active, with help in demand at Ottawa. Employment for both newspaper and job printers was reported good from nearly all parts of the country, and at some points men were in demand. With the building season almost over there was some slackness in sash, door and planing mills, although employment on wooden boxes continued good. Brickyards were also quieter with the close of the building season. Employment for railway workers was well maintained, especially in the West, with the movement of grain. Railway repair shops were generally busy, and at some points women and girls were employed. Employment for 'longshoremen was declining at lake and river ports, but at Halifax it was good and at Pacific ports 'longshore work was well maintained. In metalliferous mining, employment continued very good, and some shortage of labour was reported, and in coal mining, outputs were generally increased. Sawmills at some points, and particularly in British Columbia, were still operating, but in most localities they had finished for the season, and loggers were in heavy demand at Montreal, Ottawa, Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg, and in Alberta and British Columbia cities. Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, increased 27.5 per cent as compared with September, and declined about 7 per cent as compared with October of last year. Construction labourers for railroad work were in demand at Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton. In civic employment, reports received from 16 cities indicated a decline of seven per cent in the number of employees temporarily employed during the first payroll period of two weeks in

October and of nine per cent in the wages paid such employees as compared with the same period of September. With threshing almost completed, there was a slackening in the demand for farm help in the West, but employment bureaux at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary* reported demands for workers of this class. The demand for workpeople at 110 employment offices showed an increase of 2.5 per cent in September as compared with August, and an increase of almost 24 per cent as compared with September of last year. The percentage of unemployment in all occupations at the close of September, as reported by local trade unions, was 1.7 as compared with 1.3 at the close of June, 1917, and 1.5 at the end of September, 1916.

The majority of the 13 new strikes reported in October were of minor importance, as only 3,465 employees were involved in all. In five cases

Strikes

the number of employees was less than 50, and in only six cases did the number of employees affected exceed 100. As to strikes which began prior to October, there were nine on record, involving 72 firms and 890 employees, making a total of 22 strikes, involving 4,355 employees, in existence during the month. The total time loss was estimated at 32,900 working days. During the month eight of the October strikes and four of those commencing prior to October terminated, leaving 10 unsettled strikes in existence at the end of the month. These affected machinists at Hamilton; moulders, Galt; plumbers and steamfitters, St. John, N.B.; electrical workers, Halifax; tailors, pattern makers, boilermakers, printing pressmen and waiters at Montreal, and waitresses at Vancouver.

In prices there appeared an increase in the average cost of a family budget of staple foods owing to higher prices for meats, eggs and dairy products, although potatoes averaged some-

Prices

what lower throughout the Dominion except in the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, where the averages were unchanged. At the middle of October a list of 30 foods cost \$11.81 as compared with \$11.65 in September, \$9.30 in October last year, and \$7.98 in October, 1914. Coal and wood were also higher, averaging \$2.50, as compared with \$1.96 a year ago and \$1.90 in October, 1914. In wholesale prices the departmental index number declined slightly, owing to lower prices for fruits, vegetables, metals and coke, although textiles, meat, fish and dairy products were upward. For October the index number based on the average prices of 272 commodities in 1890-99 was 242.6, as compared with 243.2 in September and 188.2 in October last year.

Twenty-four changes in wages and hours were reported to the Department as taking effect during October. Nineteen of these changes involved increases in wages, one a reduction in hours, three increases in wages and reductions in hours, and one a reduction in wages. Approximately 7,600 workpeople were affected by these changes. In the metals, machinery and conveyances group, the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston and the Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company at Brockville granted 10 per cent wage increases to their employees. In the printing and allied trades, com-

positors working on English newspapers at Montreal, and web pressmen at Winnipeg, negotiated new agreements, which materially increased their rates of wages. In transportation, telegraphers on the Quebec Central Railway, and engineers and firemen on the Grand Trunk Railway secured new wage agreements; wages were increased in both cases, and the engineers and firemen on the Grand Trunk were also granted an eight hour basic work day. In mining, the price of lead at Montreal decreased, and as the wage scale of employees in the mines and smelters at Trail, B.C., is based on the price of lead at Montreal, wage rates of employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Works at Trail were reduced 10 cents per day. Coal miners in the Drumheller coal fields were granted an increase in wages, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained. In the building trades, painters at Calgary received an increase of 5 cents per hour, while painters at Winnipeg had their hours reduced from 53 to 50 per week. Masons at Vancouver, carpenters at St. John, plasterers, electrical workers and plumbers at Winnipeg, plumbers and steamfitters at Calgary, and labourers at Vancouver and St. John, N.B., obtained advances in their rates of wages. In civic employment, captains and lieutenants in the fire department at Ottawa, and teamsters and labourers at Montreal, were granted increases. In the miscellaneous group, barbers at Calgary and waitresses at Vancouver obtained advances in wage rates.

Changes in Wages and Hours

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—At the steel works at Sydney the October production in tons was as follows: pig iron, 30,000; ingots, 35,000; blooms, 30,000; billets, 11,000; wire rods, 7,100; wire and products of wire, 2,200, as

	compared with pig iron,
Manufacturing	29,000; ingots, 32,000;
	blooms, 26,000; billets,
	10,000; rods, 8,000;

wire, 2,500; products of wire, 1,600, in the previous month. The Sydney Mines plant produced 7,300 tons of iron and 11,000 tons of steel, compared with 7,400 tons of iron and 11,550 tons of steel in September. Halifax reported manufacturers of pig iron and rolling mill products active, with sufficient orders ahead to keep the mills busy until the end of the year. Graving docks and ship repair plants were working to capacity, and there was some overtime in stove and furnace foundries. Westville reported all steel plants working regularly one shift, but toward the end of the month the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company added another shift, and it was expected that in a few weeks all steel plants would be working to capacity. At Amherst a number of men were laid off in the erection shed of the Canada Car shops owing to delay in the receipt of material; some men, however, were taken on in the boiler department of the International Engineering Company. Steel works at Truro were running two shifts. St. John reported rolling mills and other iron works active and some machine shops which had laid off a number of men were taking on more hands. Wooden shipbuilding continued busy. Moncton reported steady conditions in the Canadian Government Railway shops and foundries, and machine shops were active. Fredericton also reported foundries and machine shops busy, and at Quebec there was considerable activity in iron and wooden shipbuilding, and on ship repairs; moulders and stove work-

ers were busy, but machine shops were quiet. At Sherbrooke, manufacturers of architectural iron and steel and of engines and boilers, while not employing as many men as earlier in the year, were steadily engaged. At Three Rivers all foundries and machine shops were well employed and the Canada Iron foundry was enlarging its plant. The Three Rivers shipyards was employing over 100 men steadily, and the Canada Steamship Company was transferring its Sorel plant to a point near Three Rivers and expected to employ over 400 men. Montreal reported considerable activity on locomotives, cars and parts, and in building ships. Sorel reported shipyards working overtime and foundries and machine shops had plenty of work.

At Toronto the metals and machinery trades showed continued activity, and Hamilton reported all branches active, with a demand for labour in factories making electrical apparatus and fixtures. At St. Catharines, boiler shops and electrical workers were active, and at Ottawa special orders affecting machine shops were readjusted in such a manner as to renew activity in practically all plants, and several companies took on hands; a company at Renfrew, however, closed its plant and laid off 70 girls and 20 men. Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive works active, with a demand for handy men and helpers, and the Canadian Shipbuilding Company was busy. Belleville reported the Canada Steel Company's plant very busy, and manufacturers of automobile parts well employed. Peterborough reported a good demand for skilled metal workers and electricians. At Galt, engine shops worked overtime, and stove and furnace foundries were busy. Kitchener reported manufacturers of engines and threshers laid off their hands for a few days during stock-taking, but other branches of the metals group had a busy month. Guelph reported activity in all branches

of metal manufacture, with a steady demand for men. Agricultural implement plants at Stratford were well employed, and Woodstock reported some demand for skilled labour in carriage factories and a constant demand for moulders, mounters and polishers in stove and furnace foundries. London reported the rolling mills quieter owing to the stoppage of some special lines, but work on threshers, engines and boilers was active; the McClary Company, manufacturing stoves, furnaces and tinware, continued very busy, though reporting a shortage in material. At St. Thomas the Canadian Iron Corporation was busy, but the Dominion Brake Shoe Company had a quiet month. The Michigan Central car and machine shops were well employed, and the Pere Marquette shops reported a steady month. The Norsworthy foundry and the Erie Iron works were busy. Chatham reported the metal and machinery group active, but short of material and skilled mechanics. At Windsor the Canadian Bridge works and automobile company reported a shortage of mechanics. Machine shops at Owen Sound also reported a shortage of skilled labour. The steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie were running day and night, over 3,000 men being employed. Winnipeg reported all branches of the metals group actively employed, and at Medicine Hat, rolling mills were very active, the Alberta Foundry and Machine Company was fairly busy, but the Canadian Western Foundry and Supply Company were very quiet. Calgary reported locomotive shops and iron works fully employed, and at Edmonton machinery and iron industries were active. Vancouver reported work on engines and boilers hampered by labour disputes. New Westminster reported wooden shipyards were increasing staffs and at Victoria work at the iron foundries and shipyards continued brisk.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—Confectionery establishments at Halifax were behind with orders owing to lack of skilled help. At Pictou the Atlantic Milling Company was increasing output;

feed mills, however, reported a quiet month owing to difficulty in procuring grain. Charlottetown reported canning factories and meat-packing houses busy. Flour and feed mills at St. John were steadily employed, but on account of the scarcity of raw sugar several employees of the Atlantic sugar refinery were laid off. At Moncton, flour mills and biscuit factories continued active, with some increase in staff in biscuit factories. Meat packing houses and confectionery establishments at Fredericton were well employed. Tobacco factories at Quebec were active. At St. Hyacinthe, tobacco factories were very active, with men in demand, and distilleries were busy. Sherbrooke reported active conditions in the food group, except in the manufacture of aerated waters and cigars, where conditions were fair. Food and tobacco factories at Three Rivers had a fair month, and at Hull the Matthews-Blackwell Company was busy and expecting to instal a plant for the manufacture of oleomargarine. Toronto reported activity in flour and feed establishments, but the cereal food industry was unsettled towards the close of the month by the order of the Food Controller prohibiting the packing of cereals in less than 20 pound packages. Abattoirs and meat-packing houses had a good month, and one confectionery establishment commenced night work. Biscuit factories reported business fair, but quieter than at the same time last year. Cigar factories were fairly busy, but breweries had a quiet month. Hamilton reported the food group busy in all lines except breweries and distilleries, which were fairly well employed. Fruit and vegetable canneries at Niagara Falls were busy. Brockville reported employment in the foods group well maintained, except in soft drink establishments and breweries. At Belleville, flour mills were active, and soft drink establishments and cigar factories busy. Flour and feed mills at Peterborough were running to full capacity. At Kitchener, biscuit and confectionery factories were busy, with some overtime; cigarmakers were in demand, and the Seagram dis-

tillery was busy in the bottling department. At Guelph, flour and feed mills and other branches of the foods group continued active, cigar factories and breweries were quiet. Stratford reported flour mills and meat packing houses active, and at Woodstock there was a demand for woman help in baking and confectionery establishments. Biscuit and confectionery companies at London also reported a shortage of woman labour, and cigar factories were brisk. The St. Thomas Packing Company was busy, although fire destroyed a portion of the plant during the month. Chatham reported meat packing plants busy, but operations at the Dominion Sugar Company's plant were deferred until the beginning of November. Cereal companies at Windsor were busy, but expected to be adversely affected when the proposed order of the Food Controller in regard to package goods went into effect; cigar factories took on extra woman help and more girls were required. At Winnipeg, vegetable canneries were taking on help, but cigarmaking was quiet. Brandon reported flour mills busy, but cigar factories and breweries dull. Flour mills at Regina were running full time, and abattoirs and flour mills at Prince Albert were active. At Medicine Hat, flour mills reported activity, and at Lethbridge were working day and night. Calgary reported flour mills running day and night shifts and meat packing houses were steadily engaged; cigar factories were slack and breweries and distilleries and soft drink establishments reported business very quiet. At Edmonton there was some demand for men in meat packing houses. Fernie reported a decline in the volume of business of bakeries and confectioneries, and breweries and soft drink establishments reduced their output considerably. At Vancouver, flour, feed and cereal mills were brisk, and in confectionery, fruit and vegetable canning establishments there was much overtime. The sugar refinery was busy, and the abattoir was steadily employed. New Westminster reported the meat packing plant fully employed, but fruit and

vegetable canneries were working part time; the vegetable evaporating plant was working 24 hours. Cigar factories were practically out of business, nearly all men being laid off indefinitely. Nanaimo and Victoria reported breweries and cigar factories quiet.

Textiles, cordage and carpets.—Halifax reported cotton mills had plenty of orders on hand, and cotton mills at St. John were running steadily. The Atlantic Underwear factory at Moncton were advertising for operators and adding to plant. Cotton mills at Fredericton were busy. Montreal reported cotton and woollen manufacturers working to capacity, but manufacturers of oilcloths and linoleums were experiencing difficulty in getting raw material. Sherbrooke reported cotton, woollen and knitting factories busy, and the Wabasso Cotton Company at Three Rivers had 1,200 hands steadily employed. At Toronto, knitting mills were running night shifts in the last half of the month. Hamilton reported cotton and knitting mills busy, and at Kingston woman help was in demand in knitting factories. Woollen and textile mills at Peterborough were active, and one company was adding to plant. At Galt, cotton, woollen and knitting mills were working overtime, and at Brantford, woollen, knitting, silk and cordage mills were active. Kitchener reported hosiery, felt and twine factories very busy, the twine factory being short of help. Guelph reported cotton spinning mills short of woman help, woollen spinning mills with large orders ahead and some departments of the Guelph Carpet Company working overtime; linen, hosiery and knitting mills were active, and there was a demand for experienced dressmakers in whitewear factories. Stratford reported all knitting and woollen factories very busy, with a constant demand for woman help. Hosiery and knitting factories at London and St. Thomas were active, and the American Pad and Textile Company at Chatham was advertising for help. At Winnipeg, bag companies reported business good, but tent and awning factories were seasonally

quiet. At Vancouver, knitting mills were busy.

Clothing and laundering.—Halifax reported manufacturers of ready-made clothing busy on heavy goods for winter wear. At St. John, also, ready-made clothing factories reported business good. The Hat and Cap Company at Moncton was very busy. Montreal reported clothing establishments active, particularly whitewear factories, and employment in fur manufacturing establishments was improved with the settlement of the fur workers' strike. At Quebec, manufacturers of clothing and of furs reported an active month, but glove factories were quiet. Ready-made clothing establishments at Sherbrooke were active. Hull reported clothing manufacturers active, and the staff of one company was increased. At Toronto, garment workers reported employment slack, though manufacturers of women's dresses and blouses were working with full staffs. Clothing factories at Hamilton were active, and corsets, suspender and hat factories at Niagara Falls were busy. At Ottawa, clothing manufacturers reported activity, and at Brockville manufacturers of hats, gloves and fur goods reported fair conditions. Shirt factories at Belleville were busy, and a shortage of labour was reported in shirt, collar and button factories at Kitchener. The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Company at Brantford was busy and moved into large premises. Ready-made clothing factories at London were quiet. The Peabody Overall Company at Windsor was in need of additional help. Winnipeg reported ready-made clothing factories active, with experienced and inexperienced help in demand; glove factories were very active and taking on all the help available. Furriers were active, and had large classes in training for the work. Edmonton reported a slight demand for experienced help in garment manufacturing, and at Vancouver women in ready-made clothing factories were fully employed. Victoria reported shirt and overall factories busy.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—St. John and Newcastle reported pulp and paper mills steadily employed, mills at Newcastle reporting a scarcity of unskilled labour. Sherbrooke also reported pulp and paper mills busy, and at Three Rivers mills were in full operation. The E. B. Eddy Company at Hull reported the pulp and paper industry somewhat slacker. At St. Catharines manufacturers of beaver-board, paper and other pulp products continued very busy. Ottawa reported labour for pulpwood plants scarce. Vancouver reported pulp and paper mills very active.

Printing, publishing and paper.—Newspaper and job printing offices at Halifax were active, but manufacturers of boxes and cartons were handicapped by a lack of skilled help. Newspaper printers at St. John were busy, but job printing was somewhat slack; a shortage of help was reported in paper box factories. Other points in the Maritime Provinces reported printing offices busy, and at Newcastle and Fredericton there was a demand for men. Fair conditions obtained in this group at Montreal, and active conditions were reported at Quebec and Sherbrooke. Toronto reported all branches of the printing and publishing group steadily engaged, and at Hamilton newspaper and job offices were fairly busy and other branches of the publishing group were active. Ottawa reported newspaper and job printing well maintained, and at Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough and Galt, active conditions obtained. Kitchener reported newspaper offices fairly active and job printers busy. Paper box factories were working full time. Woodstock reported a demand for linotype operators and job hands. Newspaper and job printing offices at London were active, and paper box companies were working overtime. At St. Thomas, newspaper printers were well employed, and job printers were fairly busy. Windsor reported newspaper and job offices busy, and increased business in paper box factories. The printing and publishing trade at Winnipeg was

active and fair conditions were reported at Brandon. Regina reported activity, and there was some demand for help at Prince Albert. Fair conditions existed at Saskatoon. Medicine Hat reported newspaper offices fairly active, and job printing and binding showed some improvement over the previous month. Lethbridge and Calgary reported activity. At Edmonton, newspaper offices continued busy, but job printing establishments were only fairly well engaged. Vancouver reported that newspaper printing, while not so great in volume owing to one daily having gone out of business, continued active, and other branches of the printing group were fairly well employed. Job printing trades at Victoria were quiet, but work on newspapers was fair.

Woodworking and furniture.—Halifax reported sash, door and planing mills had a slackening in orders, but considerable work on hand. At St. John, sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were busy, but the broom factory laid off several employees on account of shortage of material. Sash and door factories at Newcastle were working full time, and at Fredericton were busy. Quebec reported sash and door factories busy, but wooden box factories quiet. Toronto reported wooden box and furniture factories active, and piano factories busy. At Hamilton, sash, door and planing mills, wooden box and furniture factories were well employed, and at St. Catharines the various branches of the woodworking trades were busy. At Ottawa, wooden box factories reported an improvement in business, and several hundred hands were taken on. A piano company, owing to the scarcity of skilled help, took on a small staff of women to be trained for the work. The broom factory was working at full capacity, but was having difficulty in securing raw material. Kingston reported the woodworking group well employed, and at Belleville, sash, door and planing mills were fairly busy; furniture factories were handicapped by a shortage of labour. Peter-

borough reported sash and door factories very busy. Sash, door and wooden box factories at Kitchener were fairly busy, and there was a demand for upholsterers and finishers in furniture factories. The piano and organ factory was working full time, and the wooden toy factory was very busy. Guelph reported sash, door and planing mills fairly busy, and piano and sewing machines active. At Stratford, woodworking mechanics were in demand in sash, door and planing mills, but furniture and chair factories were quiet. London reported all branches of the woodworking and furniture group active, and at Chatham, planing mills were very busy. Windsor reported sash, door and planing mills running to full capacity, and the piano factory busy. At Owen Sound, sash and door factories were quiet, but furniture and chair factories reported plenty of orders. Employment was well maintained in sash, door and planing mills at Winnipeg, and fair conditions obtained at Brandon. Regina reported a demand for men in sash and door factories, but at Prince Albert, planing mills were quiet. Saskatoon reported sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories busy. At Medicine Hat, planing mills were somewhat quieter, but were doing a fair amount of business for the country trade. Calgary and Lethbridge reported sash, door and planing mills steadily employed, and at Fernie fair conditions were reported in sash and door factories, while planing mills continued active. Sash, door and planing mills at Vancouver were busy, and wooden box factories fairly active. At New Westminster, sash and door factories were working full time, and wooden box factories were normally employed. At Victoria, wooden box factories were busy, but sash and door factories were quiet.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported conditions in boot and shoe factories slightly improved, and at Amherst the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company continued very active. Tanneries and shoe factories were reported active,

and manufacturers of boots and shoes at Moncton were fairly busy. At Montreal, tanneries were busier, but for most of the month a number of shoe factories were only partially employed. Quebec reported tanneries and shoe factories very dull, and at Sherbrooke, boot and shoe factories were quiet. Three Rivers also reported various branches of the leather group somewhat quiet. At Toronto, boot and shoe workers were better employed than in September, and employment in harness, trunk and bag factories and rubber factories was steady. Hamilton reported shoe factories were only fairly busy. The Brandon Shoe Company at Brantford continued active, and at Kitchener, tanneries were busy and shoe factories were working full time. Trunk makers were in demand, and rubber factories were in need of experienced hands. Stratford reported tanneries and harness factories were busy, and shoe and harness factories at London were active. St. Thomas reported shoe factories quiet. Winnipeg reported employment in tanneries well maintained, and tanneries and manufacturers of trunk, harness and horse goods at Brandon were busy. Leather workers at Calgary were steadily engaged, and the Great West Saddlery Company at Edmonton reported business fair. Vancouver reported the boot and shoe factory very busy and the tannery was running full time.

Clay, glass and stone.—St. John reported cut stone and granite yards well employed, but the brick, tile and sewer pipe business was dull. Fredericton, however, reported brickyards busy. At Quebec, brickyards had finished for the season. Cut stone and granite establishments and brickyards at Sherbrooke were active. Hamilton reported a demand for labour in pottery and porcelain plants, and other branches of the clay, glass and stone group were active. Brockville also reported brickyards active, and at Belleville the pottery works were busy. Stratford reported brick, tile and sewer pipe yards steadily engaged. At London, brickyards were

closed for the season. Chatham reported brick, tile and sewer pipe plants busier than in the previous months. At Regina, cut stone and granite works were quiet, and at Medicine Hat the Clay Products plant was somewhat dull, though the stoneware plant reported a good month. Vancouver reported cut stone and granite yards steadily employed on material for railway terminal work.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Sydney reported the tar and chemical company active, and at Montreal manufacturers of paints and oils had plenty of orders. Three Rivers reported that a paint factory shut down for a few days on account of a shortage of coal. Hamilton reported manufacturers of soap, acids, drugs and medicines busy. At Brantford the starch company was busy, and varnish works were active. Drug manufacturers at Windsor were working full time with large forces, and paint and varnish companies reported a good month. Regina reported the oil works running full time and the soap works reported business fair. Linseed oil mills at Medicine Hat were very quiet. The oil refinery at Vancouver was fairly busy. Paint, soap and acid plants at Victoria were well employed.

Water, light and power.—A number of localities reported increased activity in water, light and power plants owing to the approach of the winter season. At Niagara Falls the hydro-electric power canal was being rushed, and it was expected that work would continue all winter. Belleville reported some activity in the extension of water mains, and at Chatham gas and electric companies were employing more than the usual number of men. At Windsor, electric light and power plants had large gangs of men connecting new houses and plants. Sault Ste. Marie reported that about 150 men were employed on the new power canal of the Great Lakes Power Company. Prince Albert reported waterworks and electric light plants busier with the advent of winter conditions.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during September were \$12,244,341 as compared with \$12,134,159 for the same month in the previous year.

Transportation

Westville reported that a shortage of cars interfered with freight shipments and at Newcastle railway workers were in demand. Railway repair shops at Fredericton were busy. At Toronto, railway workers were well employed and the Canadian Pacific Railway engaged a number of women as oilers. At Hamilton, railway lines showed an increase in business as compared with the previous month. Niagara Falls reported railway traffic lighter, but at Belleville freight and passenger traffic was exceptionally busy and at Peterborough active conditions obtained. Stratford reported a demand for help in the Grand Trunk car shops and a number of women and girls were employed. London reported the Grand Trunk car shop quieter, but at St. Thomas car and machine shops were well employed, though general railway traffic was lighter. Winnipeg reported railways very busy shipping grain, and men in railway shops were steadily employed. Brandon also reported railway traffic brisk and repair shops busy. Regina reported freight and passenger traffic heavy and at Prince Albert railways were active with the movement of lumber and fuel. Medicine Hat reported railways brisk with an improvement in the supply of labour. At Calgary repair shops were busy and increasing staffs for winter work. Electric railways at New Westminster reported an increase in business and repair shops were very busy.

As to water transportation, lake and river traffic was almost over for the season. At Halifax longshoremen were active, about 350 men being at work, and at Sydney there was little change from the steady conditions of the previous month. St. John reported longshore work dull. At Newcastle water transportation was quiet, but at Fred-

ericton river navigation continued to give considerable employment. At Quebec there was not much work for ship labourers and longshoremen, but at Three Rivers there was activity chiefly owing to the arrival of anthracite coal. Toronto reported that navigation which had been quiet for some time was practically over at the end of the month. At Hamilton, however, navigation and general longshore work was fair. Ottawa reported a decided falling off in canal traffic owing to the decline in overseas lumber shipments; package freight business, however, was normal. Brockville reported an improvement in longshore work owing to the arrival of cargoes of coal. Freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal for September amounted to 1,725,519 tons as compared with 2,381,328 tons for the corresponding month in 1916. Vancouver and Victoria reported longshore work well maintained.

Sherbrooke reported asbestos, chrome iron and copper mines active. Ottawa reported that buildings

Mining

were being erected near Perth in connection with the re-opening of the Playfair iron mines, which had been closed down for more than 10 years. The Cobalt mines kept up a heavy production of silver which still averaged above 80 cents per ounce. Ore shipments were 91 cars containing 6,380,710 pounds of ore, as compared with 60 cars containing 4,357,610 pounds in September and 49 cars containing 3,595,201 lbs. in August. Bullion shipments amounted to 291,381.68 ounces as compared with 365,133.22 ounces in September. The mines at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake were quite active, but the shortage of labour was still felt and in some instances forces adequate to carry on both mining and milling could not be secured and on this account a good deal of development work was being done. During September approximately 477 tons of nickel ore

were shipped from the Alexo mine compared with approximately 520 tons in August. Sault Ste. Marie reported about 400 men employed at the Michipicoten and Helen mines of the Algoma Steel Corporation and more men were required; coke ovens to the number of 110, with an output of 1,200 tons per day were running day and night. Fernie reported a shortage of labour in metalliferous mines. The Trail smelter was running two copper furnaces and two lead furnaces, and zinc, copper and lead refineries were in steady operation. Receipts of ore at the smelter for the week ended October 31 totalled 15,596 tons, the largest shipments being received from the Centre Star and Le Roi mines at Rossland, the Emma mine at Eholt and the Sullivan mines at Kimberley. Rossland mines were working steadily, though they had not reached their normal activity.

Sydney reported the coal output of the Dominion Coal Company 295,000 tons as against 240,000 tons last month. All collieries worked steadily except for an idle day at Birch Grove and one colliery idle at Waterford, due to a misunderstanding between the miners' union and the company. The coal output at Sydney Mines showed an increase,—47,000 tons as compared with 52,500 tons in September. The Jubilee colliery was idle five days at the beginning of the month, being unable to market its particular grade of coal. Coke ovens at the Sydney steel works produced 49,500 tons as compared with 46,000 tons last month. At Sydney Mines the output of coke ovens was 9,500 tons as against 8350 in the previous month. Westville reported all coal mines in the district working steadily except that the Acadia and International collieries were obliged to cease operations for short periods, owing to car shortage. Fredericton reported the demand for Minto coal exceeded the supply, although the output had increased. Lethbridge reported a constant demand for miners. The output of coal in Alberta was 1,324,452

tons in the third quarter of 1917 as compared with 1,019,068 tons in the third quarter of last year. Fernie reported that owing to labour disputes there was a cessation of operations at coal mines and coke ovens for several days. Nanaimo reported coal mines working to capacity, but short of men. Owing to fire in the Jingle Pot mines about 200 skilled men were let out, but these secured employment at once in other mines.

Building was reported active in practically all localities in the maritime

Building and Construction

provinces, and in a number of places building tradesmen were in demand. Quebec reported building quiet, but at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers operations were fairly brisk, with a scarcity of carpenters reported at Three Rivers. Ontario localities for the most part reported building fairly busy, though in the cities of Kingston, Brantford, Guelph, St. Thomas, Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie quiet prevailed. Hamilton reported all branches of building active and at Niagara Falls building tradesmen were very busy. At Peterborough, building tradesmen were steadily employed, about 600 being engaged on the Quaker Oats plant. Kitchener reported carpenters busy, but bricklayers were taking winter jobs in factories. Windsor reported building somewhat quiet, but carpenters and masons were working full time. There was considerable activity at Ojibway, where a contract was let for 100 houses. Winnipeg reported building active with practically no men out of employment. Brandon reported building fair. At Regina, building was quiet on outside operations, but there was plenty of employment on interior work. Saskatoon reported fairly active conditions and at Lethbridge building was brisker than for some months. At Calgary building tradesmen were fully employed and Edmonton reported a demand for carpenters in country dis-

tricts and all building mechanics fully employed. At Vancouver, building, while not great in volume, was absorbing all available labour. New Westminster reported building quiet. The value of building permits issued in 35 cities increased from \$2,844,033 in September to \$3,627,102 in October, or 27.5 per cent. As compared with October of last year there was a decline of \$290,972, or about 7 per cent.

Westville reported lumbering active and at St. John some sawmills were still running, although

Lumbering two had closed down.

Newcastle reported sawmills working steadily, although about 1,000 men had gone to the woods; it was expected that the cut would not be as large as in former years. Fredericton reported sawmills closed for the season and most of the men gone to the woods. At Quebec, sawmills had nearly finished for the season and men for logging were reported scarce at wages ranging from \$65 to \$85 per month. Sherbrooke reported plenty of employment in logging camps, but sawmills were becoming quiet and were about to close for the season. Ottawa reported labour for the woods scarce and it was reported that the cut this winter would be materially reduced. At Peterborough sawmills were active and it was expected that large forces would be sent to the logging camps. Owen Sound reported sawmills closing down, but a number of lumbering gangs were at work on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Sault Ste. Marie reported lumbering operations hampered by a shortage of labour. Prince Albert reported that the lumbering companies shut down their mills towards the end of the month and were preparing camps and advertising for 5,000 men in anticipation of a big cut. Calgary reported an active demand for men for sawmills and lumbering camps. Fernie reported lumbering operations steady and in Vancouver district logging was as busy as the supply of labour would permit;

saw and shingle mills were active. New Westminster reported sawmills running full time, with plenty of orders, but difficulty in obtaining logs; four small shingle mills were running double shifts of eight hours with full crews; the other nine mills in the district were running ten hours with Chinese and mixed crews, but were unable to get enough men to operate steadily. Victoria reported the lumbering industry active, particularly on export orders. Nanaimo reported logging camps working steadily, but hampered by a shortage of skilled woodsmen; sawmills were working full time and shingle mills part time.

Agricultural operations were becoming quieter with the approach of the winter season, though

Agriculture there was still considerable activity in harvest-

ing in the west. Saskatoon reported that a considerable amount of land was plowed owing to the late open fall, and at Medicine Hat threshing was well advanced, the demand for help being easily met owing to the small crops harvested in that district. From \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day was paid for help during the season. Lethbridge reported harvesting operations nearly over and a number of harvesters from the United States and Eastern Canada were leaving the district. During September 7,000 harvesters were distributed through the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Halifax dried-fish houses reported plenty of orders and large supplies arriving. Bait for lobster

Fishing fishing was reported scarce, and a number

of fishermen were not expected to operate traps this season. At Sydney stormy weather interfered with fishing and only a few cod and mackerel were taken. Charlottetown also reported fishing dull. Vancouver reported fishing active, though hampered somewhat by

rough weather. At New Westminster fishing was over for the season, only a few humpbacks and steelheads being caught for local trade; all salmon canneries were shut down. Victoria re-

ported that good catches of dog salmon were made in Barclay Sound. The whaling season which was drawing to a close was the best so far recorded, over 400 whales having been taken.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported manufacturers of pig iron and rolling mill products active, with sufficient orders ahead to keep the mills busy until the end of the year; graving docks and ship repair plants were working to capacity, and there was some overtime in stove and furnace foundries. Confectionery establishments were behind in orders owing to lack of skilled help. Cotton mills reported plenty of orders on hand and manufacturers of ready-made clothing were busy on heavy goods for winter wear. Newspaper and job printing offices were active, but manufacturers of boxes and cartons were handicapped by lack of skilled help. Conditions in boot and shoe factories were slightly improved. Sash, door and planing mills reported a slackening in orders, but considerable work on hand. Longshoremen were active, about 350 men being at work. Dried fish houses reported plenty of orders and large supplies arriving; bait for lobster fishing, which will open on the west coast of Halifax November 15, was scarce, and a number of fishermen were not expected to operate traps this season.

Sydney reported that the production at the Sydney Steel plant was of a greater volume than in the previous month; the Sydney Mines plant showed a slight decrease in production as compared with the previous month. Navigation and longshore work showed little change from the fairly active conditions of last month. The coal output of the Dominion Coal Company was 295,000 tons. All the collieries worked steadily

with the exception of an idle day at Birch Grove and some stoppage at Waterford, due to misunderstanding between the miners' union and the company. The coal output at Sydney Mines was 47,000 tons. Jubilee colliery was idle five days at the beginning of the month, being unable to market its particular grade of coal. There were 560 coke ovens in operation at the Sydney Steel works, with an output of 49,500 tons. At Sydney Mines 190 coke ovens produced 9,500 tons. The building trades were active, both in Sydney and outlying districts. Stormy weather interfered with fishing and only a few mackerel and codfish were taken.

Westville reported all steel plants working regularly one shift, but toward the end of the month the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company added another shift, and it was expected that in a few weeks all steel plants would be working at capacity. The Atlantic Milling Company at Pictou was improving its plant and increasing output; feed mills, however, reported a quiet month, owing to difficulty in procuring grain. A shortage of cars interfered with freight movements. All coal mines worked steadily, but both the Acadia Coal Company and International Coal Mining Company were compelled to cease operations for a short time on one or two occasions owing to car shortage. An average for the month of about 2,400 tons per day was raised in the district. Lumbering was active.

Amherst reported that a number of men were laid off at the erection shed of the Canada Car shops owing to delay in receipt of materials. A number of men were taken on at the boiler depart-

ment of the International Engineering Company.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported machine shops, canning factories, meat packing houses and canneries busy. Fishing was dull.

New Brunswick

St. John reported rolling mills and other iron works busy, and wooden ship-building continued active. Some machine shops which had laid off a number of men were taking on additional help. Flour and feed mills were steadily employed, but on account of the scarcity of raw sugar several employees of the Atlantic Sugar Refinery were laid off. Cotton mills were running steadily and the ready-made clothing factories reported business good. Pulp mills were steadily employed, and newspaper printers were busy; job printing was somewhat slack. A shortage of help was reported in paper box factories. Sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were busy, but the broom factory laid off several employees on account of shortage of material. Tanneries and shoe factories continued active. Cut stone and granite workers were well employed, but the brick, tile and sewer pipe business was quiet. Longshore work was very dull. Building was fairly active and some sawmills were still running, though two had shut down.

Moncton reported steady conditions in the Canadian Government Railway shops, and foundries were active. Flour mills and biscuit factories continued busy, with some increase in staff in biscuit factories. The Atlantic underwear factory was advertising for operators and was adding to plant. The hat and cap factory was very busy, and newspaper and job printing offices reported steady conditions.

Newcastle reported active preparations for wooden ship building, and local flour mills were fully employed. Pulp and paper mills were operating steadily

and reported a scarcity of unskilled labour. Printing offices also reported labour scarce. Water transportation was quiet, but railway workers were in demand. Lumber mills were working steadily and about 1,000 men had been sent into the woods; it was not expected, however, that the cut would be as large as in former years. Fishing was quiet.

Fredericton reported foundries and machine shops active; meat packing houses and bakeries were busy, and creameries, dairies and cheese factories well employed. Tanneries and harness makers were working full time. Cotton mill employees had all the work they could do and laundries were busy. Newspaper and job printing establishments were looking for help, and sash, door and planing mills were active. The demand for Minto coal exceeded the supply, although the output was increased. Manufacturers of boots and shoes were fairly active and brickyards were busy. Sawmills had closed for the season and most of the men had gone to the lumber woods. Railway repair shops were busy and river navigation continued to afford a considerable volume of employment.

Quebec

Montreal reported the output of domestic pig iron for general foundry purposes comparatively limited, but considerable activity in the manufacture of locomotive cars and parts and in ship-building. Cotton and woollen mills were working to capacity, but manufacturers of oilcloths and linoleums were experiencing difficulty in getting supplies of raw materials. Food industries were busy and manufacturers of tobacco products were active. Clothing and white-wear factories reported a good month, and employment in fur factories was improved with the settlement of the fur workers' strike. Conditions in the printing and publishing group were fair. Tanneries were busier, but a number of shoe factories were only partially employed for most of the month. Manufacturers of paints and oils had plenty

of orders. An explosion in a chemical plant threw about 400 women and 100 men out of employment, but it was expected that work would be resumed in a few weeks.

Quebec reported activity in iron and wooden shipbuilding and repairing. Moulders and stove workers were busy, but machine shops were quiet. Tobacco factories were active and cotton mills were busy. Manufacturers of clothing and of furs reported an active month, but glove factories were quiet. The printing and publishing group was active, and sash and door factories were busy; wooden box factories, however, were quiet. Tanneries and shoe factories were very dull, and brickyards were finished for the season. A number of passenger trains were taken off, but some of the crews were transferred to freight service. There was little work for ship labourers and longshoremen and building was comparatively quiet. Sawmills had nearly finished operations and men for logging were reported scarce at wages ranging from \$65 to \$85 per month.

Sherbrooke reported plants working on architectural iron and steel and engines and boilers were not employing as many men as in previous months; they, however, were steadily engaged on regular lines and employing regular staffs. Active conditions existed in the food group, except in the manufacture of aerated waters and cigars where conditions were fair. Cotton and woollen factories and knitting factories were busy and ready-made clothing establishments active. Pulp and paper mills and all branches of the publishing group continued busy. Sash and door mills were active, but boot and shoe factories were quiet. Cut stone, granite and brickyards were active. Asbestos, chrome iron and copper mines continued busy and building was fairly brisk. Employment in logging camps was active, but sawmills were becoming quieter and were about to close for the season.

At St. Hyacinthe all branches of the metal and machinery trades were active, and orders on hand promised work for

several months. The foods group was busy and the distillery had an active month. Labour was in demand in cigar and tobacco factories. The Penman Manufacturing Company worked day and night and more hands were required. Ready-made clothing factories and laundries had a very active month. Sash and door factories, planing mills and wooden box factories were very busy, and chair and organ factories worked full time. The leather industry had a quiet month, and boot and shoe factories gave employment to only a part of their staffs. Stone and granite cutters had a fair month, and brickyards and lime kilns were in full operation. Railway workers were fully employed, and express, delivery and garage employees were very active.

Three Rivers reported all foundries and machine shops well employed and the Canada Iron foundry was still enlarging its plant. Shipyards were employing more than 100 men steadily and the Canada Steamship Company was transferring its Sorel plant to a point near Three Rivers and expected to employ over 400 men. The food and tobacco trades had a good month and soft drink establishments were fairly busy for the season. The Wabasso Cotton Company had 1,200 hands steadily employed, and pulp and paper companies were in full operation. Leather, boot and shoe factories were somewhat quiet, and the paint factory shut down for a few days on account of shortage of coal. Building was active and carpenters were in demand.

Hull reported the Matthews-Blackwell Company busy, and likely to install a plant for the manufacture of oleomargarine. Hanson's woollen mills reported trade more active owing to large orders for socks. The Smart-Woods Company and Sparks Brothers, clothing manufacturers, were active, and the latter was adding to staff. The E. B. Eddy Company reported the pulp and paper industry somewhat slacker, but the match trade well maintained. Seventy men were employed by the Canada Cement Company, but it was expected that this

number would be reduced to about 45; work for the next four months was assured. Repairs in anticipation of the winter season stimulated the builders' supplies business, and Wright and Company reported difficulty in securing experienced help. The Hull Electric Railway reported difficulty in securing labourers.

At St. Johns and Iberville, factory hands were well employed except in the canning factory, which was quiet on account of the scarcity of fruits and vegetables. Furriers and men's coat-makers reported a very active month.

Sorel reported shipyards were working overtime, and the laying up of boats, tugs and dredges furnished employment for large numbers of men. Foundries and machine shops had plenty of work and shirt factories and laundries were active.

Ontario

Toronto reported metal and machinery trades and flour and feed establishments active. The cereal food industry was unsettled toward the close of the month by the order of the Food Controller prohibiting the packing of cereals in less than 20 pound packages. Abattoirs and meat packing houses had a good month. One confectionery establishment commenced night work, which was expected to be continued until the end of the year. Biscuit factories reported business fair, but quieter than at the same time last year; a better supply of labour was reported and there was a tendency in some firms to decrease the wages for inexperienced help in consequence. Cigar factories were fairly busy, but breweries had a quiet month. Knitting mills were running night work during the last half of the month and reported more experienced help available. Garment workers reported employment slack. Manufacturers of women's dresses and blouses were working with full staffs, and dyeing and cleaning establishments were taking on new hands. Printers, bookbinders, engravers and lithographers had steady work. Wooden

box and furniture factories were active, and the piano trade was good. Boot and shoe workers were better employed than in September. Harness makers were engaged on large orders from Western Canada and employment in trunk and bag factories and rubber plants were steady. Railway employees were busy; the Canadian Pacific Railway engaged a number of women as oilers owing to difficulty in obtaining men. Navigation which had been quiet for some time was practically over at the end of the month. Building was fair.

Hamilton reported all branches of the metals and machinery group active, with a demand for labour in factories making electrical apparatus and fixtures. The foods group was busy in all instances except breweries and distilleries, which were fairly well employed. Cotton and knitting mills were busy, and all branches of the clothing and laundering group were active, there being a demand for labour in steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments. Newspaper and job printing offices were fairly busy, and other branches of the publishing group were active. Sash, door and planing mills, wooden box and furniture factories were well employed, and in the leather group business was good except in boot and shoe factories in which conditions were fair. There was a demand for labour in pottery and porcelain plants, and other branches of the clay, glass and stone group were active. Navigation, including 'longshore work, was fair and railway lines showed an increase in business as compared with the previous month.

Niagara Falls reported metal working industries busy and establishments in the foods group active. Fruit and vegetable canneries and the pickle factory were short of labour. Corset, suspender and hat factories were busy and planing mills were active. Railway traffic was lighter and steamboats were being laid up for winter. Building tradesmen were very busy. The hydro-electric power canal work was being rushed and work was expected to continue all winter. Farm, garden and orchard work was

declining; frost did heavy damage to grapes. The shipbuilding plant at Bridgeburg was re-opened for the construction of iron ships; several hundred men will be employed.

St. Catharines reported boilermakers and electrical workers active and other branches of metal manufacturing well employed. Flour mills continued busy and textile industries was steadily engaged. Manufacturers of beaver board, paper and other pulp products continued very busy. Rubber workers were well employed, and the various branches of the woodworking trades were busy. Building was fair.

Ottawa reported that special orders affecting machine shops had been readjusted in such a manner as to renew activity in practically all plants. The Victoria Foundry Company took on 20 workers during the month, but the Ottawa Car Company laid off 10 machinists. Slackening in building operations affected sheet metal factories, but other jobbing kept conditions normal. One company was advertising for boilermakers and one of the foundries increased its staff. A company at Renfrew which had been engaged in manufacturing a special line of metal products closed its plant, 70 girls and 20 men being laid off. Buildings were being erected at Perth in connection with the re-opening of the Playfair Iron mines, which had been closed down for more than 10 years. The Grant, Holden and Graham Company, manufacturing tents and clothing, reported active conditions. Newspaper and job printing was well maintained, the latter being somewhat better than in the preceding month; the American Bank Note Company was working overtime, and the paper bag and box trade showed increased activity, due mainly to preparations for the Christmas trade. Wooden box factories reported improvement and several hundred hands were taken on. A piano company, owing to the scarcity of skilled mechanics, engaged some women who were being trained in work formerly performed by men. The broom factory

was working at capacity, but experiencing difficulty in securing raw material. The Ottawa Transportation Company reported a decided falling off in canal traffic owing to the decline in overseas lumber shipments; 15 barges and a tug usually needed in carrying lumber were idle and crews were dispensed with; package freight business was normal. A serious scarcity of skilled woodsmen, which was expected to cause a substantial reduction in the coming season's cut, was reported by lumbering firms. With the approach of winter there was a further slackening in civic employment.

Brockville reported the metals group fairly active, and in the foods employment was well maintained, except in soft drinks establishments and in breweries. Manufacturers of hats and of gloves and of fur goods reported fair conditions, and in the printing, woodworking and leather groups employment was fairly steady. Brickyards were active, though quiet during the first of the season. Steam railways were fairly active, and longshore work showed improvement owing to the arrival of several large cargoes of coal. Building was fair.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Works active, with a demand for handy men and helpers, and the Canadian Shipbuilding Company busy. Flour and feed mills were well employed, and cotton and woollen mills had plenty of orders ahead. The hosiery factory was in need of woman help. Newspaper and job printing offices were active and the various branches of the woodworking group were well engaged. Navigation and building were quiet.

Belleville reported the Canada Steel Company's plant very busy on small bar iron, horseshoes and nails; manufacturers of automobile parts were also well employed. Flour mills were active, and soft drink establishments and cigar factories were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly busy, but furniture factories were handicapped by a shortage of labour. The pottery works were

well employed. There was some activity in the extension of water mains and railroad transportation in freight and passenger traffic was exceptionally busy. Building was fair.

Peterborough reported machine shops and foundries very busy, with a good demand for skilled metal workers and electricians. Flour and feed mills were running to full capacity. Woollen and textile mills were active, one company adding to plant. News and job printers were well employed. Sash and door factories were very busy on material for the Quaker Oats Company's new building and the large addition to the Canadian General Electric Company's plant. One planing mill was destroyed by fire, but resumed business in another building. Railway and water traffic continued active. Lumber mills were active and expected to employ a large number of men in logging camps this season. Building tradesmen were very active, about 600 men being employed at the Quaker Oats plant.

Galt reported manufacturers of stationary and portable engines working overtime and stove and furnace foundries busy. All branches of the food group were active, and cotton, woollen and knitting mills were working overtime. Printing trades were very busy, and boot and shoe factories reported improvement. Building was fairly active.

Brantford reported engine and boiler shops busy and agricultural implements plants active. Woollen, knitting, silk and cordage factories were well employed. The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Company was active and moved into larger premises. The Brandon Shoe Company continued active. The Brantford Starch Company was expecting a shortage of corn, on account of the embargo on supplies from the United States.

Kitchener reported that manufacturers of engines and threshers laid off their hands for a few days during stock-taking, but other branches of the metals group had a busy month. Flour mills in the district were active, and the Do-

minion Sugar Company commenced operations, about 275 men being employed in two shifts. Biscuit and confectionery factories were busy, with some overtime; cigarmakers were in demand, and the Seagram distillery was active. Breweries were busy at Waterloo and fair at Kitchener. Hosiery, felt and twine factories were very busy, the twine factory being short of help. A shortage of labour was reported in shirt, collar and button factories. Newspaper offices were fairly active, and job printers were busy; paper box factories were working full time. Sash, door and wooden box factories were fair, and there was a demand for upholsterers and finishers in furniture factories. The piano and organ factory was working full time, and the wooden toy factory was very busy. Tanneries were active, and shoe factories were operating steadily. Trunk makers were in demand and rubber factories were in need of experienced hands. The civic department was advertising for 50 men for sewer construction work. Carpenters were busy, but bricklayers were taking winter jobs in factories.

Guelph reported activity in all branches of metal manufacturing, with a steady demand for men. Flour and feed mills and other branches of the food group continued active; cigar factories and breweries were quiet. Cotton spinning mills were active, with a shortage of woman help; woollen spinning mills had large orders ahead and some departments of the Guelph Carpet Company were working overtime. Linen, hosiery and knitting mills were active, and there was a demand for experienced dressmakers in whitewear factories. Newspaper and job printing offices were well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly busy, and piano and sewing machine factories were active. Building was very quiet.

Stratford reported manufacturers of agricultural implements well employed and flour mills and meat packing houses active. All woollen and knitting factories were very busy, with a constant demand for woman help. Ready-made

clothing factories were well employed, and newspaper and job printers were very active. In sash, door and planing mills all classes of woodworking mechanics were in demand. Furniture and chair factories were quiet. Tanneries and harness factories were busy, and brick, tile and sewer pipe yards were steadily engaged. The Grand Trunk repair shops were very busy and were employing a number of women and girls. Building was fairly active.

Woodstock reported some demand for skilled labour in carriage factories, and there was a constant demand for moulders, mounters and polishers in stove and furnace foundries. Baking and confectionery establishments and underwear and knitted goods factories reported a demand for woman help. Building tradesmen were fully employed.

London reported the rolling mills quieter owing to the stoppage of some special lines, but manufacturers of threshers and of engines and boilers were active; the McClary Company, manufacturing stoves, furnaces and tinware, continued very busy, though reporting a shortage of material. Manufacturers of iron pumps and washing machines were active, and biscuit and confectionery companies reported a shortage of woman labour. Cigar factories were brisk, and hosiery companies were active, but ready-made clothing factories were quiet. Newspaper and job printing offices were active, and paper box companies were working overtime. All branches of the woodworking and furniture group were active and tanneries were very busy; shoe and harness factories had a good month. Brickyards were closed for the season. The Grand Trunk car shops were quieter; building was fairly active.

St. Thomas reported the Canadian Iron Corporation busy, but the Dominion Brake Shoe Company had a quieter month. The Michigan Central car and machine shops were well employed, and the Pere Marquette shops reported a steady month. The Norsworthy foundry and the Erie Iron works

were busy. Bakers and confectioners were active, and the St. Thomas packing company was busy, although fire destroyed a portion of the plant during the month. The Monarch knitting factory was active, and newspaper printers were well employed; job printers were fairly busy. Shoe workers were quiet. Railways were quieter during October and building was dull.

Chatham reported the metal and machinery group active, but short of material and skilled mechanics. The Dominion Sugar Company made arrangements to begin operations the last of the month, but owing to the small amount of beets delivered operations were deferred until the opening of November. Meat packing plants were busy and woollen mills were very active. The American Pad and Textile Company was continually advertising for help. Newspaper and job printing offices had plenty of work and planing mills were very busy. Brick, tile and sewer plants were busier than in the previous month. Gas and electric companies were employing more than the usual number of men.

Windsor reported the Canadian Bridge works active in all departments and mechanics in demand. Automobile companies were busy, and also reported a shortage of mechanics. Cereal companies were busy. Cigar factories took on woman help and the Peabody Overall factory was in need of additional help. Newspaper and job offices were busy, and paper box companies reported increased business. Sash, door and planing mills were running to capacity, and the piano factory was well employed. Paint and varnish companies had a good month and the Canadian Salt Company reported a shortage of help. Drug manufacturing companies were running full time with large working forces. Electric light and power plants were putting in new service wires and had large gangs of men connecting new houses and plants. Building was somewhat quieter, but carpenters and masons were working full time. A contract was let at Ojibway for 100 houses on which

building was expected to commence before winter.

At Owen Sound, machine shops reported plenty of orders and a shortage of skilled labour. Job printing was very active and binderies were busy. One company commenced the manufacture of paper boxes and had a number of orders ahead. Sash and door factories were quiet, but furniture and chair factories reported plenty of orders. Building was quiet, and sawmills were slack. A number of lumbering gangs were at work on the northern shore of Georgian Bay.

Orillia reported some reduction in the number of men employed in machine shops, but the worsted company increased the number of employees from 35 to 50. Flour mills were working overtime on export orders.

Cobalt reported a satisfactory production of silver, which still maintained an average price above 80 cents per ounce, which gave the mine workers a bonus of 75 cents per day for October. The amount of ore shipped during the month showed an increase over shipments in September, though the amount of bullion shipments was lower. The mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake were active, but owing to a shortage of labour efforts were being directed largely towards development work.

Sault Ste. Marie reported the steel mills running day and night, with over 3,000 men employed. Sash, door and planing mills were taxed to capacity. The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, employing 650 hands, was running day and night. Brickyards were active and about 150 men were employed on the new power canal of the Great Lakes Power Company. About 400 men were employed at the Michipicoten and Helen mines of the Algoma Steel Corporation, and there were openings for more men. Coke ovens to the number of 110 were running day and night. Building was quiet, but lumbering operations in the district were brisk, though hampered on account of a shortage of labour. Fishermen reported a good season for white-

fish and trout. Freight passing through the canal for September amounted to 1,725,519 tons, as compared with 2,381,328 tons for the corresponding month in 1916; the decrease is accounted for by many lake boats being in ocean traffic and by the fact that some of the larger Canadian boats use the American locks.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported all branches of the metals group actively employed. Vegetable canneries were taking on help and reported business good. Cigar-makers, however, were quiet. Bag companies reported business good, but tent and awning factories were seasonally quiet. Ready-made clothing factories were busy, with experienced and inexperienced help in demand. Glove factories were very busy and taking on all the help available. Furriers also were active and had large classes in training for the work. Dyeing and cleaning establishments were slack and staffs were somewhat reduced. The printing and publishing group was active, and in sash, door and planing mills, employment was well maintained. Railways were very busy shipping grain, and workers in railway shops were steadily employed. Building continued active and practically no men were out of employment. Threshing was proceeding satisfactorily and numbers of harvesters were returning East.

Brandon reported flour mills busy, but cigar factories and breweries dull. Fair conditions obtained in newspaper and job printing offices, and in sash, door and planing mills; tanneries and other branches of leather manufacture were well employed. Railway traffic was brisk and repair shops busy.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported flour mills running full time and abattoirs active, with an improvement in the supply. Newspaper and job printing establishments were busy, and in sash, door and planing mills men were in demand. Cut stone and

granite works were quiet. The oil works was running full time and the soap factory reported business fair. Steam railways were busy, both passenger and freight traffic being heavy.

Prince Albert reported flour mills active and wheat supplies good. Creameries were quiet and output was diminished. Printing offices were busy, with help in demand. Planing mills and brickyards were quiet. Waterworks and electric light plants were busier with the advent of winter conditions. Railways were active with the increase in lumber and fuel shipments. Lumbering companies shut down towards the end of the month and were advertising for 5,000 woodsmen in preparation for a big cut.

Saskatoon reported flour and feed mills busy and breweries well employed. Fair conditions existed in the printing and publishing group, and sash, door, planing mills and wooden box factories were busy.

Alberta

Medicine Hat reported the rolling mills very active and the Alberta Foundry and Machine Company fairly busy; the Canadian Western Foundry and Supply Company, however, was quiet. Flour mills reported activity, but soft drink establishments and breweries were quieter. Planing mills were somewhat quieter, but were doing a fair amount of business for the country trade. The Clay Products plant was rather quiet, but the stoneware company reported a good month. Linseed oil mills were very quiet. Threshing was well advanced and the demand for harvest help was easily filled owing to the small crops harvested in other districts; from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day was paid for help during the season.

Lethbridge reported flour mills working day and night and the macaroni factory and brewery were active. Newspaper and job offices were very busy and planing mills steadily employed. There was a constant demand for miners. Building was brisker than for some

months. Harvesting operations were nearly over and a number of men from the United States and Eastern Canada were leaving for their homes.

Calgary reported locomotive shops and iron works fully employed. Flour mills were still running day and night shifts, and meat packing houses were steadily engaged; cigar factories were slack. Breweries, distilleries and soft drink establishments reported business very quiet. Employment was good in newspaper and job printing offices. Sash, door and planing mills were fully employed, and leather workers steadily engaged. Railway repair shops were busy and were increasing staffs for winter work. Building tradesmen were fully employed and men were still in demand for lumber camps and sawmills.

Edmonton reported machinery and iron industries active, and there was some demand for men in meat packing houses. There was also a slight demand for experienced help in garment factories. The Great West Saddlery Company reported business fair. Newspaper printers continued busy, but job printing establishments were only fairly well engaged. There was a continued demand for carpenters in the country districts and all building mechanics were fully employed. During September some 7,000 harvest hands were distributed through the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

British Columbia

Fernie reported breweries and soft drink establishments reduced their output considerably during October. Fair conditions existed in sash and door factories and planing mills continued active. A shortage of labour was reported in metalliferous mines, and owing to labour disputes coal mines and coke ovens were idle for several days.

Trail reported that the smelter was running two copper furnaces and two lead furnaces; zinc, copper and lead refineries were in steady operation. Receipts of ore at the smelter for the week ended October 14 totalled 10,044 tons,

the largest shipments being received from the Centre Star and Le Roi mines at Rossland, the Emma mine at Eholt and the Sullivan mines at Kimberley. Rossland mines were working steadily, though they had not reached their normal condition. The ore tonnage shipped from the Josie, Le Roi and White Bear mines amounted to 2,887 tons. Other industries at Rossland were quiet.

Vancouver reported the construction of stationary engines and boilers considerably retarded by labour disputes, but wooden shipbuilding was very active; owing to the completion of contracts the number of women employed in one machine shop was greatly reduced; all branches of the sheet metal industry were fairly busy. Flour, feed and cereal mills were busy, and in confectionery, fruit and vegetable canning establishments there was much overtime. The sugar refinery was busy and the abattoir was steadily employed. Aerated water and soft drink establishments reported increased trade and tobacco workers were fully employed. Employment for women in knitting mills and ready-made clothing factories was good. Pulp and paper mills were very busy, and newspaper printing, while not so great in volume owing to one daily having gone out of business, continued active. Other branches of the printing group were fairly well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, and wooden box factories fairly active. The boot and shoe factories were brisk. Cut stone and granite yards were steadily employed providing material for railway terminal work. The oil refinery was fair, there being some slackness due to shortage of tankers. Longshore work continued busy. Building, while not great in volume, was absorbing all available labour. Harbour, river and dredging work was active, and lumbering was as busy as the supply of labour would permit. Saw and shingle mills were busy. Fishing was somewhat hampered by rough weather.

New Westminster reported yards working on wooden ships were increasing staffs, about 300 men being employ-

ed in the two yards. The meat packing plant was fully employed, but the fruit and vegetable packing plant was working part time; the vegetable evaporating plant was working day and night, recent alterations and additions having doubled its capacity. Cigar factories have practically suspended operations since the passage of the prohibition act. The brewery, however, was still working full time. Job printing offices reported business very brisk. Sash and door factories were working full time with plenty of orders ahead; wooden box factories were normally employed, the fall rush being nearly over. The tannery was working full time. Electric railways reported an increase in business and railway repair shops were very busy. Practically no building was being done. Sawmills were running full time with plenty of orders, but were having difficulty in obtaining logs. Four small shingle mills were running double shifts with full crews on the eight hour basis, and the other nine mills in the district were running 10 hours with Chinese and mixed crews, but were unable to get men enough to run steadily. Fishing was over for the season, and all salmon canneries were shut down.

Nanaimo reported breweries and cigar factories quiet, and sash and door mills working full time. Quartz mines in the district were making improvements and some were commencing to ship ore. Coal mines were working to capacity, but were short of men. Owing to fire in the Jingle Pot mine about 200 skilled men were let out, but these secured employment at once in other mines. Logging camps were working steadily, but were hampered by a shortage of skilled woodsmen; sawmills were working full time, but shingle mills were operating only part time.

Victoria reported work at the iron foundries and shipyards continued brisk and a number of contracts were let for the construction of marine boilers and other equipment. Several vessels were under construction at the two wooden shipbuilding yards and work was commenced on a large shed to be used as

an assembling plant for the equipment of wooden steamers being built in the province. Breweries were very quiet with the coming into effect of prohibition legislation. Shirt and overall factories were steadily employed. Pulp and paper mills were operating to capacity; good progress was made on the new mill being erected on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Job printing trades were quiet, but work on newspapers was fair. Wooden box factories were busy, but

sash and door factories were quiet. Paint and soap factories and acid plants were well employed. Longshore work continued fairly brisk. The lumbering industry continued active, particularly in export trade. Good catches of dog salmon were made on Barclay Sound during October. The whaling season was the best in the history of the industry, over 400 whales being taken at the three stations operated by the whaling company.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING OCTOBER, 1917

DURING the month of October applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department in connection with seven disputes. Six Boards were established, the remaining application being under consideration at the close of the month. In the case of a dispute affecting the street railway employees of the Corporation of Edmonton, in respect of which a Board had been established in the month of September, the city took legal proceedings to have the Board inquiry stopped. This matter had not been disposed of at the close of the month.

The report of the Board established in connection with a dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and its employees appears in this issue.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees was received immediately after the close of the month, and a minority report was received a day or two later. Both report and minority report are exceptionally long, and it being difficult at the time of receipt to have the text included in the regular issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the report and minority report are being printed as a supplement to the present (November) issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The Board, it will be remembered, was

composed as follows: chairman, E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg; employer's nominee, Wm. Georgeson, Calgary; employees' nominee, David Campbell, Winnipeg. The Board's award is signed by the chairman and Mr. Georgeson, and the minority report is signed by Mr. Campbell.

Should the supplement fail to reach any readers specially interested in receiving the same, a copy will be forwarded on receipt of an application.

Applications Received

On October 1 an application for a Board was received from the employees in the passenger service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, being baggagemen, flagmen, and brakemen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The application stated that the dispute had grown out of the employees' demands for the scale of wages in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway Eastern lines. The number affected was given as 340 directly and 1,100 indirectly. A Board was established on October 17. Messrs. H. T. Malcolmson, Hamilton, and James Murdock, Toronto, were appointed on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. On November 1 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, Woodstock, Ont.,

this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from Messrs. Malcolmson and Murdock.

On October 6 a joint application for a Board was received from the International Transit Company and the conductors and motormen engaged in the operation of the street railway at Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton. The employees had presented a petition to the company requesting a wage increase of 5 cents per hour. Negotiations failed to bring about a settlement, and, to enforce their demand, the employees went on strike on September 25. Both parties agreed, however, to refer the dispute to a Board, and work was resumed on the forenoon of the same day. The application stated that 20 employees were directly affected. A Board was established on October 6, being constituted as follows: Mr. Francis E. Crawford, Sault Ste. Marie, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Chas. Farwell, Sault Ste. Marie, company's nominee; and Mr. Chas. N. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, employees' nominee.

On October 9 the maintenance of way men employed on the Canadian Northern Railway Western lines applied for a Board to deal with a wages dispute affecting 3,000 of their number directly and 2,000 indirectly. The employees concerned were members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. A Board was established on October 18, Messrs. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. At the close of the month Messrs. Haig and Campbell had not reported to the Minister the result of their efforts to secure a chairman by agreement.

On October 16 an application was received on behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, members of the

Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. This application grew out of the employees' demand for a revision of the existing schedule, providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. The dispute affected 6,200 employees directly and 8,800 indirectly. On October 19 an application was received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in this same matter, stating that the company desired certain alterations and modifications in the agreement, the present rates and rules in all other respects to continue in force. These applications having reference to the same dispute and both parties agreeing thereto, one Board was established to deal with the matter. On October 19 Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, were appointed on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. At the close of the month word was awaited from Messrs. Pitblado and Campbell regarding the result of their efforts to secure a chairman by agreement.

On October 19 an application for a Board was received from the freight handlers at Vancouver employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, members of Vancouver Freight Handlers' Union No. 40. It was stated that the application grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages, affecting 158 directly and from 500 to 1,000 indirectly. A Board was established on October 25. Mr. Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver, being appointed on that date on the employees' recommendation; Mr. E. A. James, Vancouver, was later appointed on the recommendation of the company; and on November 1 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of the Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, on the joint recommendation of the other Board members.

On October 24 the Department received from the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited, an application for a Board to deal with a dispute af-

fecting the boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers in its employ, numbering 500 directly and 1,200 indirectly. It was stated that the dispute had grown out of the employees' demand for the reinstatement of a workman whom the company claimed to have left work of his own accord. This application was followed on October 26 by an application purporting to be from Lodge No. 461 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, in which it was alleged that this workman had been unjustly discharged. In addition to the reinstatement of the workman referred to, the employees asked for increased wages and a signed agreement covering hours and working conditions. The company was engaged in ship construction for purposes connected with the war, and it was of importance that the work should not be delayed. As a result of departmental intervention, both parties agreed to refer the primary cause of the dispute to a Board, namely, the reinstatement of the workman. A Board was established on October 24, being constituted as follows: Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Ald. Wm. Marrigan, Port Arthur, company's nominee; and Mr. W. N. Welsh, Fort William, employees' nominee. It was agreed that the Board inquiry should be deferred for a few days in view of the fact that negotiations were under way in respect of wages and an agreement covering hours and working conditions.

On October 29 an application for a Board was received from the firemen employed by the Corporation of Edmonton, members of Local Division No. 29, Fire Fighters' Federal Labour Union. The application stated the dispute grew out of the city's refusal to enter into an agreement providing for improved conditions of employment and

a wage increase of 4.35 per cent over the 1914 schedule. The number directly affected was given as 70. This application was under consideration at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under Act

In the October number of the *Labour Gazette* reference has been made to the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute affecting the street railway employees of the Edmonton Radial Railway, which is owned and operated by the Corporation of Edmonton, the Board being composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice McCarthy, Edmonton, chairman; Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., Edmonton, appointed as for the employer; and Mr. Henry Arthur Mackie, Edmonton, employees' nominee. The Corporation of Edmonton strenuously objected to an investigation by the Board, claiming that no dispute existed within the meaning of the Act. The Board convened on October 30; the Corporation of Edmonton thereupon applied for a writ of prohibition restraining the Board from proceeding with its investigation. On October 31 orders that the investigation should cease until November 5 were issued to the members of the Board and to officials of the union to which the employees belonged, namely, Division No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Mr. Mackie, in view of the delay entailed by the action of the court, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board. The matter remained in this condition at the close of the month.

Report of Board in Dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and Employees

ON October 11 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and employees, being switchboard men, linemen, installers, etc., members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This was followed on October 15 by a minority report signed by Mr. Morrison, the employees' nominee on the Board.

The application for a Board was made by the company, and was the result of demands on the employees' part for a wage increase of 25 per cent and a reduction in the working hours, affecting 135 directly and 715 indirectly. The area affected comprised the lower mainland of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and Kootenay District.

A Board was established in this matter on August 23, being constituted as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy, Vancouver, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. C. A. Crosbie, Vancouver, company's nominee; and Mr. E. H. Morrison, Vancouver, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board included a schedule of wages and working rules which, it was recommended, should become effective as from September 1, 1917, and should continue in force thereafter until terminated by 30 days' notice in writing. Mr. Morrison did not agree on all points with the majority award and submitted a minority report. The award was declared acceptable to the company, but was rejected by the employees. A strike seemed imminent, but the matter was finally adjusted by

concessions on both sides. The text of these reports follows:

Majority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, employer, and its employees, being switchboard men, linemen, installers, etc., members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable

T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted in this matter, and consisting of the Honourable Denis Murphy, chairman, selected by agreement of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, Mr. C. A. Crosbie, of Vancouver, B.C., representative of the company, and Mr. Edmund H. Morrison, of Vancouver, B.C., representative of the employees, begs to report as follows:

The Board met informally on September 18, 1917, when the oaths of office were taken and arrangements made for sittings to hear evidence. Public sittings to hear evidence were held on September 19, 20, 21, 25 and 26, and private sessions of the Board, for the purpose of settling, if possible, working conditions and wages, which were the points in dispute, were held on September 28, October 1, 2, 3 and 6, when the reports were finally drawn up and executed.

The representative of the company before the Board was Mr. George H. Halse, and of the men were Messrs. Dunham and Murdock.

It is to be regretted that, after prolonged discussion, and a sincere desire on the part of all members of the Board to come to an agreement, it has been found impossible to obtain an unanimous support. Entire unanimity, however, has been secured on many disputed points and a qualified unanimity on others, as will appear hereafter.

An agreement had existed between the parties, which lapsed by effluxion of time on September 1, 1917. The main provisions of this agreement are apparently satisfactory, inasmuch as many of its clauses were not brought before the Board for settlement. Instead, the points in dispute were set out in a memo-

random in parallel columns. It has been thought necessary to deal merely with the points so submitted, thereby avoiding the expense of transcribing a lengthy agreement.

The first point of contention was the duration of the proposed new agreement. The old agreement was to continue for a period of one year from its date. In the memorandum submitted, the company proposed that the new agreement be for one year, continuing thereafter unless terminated by 90 days' notice in writing. The men objected to the fixed term of a year and proposed that the agreement should be of unlimited duration, subject to termination by 30 days' notice. The company did not lay particular stress on the one year provision and it appears to the Board that it will be to the interest of both parties not to have such a fixed term, especially in the rapidly changing conditions that at present obtain. As to the length of notice, requisition for termination the company contended that unless such notice covered a considerable period they would be much hampered in undertaking construction of any magnitude since they could not be sure that the conditions, under which it was undertaken, would prevail until its completion. The men, on the other hand, contended that in the last resort the strike was their only weapon of defense and that 90 days gave the company an undue advantage to prepare for such a struggle. Further, that that period might easily prevent the men selecting the most opportune time to strike, if in their judgment they felt such action to be in their interest. Since the right of the men to strike is undoubted, the Board considers that there is a good deal in their contention, and whilst admitting that a shorter period may in some instances be disadvantageous to the company, it has concluded to reduce this period to 30 days. It is fortified in this conclusion by the fact strongly urged by the men's representatives that the period of 30 days is the time required by statute to elapse before a strike can legally be called in certain industries in Canada. The decision on this change is unanimous.

The next point was as to whether the men should go to and from their work on the company's time or on their own time. In the old agreement a distinction was made between city exchanges, which were defined as exchanges having 100 or more telephones, and suburban exchanges having less than that number. Under it, in city exchanges, the men were required to go to and from their work, within the established city limits, on their own time except from November 1 to April 1, when they were to go two ways on the company's time. In suburban exchanges, it was provided that nine hours should constitute a day's work, the intention, however, being that one hour of this time would be consumed in transportation to and from work. The company agreed that eight hours should constitute a day's work, but urged that in suburban exchanges, which exist

mainly in country points, considerable distances have to be traversed by some of the men affected by this agreement, inasmuch as they would be engaged in constructing lines which of course would necessitate covering considerable distances and the constant moving from point to point. The men, on the other hand, urged that eight hours should constitute a day's work, the men to go to and from their work on the company's time. This would in reality work out in a reduction of hours, and consequently involves the question of wages unless the men are to receive the same amount of wages for fewer hours' work. The men also pointed out that, under the wording of the old agreement, it was possible to require men to be actually on the job for a period of over eight hours since nine hours were stated to be the length of the working day, and that as a fact men had worked on suburban exchanges, actually on the job, for considerably more than eight hours a day during the currency of the old agreement. The company stated that if this had occurred, it was not their intention that the agreement should have this effect. Since both parties agreed that eight hours was to be taken as constituting a day's work, the Board is of opinion that the term in the old agreement dealing with hours of labour in suburban exchanges, should be modified as appears in the schedule annexed hereto. The modification makes it clear that the extra time, over eight hours, is contributed for transportation, and for transportation only. The Board also considers that if the men have to do any work to bring about this transportation, such as pumping hand-cars, etc., they should be paid straight time for the period they are so engaged. Owing to the modern development of rapid transportation by means of motors, the Board is also of the opinion that since the means of transportation must necessarily be under the control of the company, it will be fair to both parties to cut down the extra time, which, under the old agreement, was one hour to one half hour. The company did suggest that the Board must keep in mind the provisions in the old agreement giving the men the right in city exchanges to travel two ways on the company's time between November 1 and April 1 when fixing the rate of wages and urged that while conditions were such, that they did not dispute wages must be raised to some extent, that the present time was not the time to reduce working hours. As will be seen, the majority of the Board has not seen its way to complying with the men's request of an advance in wages in toto and the majority thinks that, on the whole, as this provision with regard to city exchanges obtained in the old agreement, its elimination, under the proposed agreement, might prove a greater obstacle to the acceptance of this award than its importance to the company would justify. It has, therefore, been retained. Mr. Morrison, the men's representative, disagrees as to the principal question and is of the opinion

that the men should go to and from their work in all cases on the company's time, but, subject to that disagreement, he agrees with the working out of the difficulty as set out in the schedule.

The next point was in reference to providing meals to men when working out of the city limits. The company's representative did not object to the change proposed by the men except that he desired that a fixed sum be named in connection with the cost of such meals to obviate a possible ground of future dispute. This the Board unanimously considered reasonable and have added to the wording of the clause in question, proposed by the men, the words "actually paid out, such sum not to exceed 50 cents."

The next question was as to payment for emergency calls. The old agreement provided that men so called should receive not less than two hours' pay computed at double time of schedule rates. The men desire the wording should be changed so that men so called should receive not less than two hours' time per job computed at double time of schedule rate. The men contended that at times, when called out for emergency work, inasmuch as the company was bound to pay them for two hours, at double time, work would be found to keep them during the whole two hours, although the whole of such work was not of an emergency character. On the other hand, the company pointed out that if the remuneration were per job it might easily happen that several small jobs of emergency kind would have to be done consecutively and that the time so occupied might be two hours or less, with the result that if payment had to be made per job a very much heavier expense would be entailed by such emergency work. It was conceded on both sides that emergency work must on occasion be done in connection with the telephone business. On this point, the Board have unanimously concluded that the difficulty can be solved by adding to the clause, as stood in the old agreement, the words "such calls to be bona fide emergency trouble calls reported to the company outside regular working hours."

The next point was with regard to Sunday overtime. It is conceded by both sides that certain work must be done in connection with the telephone service on Sundays. Under the old agreement the men were entitled to double time for such work. The company requested that this be changed to straight time and urged that inasmuch as it is agreed that such work is a necessary incident of the telephone business, the men being engaged in the service of telephone companies ought to do such work on straight time. It will be seen that again this question is closely connected with the wage schedule and the Board have unanimously decided not to make any alterations for the same reason that caused them to refrain from doing so in the matter of time going to and returning from work.

The next question was with regard to board of employees sent away from headquarters. Under the old agreement, certain classes of men sent from headquarters to outside work were in all cases allowed board and lodging, but other classes were only allowed board and lodging on what was called temporary jobs. A temporary job was defined as "twenty calendar days," and the men were notified before being sent away whether the job would be classed as a temporary or permanent one. The men desire that employees so sent to outside jobs should in all cases get their expenses of board and lodging. To the majority of the Board, the arrangement in the old agreement seems fair and they, therefore, proposed to retain the provision in the new one. The same remark applies to the amount charged by the company for board and lodging, when it is compelled to furnish same, to the men on outside jobs, classed as permanent jobs. Mr. Morrison, the men's representative, disagrees with the decision of the majority on both these points.

The next point was in reference to the allowance of transportation to headquarters to men who resigned or were dismissed from service whilst away from such headquarters. The men desired that transportation should be furnished in all such cases, alleging that men might be, and were sometimes, discharged unfairly by the company's foremen in the field. The majority of the Board considers that to adopt the men's proposition would be unjust to the company since no matter for what reason a man was dismissed, or no matter what whim actuated him in resigning, the company would be forced to furnish him transportation to headquarters. The suggested grievance of the men, in the opinion of the majority, can be met by the insertion of the words "for just cause" in the clause as it stands at present, thereby enabling any man dismissed to bring up, under the terms of the agreement, the fairness or unfairness of such dismissal. Mr. Morrison disagrees with this conclusion.

The next point was that if lack of sufficient funds prevented the payment of men discharged in the field, at the point where they were discharged, whilst the company was bound, under the old agreement, to furnish transportation to the point where payment was made, no allowance was made to the men for the time consumed in travelling to such point. The men demanded that such time be paid for as straight time until the employee receive his wages. Taking into consideration the nature of the employment, which necessarily requires men to be taken to points outside the cities and towns, the majority of the Board believes that it will be fair to both parties if a provision is added to this clause as follows: "If time consumed on such transportation exceeds one half day the employees shall be paid at schedule rate for all time so consumed." Mr. Morrison agrees as to this.

The next question was as to the distinction made between foremen and head gangmen. With this may be coupled the distinctions of wire chief and wire chief Class "B" and wire chief Class "A". The men desire that every employee in charge of any work, or giving any orders, shall be classed as a "foreman," and that all distinctions of degree of superintendence be abolished. The company pointed out that inasmuch as by a term of the old agreement, not questioned by either party, a foreman is prohibited from handling tools, the result of granting the men's application would be that a man exercising superintendence, or a man in charge of any work, which work might require only one man to do, or giving any orders, even if those orders were given to but one man, must be paid a foreman's wages, and yet must not handle any tools himself. The majority of the Board is of the opinion that this would be placing an unreasonable burden on the company. They are of the opinion that this question is really one of degree. They have carefully considered whether any changes should be made in the number of journeymen or labourers supervised by a head gangman as distinguished from a foreman, and have come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient reason for making any change in the present classification. Mr. Morrison disagrees on this point.

The next question was the employment of apprentices to do the work of journeymen. The old agreement fixed the ratio of apprentices to journeymen and required that apprentices should not be allowed to do journeymen's work except where journeymen could not be obtained. The men desire that this exception be eliminated, but the majority of the Board is agreed that it ought to be retained, otherwise the company might be put in the position of being unable to get necessary work done at all. The clause in the old agreement, however, in the opinion of the majority of the Board, should be altered by adding thereto the words "the apprentices, subject to the same exception in this case, shall not be allowed to take a shift until the last year of his apprenticeship." This alteration is inserted to clear up a possible ambiguity in the old agreement as it stands. The men urged it might be so construed as to allow all apprentices in exchanges, employing less than four journeymen, to be utilized to do journeymen's work before the last year of their apprenticeship, although qualified journeymen are available.

The final point, other than the wages schedule, was the request by the men that the following clause be inserted: "The company agrees to employ none but members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the various classes of work specified in section 11." In other words, the men are asking for a closed shop. In the past, as an existence of the old agreement shows, the company has recognized the union and one of the provisions of the old agreement, which the majority of the Board proposes to retain in the

new, gives the business agent, or other officials of the union, the right to accompany grievance committees when such committees hold conferences with the company. It will be seen, therefore, in the opinion of the majority of the Board, that, under the old agreement, the interests of the union men, who are actually employed by the company, receive the protection of the union since the union's business agent is authorized to accompany grievance committees. The company has in its employ some employees who are not members of the union. The adoption of the proposed clause would mean either the dismissal of these employees or their compulsion to join the union. The majority of the Board considers this an infringement of the individual rights of such employees, and would work an injustice to them. The men contend that such employees reap the benefits in connection with the union without contributing to the burden of its upkeep. This, in the opinion of the majority of the Board, is an excellent argument for persuading such employees to join the union as undoubtedly unions have accomplished a very great deal in the betterment of conditions of their members, but it is not an answer to the argument as infringing personal liberty. Its adoption would likewise mean that the company in dealing with its employees would be compelled to deal with the union as a whole, and, therefore, considerations foreign to the actual relations between the company and its men would almost certainly arise. The result might well be a degree of interference with the company in the conduct of its business unnecessary for the fair treatment of its employees. The majority of the Board must, therefore, decline to insert this provision.

The final question is the wages schedule. The majority of the men concerned in this arbitration, under the old agreement, received the sum of \$4.25 per day. Their employment is for the most part continuous, so that the question of necessary loss of time does not arise to any great extent. There has been an undoubted, and very considerable, increase in the cost of living in Vancouver during the past 12 months. The majority of the Board has approached the question of fixing the wage schedule primarily from the standpoint of assuring the men a decent livelihood for themselves and their families under existing conditions. In doing so the majority believe, and have acted on the belief, that persons who have devoted years of their lives to qualifying themselves to be skilled mechanics are just as much entitled to a higher standard of living, in proportion to the sacrifices so made, as are other classes of the community. They believe that these principles will be fairly worked out by the adoption of the schedule of the wages as set out in the schedule hereto annexed. This schedule provides for higher wages than obtains in most skilled trades in Vancouver at the present time. It is true, however, that the Board is informed demands are about to be

made in many trades for an increase. Still, as stated, the majority believes this schedule meets the requirements of the present situation on the principles above set out. In general, this amounts to an increase of 75 cents per day. The increase has not been granted to the full amount of 75 cents per day in the case of apprentices from the period at which their pay begins, but is spread over the term of their apprenticeship. The majority of the Board is of the opinion that the ordinary apprentice would be a young single man, but would not have the responsibilities of journeymen, and who, further, in addition to his wages, is getting the advantage of qualifying himself to be a skilled tradesman. The increase has, therefore, been spread over a term of apprenticeship in the manner shown in the schedule.

With regard to the groundmen, the full 75 cents per day has been granted. If the matter of increase is viewed from the standpoint of percentage, it could be urged that the raise to the groundmen has been greater proportionately than the increase to the other men affected. This is quite true, but the majority of the Board, as already stated, have endeavoured to solve this question primarily from the standpoint of a decent livelihood to the men. On this principle, it is obvious that men in receipt of a lower wage, under the old agreement, must necessarily receive a higher percentage increase under the new.

(Sgd.) DENIS MURPHY,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) C. A. CROSBIE,
Representative of the Company.

Vancouver, B.C., October 6, 1917.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

PREAMBLE.

The parties hereto enter into agreement, commencing September 1, 1917, and continuing in force and effect thereafter unless terminated by thirty (30) days' notice in writing.

Section 1. (a) Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in city exchanges, and the ordinary working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) Employees working on the eight-hour basis shall go to and from point of work on their own time within the established city limits, except that from November 1 to April 1 employees to go two ways on company's time, reporting at such store-rooms, main or branch offices as the company designate from time to time.

(c) Eight hours' actual work on the job shall constitute a day's work in suburban exchanges, or on tolls, suburban or farmers' lines, but the men shall give one half hour's time extra daily to be utilized by the company in transporting them to and from work. Any further time necessary for transportation shall be taken from company's time. If men are called upon to do any work to accomplish transportation, time so occupied to be paid for as straight time, hours of work and transportation time, when required, to be from 7.30 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(d) Section 1 (c). Men detailed on jobs outside the city limits shall be entitled to meals or the equivalent thereof actually paid out, such sum not to exceed fifty (50) cents.

(h) and employees called for duty outside regular hours shall receive not less than two hours, computed at double time of standard rate, such calls to be bona fides emergency trouble calls reported to the company outside regular working hours.

Section 3. (b) Saturday afternoon shall be considered as shift hours for such positions as the demands of the service require to be filled constantly, including, when deemed necessary by the company, one troubleman in each of the larger exchanges and straight time only shall be paid for such hours. Assignment of men to Saturday afternoon shift hours shall be made as far as possible so that each employee shall be off duty at least three Saturday afternoons out of every four. All time worked other than shift time, as defined above, shall be paid at double time of standard rate.

Section 4. (a) Expense of board and lodging will be allowed all foremen, cable splicers, apprentice cable splicers, cable splicers' helpers, when sent away from headquarters.

(b) Expense of board and lodging will be allowed all head gangmen, when sent away from headquarters, when head gangmen are in direct charge of gang and not working under the immediate supervision of a foreman.

(c) All other employees detailed for work away from headquarters upon temporary jobs will be allowed expense of board and lodging. Twenty calendar days will be considered a temporary job; more than 20 days will be considered a permanent job, for which no board and lodging expense will be allowed. Employees will be notified before being sent away whether the work will be classified as a temporary or permanent job. If classified as a temporary job and work exceeds 20 calendar days, board and lodging will be allowed until the return to headquarters. If classified as a permanent job and a return to headquarters (except in case of dismissal or resignation) is made in less than 20 days, board and lodging will be allowed.

(d) Where employees affected by this schedule desire that their board and lodging shall be paid by the company, or where working conditions compel the company to provide board and lodging, the rate will be \$1 less per day than scheduled below, excepting in the case of temporary jobs, where the rate specified will prevail, and except as provided for foremen, head gangmen, cable splicers, etc., in Section 4, paragraphs (a) and (b).

Addition to Section 6 (a):

Employees affected by this schedule resigning or dismissed from service for just cause while away from headquarters will not be allowed transportation to headquarters.

Section 6. (b) Employees discharged while in the field must be paid in full for all time due them. Should lack of sufficient funds prevent this, transportation must be allowed to the point where payment will be made. If time consumed on such transportation exceeds one half day the employees shall be paid at schedule rate for all time so consumed.

Section 7. (a) Foreman: An employee having charge of more than three journeymen or apprentices or more than 12 labourers.

(b) Head gangman: An employee having charge of three or less journeymen or apprentices or 12 or less labourers, or an employee assisting a foreman in the direction of men affected by this schedule.

(g) Except where journeymen are not to be obtained the ratio of apprentices to journeymen for each class specified shall not exceed one to four. In exchanges employing less than four journeymen one apprentice will be allowed. Subject to the same exception the apprentice in this case shall not be allowed to take a shift until the last year of his apprenticeship.

Section 10. Wire chief: An employee having charge of an office or offices, employing journeymen as specified in Section 11. The wire chief shall be considered as a working foreman and be capable of hand-

ling tools and doing that class of work required by journeymen switchboard men when the demands of the service require such work.

Wire chief Class "B": An employee having charge of an office or offices employing regularly three or less journeymen or apprentices shall be paid a monthly rate equal to or in excess of a head gangman—\$130.00.

Wire chief Class "A": An employee having charge of an office or offices employing regularly more than three journeymen or apprentices shall be paid at a monthly rate equal or in excess of a foreman—\$150.00.

Section 11. Schedule of wages:

Foreman.....	\$6.25 per day.
Head Gangman.....	5.50 " "

JOURNEYMEN:

Cable Splicers	5.75 " "
Linemen	5.00 " "
Switchboardmen	5.00 " "
Installers	5.00 " "
Cable Testers	5.00 " "
Repairmen	5.00 " "
Troublemn	5.00 " "
Inspectors	5.00 " "
Repeatermen	5.00 " "

APPRENTICES:

	Begin	3mo.	18mo.	24mo.	27mo.	36mo.
Linemen.....	\$3.25		\$3.75		\$4.25	\$5.00
Cable Splicers.....	3.25		4.25		5.00	5.75
Troublemn		\$3.25		\$3.75	4.25	5.00
Repeatermen.....		3.25		3.75	4.25	5.00
Switchboardmen.....		3.25		3.75	4.25	5.00
Installers		3.25		3.75	4.25	5.00
Cable Testers.....		3.25		3.75	4.25	5.00
Inspectors		3.25		3.75	4.25	5.00
Repairmen.....		3.25		3.75	4.25	5.00
Groundmen.....					\$3.75	per day.

Section 12. (a) Exchanges having 100 or more telephones are designated as city exchanges. Less than 100 telephones, suburban exchanges.

(b) Headquarters to be considered as the point where men are actually engaged for work.

(g) Any committee of employees or grievance from the local union affected will be given a hearing. Business agents or other officials of the union may accompany such committee.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, employer, and its employees, being switchboard men, linemen, installers, etc., members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable

T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

Although in accord with certain of the findings, I cannot agree with the majority report of the Board appointed to investigate the dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and those of its employees, who are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The company's representative, Mr. Geo. H. Halse, informed the employees that it was impossible for the company to meet their demands and continue to conduct the business on a

profitable basis, and on those grounds he would apply for a Conciliation Board, but when cited to appear before the Board and produce evidence in support of this contention, he withdrew the statement, saying that the company would abide by the decision of the Board. The evident reluctance on the part of the company to substantiate the plea of "inability to pay" would argue that they were quite able to meet the demands of their employees, and that the Board was not applied for with any intention of allowing it to conduct the enquiry on these lines, but for the purpose of avoiding a "strike," and also relieving the company of any responsibility in determining what might be a fair wage scale and conditions of employment for its employees.

In my opinion the changes in the working conditions that the employees wish to obtain are not onerous, as they affect in most cases only linemen and outdoor workers, who do not comprise above 25 per cent of the number of employees governed by this agreement.

The first clauses to occasion a difference of opinion were those differentiating between city and suburban exchanges. The eight hour day is, and has been, in force for a number of years in city exchanges; therefore, if eight hours constitutes a day's work in city exchanges, no logical reason can be advanced that it should not constitute a day's work for the same class of labour in suburban exchanges, or that employees should be penalized to the amount of one hour per day simply because their work must of necessity be done in suburban exchanges.

The question of "two ways on the company's time" comes under this section of the agreement and forms one of the demands made by the construction linemen and groundmen, who are practically the only employees suffering through lack of this condition, i.e., employees working on the eight hour basis to go two ways on company's time reporting at such storerooms, main or branch offices, as the company may designate from time to time. Mr. Halse stated that granting this condition would mean a considerable reduction in the hours of work and a consequent loss of efficiency in the construction department. The men argued that the loss of time would be very slight, as the company has a number of offices and a store-room, all of which are centrally located in various parts of the city with regard to the districts in which the men work, and also stated that a considerable amount of hardship was entailed in not having a permanent point at which to report for work. This condition is granted by the two light and power companies operating in the city, and they are both under the handicap of having but one store-room in the downtown district, at which the men report for work, and it is my opinion that the British Columbia Telephone Company could concede this point without difficulty or undue loss financially.

In dealing with the question of board and lodging expenses, the majority report deems the provisions made under the old agreement to be fair, but I am convinced that the opposite view of the case should be taken. This section of the old agreement allows expenses of board and lodging to certain classes of men when sent away from headquarters irrespective of whether the job is permanent or temporary, but discriminates with regard to other classes, inasmuch as expenses of board and lodging are only allowed to these when sent away on temporary jobs. The classes of men that this section deals unfairly with are also the least able to bear the additional expense, for their employment is casual and subject to loss of time on account of inclement weather. Attention must also be drawn to the fact that these men are seldom sent away from headquarters, except on permanent jobs, thus forcing them in most cases to bear their own out-of-town expenses, while the men who are allowed expenses at all times when sent away from headquarters receive the same, or higher rates of pay, and have the additional advantage of steady employment, not subject to weather conditions. This clause discriminates in favour of certain classes of labour, and, therefore, should be amended to give equal consideration to all.

The next point to be disposed of concerns the dismissal or resignation of employees when away from headquarters, and the majority decided that the insertion of the words "for just cause" would safeguard the man from any injustice and allow him to bring his case before the company for adjudication. Unfortunately this arrangement, while apparently fair, does not improve the situation from the men's point of view. The fact must be borne in mind that the officials of the company do not make any inquiry as to the reason for dismissal of this particular class of employee, but leave it absolutely to the discretion of the foreman, who for this reason has unrestricted liberty to discharge any of his men, and may do so for reasons not in any way connected with the workman's ability to carry on the company's work. The clause if amended on the majority's recommendation would leave the discharged employee in the predicament of being compelled to pay his fare back to headquarters, losing time and money in doing so, for the purpose of discussing whether the management thought the foreman was justified in discharging him. My suggestion was to amend the clause, making it read "Employees affected by this schedule resigning or dismissed from service after having been in the field for 30 days will be allowed transportation to headquarters," which in my opinion would be fair to both parties. When a man is discharged while away from headquarters he should be paid all money due him, and if lack of sufficient funds prevents this, transportation and travelling time should be allowed to the point where payment can be made. The majority report penalizes the discharged employee as

to time, unless the time consumed in travelling exceeds half a day. This I do not agree with, as a discharged employee should be paid on the spot. The responsibility of producing the money rests with the employer, and for this reason the employee should not be forced to do the employer's errand unless he receives time and expenses.

In the matter of differentiation between a foreman and head gangman, the latter appears to be saddled with the responsibilities of a foreman, but receives less pay for doing exactly the same work, except that he may be one man short of the required number to make the company designate him as foreman, and of course as head gangman he is not prohibited from using tools. This "head gangman" apparently is a device of the company for getting certain kinds of work done by small gangs of men and avoiding payment of the foreman's rate of pay. This also applies to the wire chief Class A and Class B.

The clause determining the ratio of apprentices to journeymen was also very unsatisfactory from the men's standpoint, and its provisions were subjected to a severe criticism by Mr. Dunham, who presented the case for the men. He averred that advantage had been taken of the ambiguity in the wording, as apprentices were hired and put to work when journeymen were obtainable. This was not denied on behalf of the company by the superintendent, who admitted that an apprentice had been put to work in spite of the fact that a journeyman of much wider experience, and who had been in charge of this class of work for other concerns, was an applicant for the position, giving as a reason for not hiring the journeyman that he preferred an apprentice who was somewhat familiar with the system to a journeyman who was not. This statement does not give the reason why the journeyman was not hired, because a journeyman of varied experience in the particular branch of the trade, even though he had not worked at the business for some time, could take hold much more rapidly than an apprentice who had not mastered the trade. Therefore, it is fair to assume that the apprentice was hired to avoid paying the higher rate of wages.

The final clause in dispute, excepting the wage scale, being a demand for the "closed shop," or, in other words, "That none but members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be employed for the various classes of work specified in Section 11."

A strenuous objection to granting this clause was raised by Mr. Halse on behalf of the company, who said that it would place the company in the position of compelling men (who perhaps had "conscientious objections") to join the union, or in event of their refusal to discharge them, and he thought the company ought not to be forced to do this. It was pointed out by Mr. Dunham that the conditions of employment and wages these men were en-

joying had been gained through the efforts of union men, who contributed financially to the upkeep of the union in order to retain these benefits, and that the non-union men were in the position of "tax dodgers" and shirkers, who received the goods without paying the freight. He thought it was the duty of every man to support the organization that protected his interests.

While it may be true that some men have "conscientious objections" to belonging to a union, those "conscientious objections" do not affect their consciences to such a degree that they refuse to benefit by the increases of pay and better conditions of employment gained through the machinations of the said union.

Another objection put forward by the company was that the "closed shop" principle would undoubtedly raise considerations foreign to the actual relations between the company and its employees, for the reason that it would be dealing with the union as a whole. If this objection is put forward in good faith, it has no foundation in fact, because the company has been dealing with the union as a whole under the existing conditions, and these conditions would in no wise be altered by putting the "closed shop" in force.

Should the question of individual or civil rights be advanced, it may be argued that the legal and medical professions have a "closed shop" of the strictest kind, not omitting wholesale and retail merchants, manufacturers and other classes of business men too numerous to mention, who also operate on "closed shop" principles, and no one questions their right to do so or to prevent any man from doing business who does not join their association and keep their laws.

It should be mentioned here that Mr. Halse offered to pay \$4.80 per day and put the "closed shop" in force, but when the men pressed for a further increase in wages he stated that if they insisted on getting a higher rate he would withdraw the "closed shop," immediately afterwards offering \$5.00 per day without "closed shop" conditions. This would suggest that the company dangled the "closed shop" in front of the employees to induce them to accept a lower rate of wages, as it does not cost the company a cent to put the condition in force and yet it means a good deal to the employees in safeguarding their interests; on the other hand, Mr. Halse was willing to betray the "conscientious objectors" and their consciences for the sum of 20 cents per diem.

For these reasons I must differ with the majority report in this instance.

The increase of wages awarded by the majority report does not appear to me to be commensurate with the increased cost of living as shown by documentary evidence submitted by the employees. The existing wage scale was established in 1913 and continued in effect until September, 1915, when the company, without reference to a Board, or giving statutory

notice, made an arbitrary reduction of 25 cents per day in the wage scale. This reduction was in force for 12 months, the employees regaining the scale of 1913 in September, 1916. The increased cost of living must, therefore, be calculated over a period of four years, during which time there has been a steady upward tendency in the price of staple commodities, this increase being very marked during the year 1917. It was particularly noticeable that the increase was heavier on the staples that form the bulk of the only foodstuffs that the workingman in ordinary times can afford to have on his table, and some of these were put in the class of luxuries by the enormously inflated prices. The employees gave figures and had documentary evidence in proof of their statements. The manager of the wholesale department in one of the larger stores, who was also called in to give evidence, handed in a list of the staple necessities showing the increased prices of 1917 as compared with 1913. Figures submitted showed an increase of about 76 per cent, and it cannot be said that the desired increase in wages of 25 per cent is immoderate under the circumstances.

For the reasons set forth herein I am unable to agree with the award as handed down in the majority report, and recommend that the employees' demands be granted.

(Sgd.) E. H. MORRISON,

Board member appointed on employees' recommendation.

Vancouver, B.C., October 8, 1917.

The agreement finally reached was made to date from September 1. It extends the eight hour day to all the employees concerned, removing the differentiation between city and suburban exchanges, and permits employees to go to and from their work on the company's time. When away from headquarters, expenses for board and lodging are allowed to foremen, cable splicers, apprentices and helpers, and to head gangmen when not under the immediate supervision of a foreman. Other employees on temporary jobs away from headquarters are allowed expenses for board and lodging. Employees resigning or dismissed from work for just cause while away from headquarters will not be allowed transportation to headquarters, but on completion of work the employees will be given transportation or its equivalent in money by the company. Employees discharged while in the field

must be paid for all time due them in full.

An apprentice is defined as an employee who has not had three years' experience, and who is actually engaged in performing work and handling tools. Apprentices must serve three years' actual time in the business before they can be rated as journeymen, and during the last year they will be expected to perform the same class of work as journeymen. Except when journeymen are not to be obtained, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall not exceed one to four, but one apprentice will be allowed in exchanges employing less than four journeymen.

With regard to the relations between the company and the trade union, it is provided that no discrimination against employees on account of any affiliation or relation they may or may not have will be permitted. Any committee of employees on grievance from the local unions affected will be given a hearing,

and business agents or other officials of the union may accompany such committee.

The new schedule of wages is as follows:

Foreman	\$6.25 per day.
Head Gangmen	5.50 " "

JOURNEYMEN:

Cable Splicers	5.75 " "
Linemen	5.00 " "
Switchboardmen	5.00 " "
Installers	5.00 " "
Cable Testers	5.00 " "
Repairmen	5.00 " "
Troublemakers	5.00 " "
Inspectors	5.00 " "
Repeatermen	5.00 " "

APPRENTICES:

	Begin	3 mo.	18 mo.	24 mo.	27 mo.	36 mo.
Linemen	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$4.25	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.00
Cable Splicers	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Troublemakers	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Repeatermen	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Switchboardmen	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Installers	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Cable Testers	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Inspectors	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00
Repairmen	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.00

Groundmen	\$3.75 per day.
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A wire chief, Class B, shall be paid at a monthly rate equal to or in excess of a foreman—\$130, and a wire chief, Class A, shall be paid at a monthly rate equal to or in excess of a foreman—\$150.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1917

THE occurrence of 13 strikes during October, involving 103 firms and 3,465 employees, was reported to the Department. Altogether there were 22 strikes, involving 175 firms and 4,355 employees, on record during the month, nine of which, involving 72 firms and 890 employees, commenced prior to October. These 22 strikes occasioned to the employees affected a loss in working days estimated at 32,900. Eight of the October strikes and four of those commencing prior to October terminated during the month, leaving the 10 following unadjusted strikes on record November 1: machinists at Hamilton, Ont.; moulders at Galt, Ont.; plumbers and steamfitters, St. John, N.B.; electrical workers, Halifax, N.S.; tailors, pattern-

makers, boilermakers, printing pressmen and waiters at Montreal, Que., and waitresses at Vancouver, B.C.

Termination of Disputes Commencing Prior to October

The following strikes commencing prior to October were terminated during the month:

SHINGLE WEAVERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—The strike of shingle weavers employed in shingle mills in the vicinity of New Westminster, B.C., which commenced July 23, 1917, appears to have ceased to materially affect conditions in this industry. The majority of the mills refused to concede the eight-hour day demanded and are operating on the ten hour basis with Chinese and mixed crews. The operators of four mills, how-

ever, conceded the eight hour day and are operating on this basis.

CARPENTERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—The strike of 54 carpenters in the employ of the Atlas Construction Company, which commenced September 29, was settled October 13, the firm conceding the rate of 50 cents per hour demanded.

FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—The 500 fur workers who went on strike in 38 establishments in Montreal on July 28, resumed work on October 15, pending a decision of a committee of five employers and five employees to whose disposal it was agreed the matters in dispute should be left.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, REGINA, SASK.—Fifteen telephone operators in the employ of the Saskatchewan Provincial Department of Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones, went on strike September 24, alleging discrimination on the part of officials against members of Division No. 152, Commercial Telegraphers' Union. They returned to work on October 5 on the assurance that no discrimination was intended against members of the union.

Disputes beginning during October

ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—On October 1, elevator employees to the number of 650 in 29 elevators ceased work to enforce their demand for a working agreement which involved increased wages and recognition of their union, Local No. 934, International Association of Longshoremen. The proposed wage scale provided for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour for hourly-paid labour and an increase of five per cent for monthly-paid employees. Owing to the serious con-

gestion of grain at the head of the lakes which resulted from the strike and the failure of the parties to reach an agreement, the Dominion Government on October 6 appointed Mr. Leslie H. Boyd, K.C., director of grain elevator operations. Conferences between the parties presided over by Mr. Boyd resulted in the men returning to work October 8 pending the arrival of the Minister of Labour, whose efforts were successful in having the agreement signed, conceding, with a few modifications, the demands of the employees.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—The removal of a flag from one of the street cleaning trucks by the street commissioner resulted in a strike of 509 employees of the street cleaning department of the city on October 1. The employees demanded the dismissal of the commissioner and the adjustment of other alleged grievances. They agreed to the appointment of a Board of Arbitration, and work was resumed on October 11 pending a decision of the Board.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER-HANGERS, CALGARY, ALTA.—Fifteen painters, decorators and paperhangers in the employ of four firms, and members of Local No. 583, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Calgary, Alta., went on strike October 1. They demanded that their wage rate of 50 cents per hour should be increased to 60 cents per hour, and that they should have a nine hour day for eight months of the year and an eight hour day for four months. After negotiations an agreement was signed which conceded a rate of 55 cents per hour and the nine and eight hour day basis as demanded. Work was resumed October 22.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On October 4, some 700 employees of the shipbuilding firm of J. Coughlan & Sons, Vancouver, B.C., suspended work to enforce their demand for an agreement which involved an advance in wages and changes in working conditions. After a number of conferences the firm agreed to adopt such rates and conditions as might be fixed by the United States Federal Adjustment Board, then sitting, for shipbuilding yards at Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. The employees resumed work October 29 pending a decision of the Board.

LABOURERS, ST. JOHN, N.B.—Fifteen labourers in the employ of the Fegles-Bellow Engineering Company, Limited, at St. John, N.B., went on strike October 5 to enforce a demand that their wages should be increased from 30 to 35 cents an hour. Negotiations resulted in the firm conceding a rate of 32½ cents per hour, on which basis work was resumed after a strike of four days' duration.

WAITRESSES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Ten waitresses in the employ of McLeod's Café, Vancouver, B.C., presented a demand for an eight hour day, a six day week and a minimum rate of \$10 per week. When the proprietor refused to entertain these demands and dismissed two of the waitresses, a strike was called on October 6, which remained unadjusted at the end of October.

PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS, MONTREAL, QUE.—Two hundred and forty printing pressmen and assistants in 60 printing establishments in Montreal, Que., went on strike October 16 to enforce their demand for a new wage agreement. Twenty-two firms signed the agreement, but on November 1 the strike

was still in effect in the other establishments.

RAILWAY SHOP EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Railway shop employees, comprising machinists, boilermakers, steamfitters and others, to the number of 400, in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg, Man., ceased work on October 19, protesting that the shops were poorly heated. Work was resumed October 22 on the assurance of the company that satisfactory arrangements for the heating of the shops would be made.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, WINDSOR, ONT.—Ninety motormen and conductors in the employ of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway went on strike at Windsor, Ont., October 19, in protest against the action of an official in assigning a conductor to a run to which, in the opinion of the employees, he was not entitled, and which, they alleged, involved the violation of an agreement. The suspension of service lasted from 6 a.m., October 19, until 3.00 p.m. the same day, when the matter was adjusted.

COAL MINERS, COAL CREEK, B.C.—Seven hundred coal miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal Creek, B.C., suspended work October 23 to bring about an adjustment of questions as to the employment of non-union men, yardage, and a minimum rate of wages. Work was resumed on October 30, when the matters in dispute were left to the decision of W. H. Armstrong, director of coal operations. Mr. Armstrong rendered a decision in favour of the miners with regard to the question of yardage, but withheld his decision as to the other matters in dispute.

PATTERN MAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—Eleven pattern makers in the employ of

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING OCTOBER, 1917.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO OCTOBER, 1917.								
LUMBERING— Shingle weavers.....	New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for eight-hour day	13	300	July 23	.....	.....	Majority of mills operating under conditions prevailing previous to strike; four mills operating on 8-hour basis.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Plumbers and steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B.	Increased wages.....	12	6	April 23	.....	Unsettled.	
Electrical workers (Electricians and wiremen)	Halifax, N.S....	Increased wages.....	5	6	July 9	.....	Unsettled.	
Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	54	Sept. 29	Oct. 13	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
METAL, MACHINERY & SHIPBUILDING— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.	.....	.....	1916 June 12	.....	Unsettled.	
Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	.....	May 17	.....	Unsettled.	
CLOTHING TRADES— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis.	1	9	March 12	.....	Unsettled.	
Fur workers.....	Montreal, Que.	Recognition of Union....	38	500	July 28	Oct. 15	Employees returned to work pending adjustment.	
COMMUNICATION— Telephone operators.....	Regina, Sask...	Alleged discrimination against members of union	1	15	Sept. 24	Oct. 5	Negotiations.	In favour of employees

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING OCTOBER, 1917.

MINING— Coal miners.....	Coal Creek, B.C.	Demand adjustment of rates for certain classes of work.	1	700	1917 Oct. 23	917 Oct. 30	Mediation...	In favour of employees
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Painters, decorators and paperhangers	Calgary, Alta.	Increased wages.....	4	15	Oct. 1	Oct. 22	Negotiations.	Compromise.
Labourers.....	St. John, N.B.	Increased wages and nine-hour day	1	35	Oct. 5	Oct. 10	Negotiations.	Compromise.
METAL, MACHINERY & SHIPBUILDING— Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages and closed shop.	1	700	Oct. 4	Oct. 29	Mediation...	Resumed work pending decision of United States Federal Adjustment Board
Pattern makers.....	Montreal, Que.	Objection to medical examination	1	11	Oct. 25	.....	Unsettled.	
Boilermakers.....	Montreal, Que.	Alleged discrimination in the dismissal of employees.	1	55	Oct. 26	Oct. 31	Unsettled.	
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES— Printing pressmen and assistants...	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages and recognition of union	60	250	Oct. 16	.....	Unsettled.	

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING OCTOBER, 1917.—(Continued.)

Occupation	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING OCTOBER, 1917.—Continued.								
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION— Elevator employees	Port Arthur and Ft. William, Ont.	Increased wages and recognition of union.	29	650	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Mediation...	Employées demands granted and direction of elevators operations assumed by Dominion Government.
Electric railway employees.....	Windsor, Ont..	Alleged violation of agreement	1	90	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
Railway shop employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Low temperature in shops.	1	400	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Negotiations.	Arrangement made for heating of shops.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES— Waitresses.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dismissal of waitresses, demand for shorter hours and recognition of union.	1	10	Oct. 6	.....	Unsettled.	
Civic employees (Street cleaning department)	Toronto, Ont...	Alleged disrespect shown to flag by civic official and other grievances.	1	509	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Employees returned to work pending adjustment of grievances by Board of Arbitration.	
Waiters	Montreal, Que..	Increased wages.....	1	40	Oct. 31	.....	Unsettled.	

the Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, Que., protested against submission to a medical examination, and went on strike October 25. The strike was unsettled November 1.

BOILERMAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On October 26, fifty-five boilermakers in the employ of the firm of Farand & Delorme, boilermakers and blacksmiths, went on strike, alleging discrimination

in the dismissal of fellow employees. The dispute was unadjusted November 1.

WAITERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—Forty waiters in the employ of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Que., refused to respond for work October 31 until their demand for an increase in wages was granted. The matter remained unadjusted November 1.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THERE was a slight increase (2.5 per cent) in the demand for workers during September as compared with August, on the basis of the daily average of vacancies notified to 110 employment

offices (80 commercial, 13 public and 17 philanthropic). As compared with the demand reported for September, 1916, by practically identical bureaus, there was an increase of almost 24 per cent.

The number of vacancies notified to all offices in September was 59,153, a daily average of 2388.4, as compared with averages of 2331.2 and 1928.1 in August, 1917, and September, 1916, respectively. The number of persons placed was 22,427, a daily average of 894.0, as compared with 961.6 in August and with 732.6 in September of last year. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 36.2 per cent, as compared with 41.3 per cent in August and with 38.0 per cent in September, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 7,454, a daily average of 310.6, as compared with averages of 299.9 in August and 362.2 in September of last year. The number of such workers placed was 2,063, a daily average of 86.0, as compared with 82.1 in the preceding month and with 131.5 in September, 1916.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Montreal only showed an increase in the demand for workers during September, as compared with August, while in comparison with September, 1916, all except Edmonton showed gains. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa, Fort William and Port Arthur, Regina and Calgary reported increased demands as compared with August, and of these all except Fort William and Port Arthur recorded heavier demands as compared with September of last year.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Chris-

tian Association and other agencies, was 2,627, a daily average of 111.2, as compared with averages of 80.4 in August and 45.6 in September, 1916. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,620, a daily average of 194.9, as compared with 157.8 in the previous month and with 132.1 in September of last year.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual employment					Number of casual jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army.	380	66	1	..	447	919	66	1	..	98
Halifax.....	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
St. John.....	44	..	..	..	44	44	..	..	..	44
Quebec.....	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	5
Montreal.....	242	..	..	..	242	266	..	..	..	266
Ottawa.....	5	2	..	..	7	32	2	..	..	34
Toronto.....	23	..	..	..	23	395	..	..	..	396
Hamilton.....	8	..	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	16
London.....	8	1	..	..	9	9	1	..	..	10
Winnipeg.....	6	45	1	..	52	6	45	1	..	52
Calgary.....	17	10	..	..	27	17	10	..	..	27
Edmonton.....	4	8	..	..	12	50	8	..	..	58
Vancouver.....	19	..	..	..	19	77	..	..	..	77
Y.W.C.A.	1	118	..	..	119	1	169	..	..	170
Sherbrooke.....	1	4	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	5
Winnipeg.....	..	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8
Saskatoon.....	..	75	..	..	75	..	75	..	..	75
Calgary.....	..	14	..	..	14	..	61	..	..	61
Edmonton.....	..	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8
New Westminster.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2
Vancouver.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria.....	..	8	..	..	8	..	11	..	..	11
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal Municipal.....	19	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	19
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	1	81	..	..	82	1	81	..	..	82
Montreal Directorate of Female Immigration.....	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
Toronto Provincial.....	..	544	..	..	544	..	755	..	..	757
Toronto Municipal.....	75	..	..	..	75	100	..	..	..	105
Toronto Women's Hostel.....	..	6	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	9
Hamilton Provincial.....	..	115	..	..	115	..	115	..	..	115
Winnipeg Municipal.....	132	189	..	..	321	560	672	..	..	1232
Saskatoon Provincial.....	6	..	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	20
New Westminster Municipal.....	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
Vancouver Municipal.....	162	286	..	..	448	198	488	..	..	686
Victoria Municipal.....	163	273	..	..	436	163	273	..	..	436
Total	941	1695	1	..	2627	1984	2635	1	..	4620
Daily Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September.....	..	..	..	..	111.2	..	..	..	..	194.9
August.....	..	..	..	..	80.4	..	..	..	..	157.8

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.									INDIVIDUALS PLACED.								
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			
						Aug., 1917	Sept., 1917	Sept., 1916							Aug., 1917	Sept., 1917	Sept., 1917	
Halifax—Commercial (2)....	106	33	3	2	144	2.82	5.76	5.50		54	20		1	75	1.66	3.00	1.55	
St. John—Commercial (1)....	50	12	2	10	74	3.25	3.70	5.27		6	2			8	1.06	.40		
Quebec—Provincial.....	386	1			387	13.44	16.93	11.64		172	1			173	7.52	7.52	3.20	
Sherbrooke.....	288	5		19	312	5.35	12.48	8.03		39	5		28	72	3.08	2.48	3.95	
Provincial.....	288			15	303	5.16	12.12	7.88		39			27	66	3.04	2.24	3.91	
Y.W.C.A.....		5		4	9	.19	.36	.15			5		1	6	.04	.24	.04	
Montreal.....	9378	237	2	221	9898	351.14	396.07	305.50		2048	98	1	41	2188	100.25	93.17	86.48	
Provincial.....	527	43			570	28.52	23.75	38.16		272	29			301	15.33	12.54	13.04	
Municipal.....	313	6			319	13.44	13.29	4.81		213				213	9.70	8.88	3.64	
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	1	47	2	1	51	1.26	2.13	3.40		1	19	1	1	22	.85	.92	1.24	
Directorate of Female Immigration.....	1	146			147	1.04	6.13	8.46		37				37	.44	1.54	2.15	
Commercial (10).....	8536	55		220	8811	306.88	352.77	250.67		1502	13		40	1615	73.93	69.29	66.39	
Ottawa.....	3814	130	5		3949	87.77	158.14	62.45		1281	26	5		1412	52.40	57.34	27.47	
Provincial.....	793	8	5		806	23.38	33.58	.22		793	8	5		806	23.38	33.58	.22	
Y.W.C.A.....		84			84	1.04	3.50	3.58			8			8	.59	.33	.92	
Women's Hostel.....		38			38	.97	1.26	2.80			10			10	.16	.33	.27	
Commercial (5).....	3021				3021	72.38	119.80	55.85		588				588	28.27	23.10	26.06	
Toronto.....	4406	704	51	183	5344	223.04	218.30	149.74		2747	261	41	93	3142	152.00	128.52	53.10	
Provincial.....	440	183	47	183	853	61.67	36.93			405	93	37	93	628	45.38	26.87		
Municipal.....	1280		3		1283	57.69	53.46	60.12		829				829	46.85	34.54	22.64	
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		127			127	3.73	5.29	5.56			7			7	.27	.29	.76	
Y.W.C.A.....		195			195	8.27	8.48	6.09			23			23	.88	1.00	.11	
Commercial (5).....	2686	199	1		2886	91.68	114.14	77.97		1513	138	4		1655	58.62	65.32	29.59	
Hamilton.....	500	150			650	16.04	26.80	.36		62	88	1		151	12.77	6.04	.08	
Provincial.....	500	150			650	16.04	26.00	.36		62	88	1		151	12.77	6.04	.08	
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (5).....	2571	2			2573	86.33	103.48	149.38		339				339	17.22	13.50	25.58	
Winnipeg.....	10751	3010	302	169	14223	625.53	571.88	498.13		3145	693	38	5	3891	153.88	152.03	214.61	
Municipal.....	98	185	15	10	308	13.65	12.83	15.36		55	92	9	3	159	7.65	6.63	9.68	
Girls' Home of Welcome.....		128			128	5.26	4.92	6.73			35			35	1.11	1.35	2.15	
Y.W.C.A.....		150			150	5.37	6.00	8.04			20			20	.81	.80	1.36	
Commercial (10).....	10653	2547	287	150	13637	601.25	548.13	468.00		3090	546	29	2	3667	144.31	143.25	201.42	
Brandon.....	1350	152	58	89	1649	75.00	65.50	51.38		507	19	9	19	554	24.28	21.53	23.57	
Y.W.C.A.....		2		4	6	1.00	.25	.69			2		4	6	.21	.25	.19	
Commercial (4).....	1350	150	58	85	1643	74.00	65.25	50.69		507	17	9	15	548	24.07	21.28	23.38	
Regina.....	2725	98	5	23	2851	86.79	114.04	47.58		597	49	1	10	657	21.89	26.28	17.74	
Y.W.C.A.....		1		3	4	.19	.16	.12					1	1	.19	.04	.12	
Commercial (3).....	2725	97	5	20	2847	86.60	113.88	47.46		597	49	1	9	656	21.70	26.24	17.62	
Saskatoon.....	3144	87	10	120	3361	191.10	138.15	133.67		1823	22	4	31	1880	130.85	77.17	41.67	
Provincial.....	1304	19			1323	118.81	55.13	53.20		975	6			981	88.52	40.88	12.42	
Y.W.C.A.....		20		100	120	5.77	4.80	4.48			7		26	33	.92	1.32	.92	
Commercial (3).....	1840	48	10	20	1918	66.52	78.22	75.99		848	9	4	5	866	41.41	34.97	28.33	
Calgary.....	4175	173	23	62	4433	132.18	181.44	103.80		3218	45	2	9	3274	88.96	131.27	71.81	
Y.W.C.A.....		46		46	92	2.59	3.68	9.54			6		6	12	.63	.48	1.96	
Commercial (5).....	4175	127	23	16	4341	129.59	174.74	94.26		3218	39	2	3	3262	88.33	130.79	69.85	
Edmonton.....	3857	456	26	131	4470	200.27	177.65	205.39		1769	110	2	35	1916	68.59	75.58	65.50	
Y.W.C.A.....		83		9	92	4.27	3.83	2.04			13		3	16	1.00	.67	.27	
Commercial (10).....	3857	373	26	122	4378	196.00	173.82	203.35		1769	97	2	32	1900	67.59	74.91	65.23	
New Westminster.....	14	4		2	20	.88	.80	2.00		1	2			3	.40	.12	.89	
Municipal.....	14			2	18	.81	.72	1.73		1				1	.33	.04	.77	
Y.W.C.A.....		2			2	.07	.08	.27			2			2	.07	.08	.12	
Vancouver.....	3490	361	19	435	4305	199.45	175.23	166.26		2273	160	9	117	2559	113.90	92.23	87.20	
Municipal.....	115	64	3		182	5.04	7.58	8.02		115	10	3		128	3.22	5.33	5.00	
Y.W.C.A.....		25		32	57	6.04	8.35	6.04			6		6	12	.44	.70	.58	
Commercial (10).....	3375	272	16	403	4066	188.37	164.30	152.20		1871	144	6	111	2132	110.24	86.20	81.62	
Victoria.....	183	254	5	68	510	20.81	20.99	17.60		70	45		28	143	10.86	5.85	7.37	
Municipal.....	100	46			146	9.33	6.08	2.88		9	12			21	5.63	.88	2.88	
Y.W.C.A.....		75			75	1.67	3.13	4.64			5			5	.33	.21	.20	
Commercial (6).....	83	133	5	68	289	9.81	11.78	10.08		61	28		28	117	4.90	4.76	4.29	
Total (18 centres).....	51188	5929	511	1525	59153	2331.20	2388.42	1928.14		20251	1646	113	417	22427	961.62	894.03	732.64	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF SEPTEMBER, 1917

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions, which is the seventh quarterly report on the subject, deals with unemployment as at the end of September, 1917, and is based on returns received from 1,316 labour organizations, with a total membership of 132,798, or about 83 per cent of the total trade union membership of the country. Trade unionists unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. For all occupations represented 1.7 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with 1.3 per cent in June, 1917, and 1.5 per cent in September, 1916. The percentage unemployed at the end of September for all occupations is somewhat larger than was reported at the end of the previous quarter, and also than at the same period of last year, due principally to slackness among workers in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, particularly shoe and garment workers. Printers were also slacker. There was, however, improvement in the volume of employment for building tradesmen and employment in the transportation group was well maintained.

Employment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as reported by 349 unions having a total membership of 36,363, was not as good as in June, 1917, or September of last year. This is due chiefly to increased percentages of unemployment among the leather and boot and shoe workers, and in the clothing trades. The glass bottle blowers were also slacker. As to the sub-groups, employment in metals, machinery and conveyances, and in food, tobacco and liquors, was not quite as brisk as at the end of June, and this also applies to the woodwork and furniture trades, and, in more pronounced degree, to printing, publishing and paper goods. Textiles, carpets and cordage, and pulp, paper and fibre workers, as reported by 3 and 17 unions respectively, recorded no mem-

bers out of work. The increase in the volume of unemployment as compared with September of last year is mainly due to slackness in leather, boots and shoes, and in clothing and laundering. Textiles, carpets and cordage, however, showed improvement.

Returns from 534 organizations of transportation workers, with a total membership of 50,801, indicate that .55 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with .51 per cent at the close of June, 1917, and .59 per cent at the end of September, 1916. In this group steam railway employees, who constitute about 90 per cent of the total, were better employed than in June, 1917, or September, 1916, but street railway men and navigation workers were somewhat more slack in both cases.

In mining, quarrying and refining of ores, reports were received from 43 unions with a total membership of 14,665. The percentage of unemployment was smaller than in either June, 1917, or September, 1916, in fact smaller than in any previous quarter. Miners were better employed than at any other time in the record.

The percentage unemployed in building and construction, according to reports received from 208 unions, with 17,706 members, was 2.26 per cent, as compared with 3.2 per cent at the close of June and with 6.3 per cent at the end of September, 1916. There was a considerable improvement in the volume of employment afforded bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, steam shovel and dredge men and hod carriers and building labourers were more active than in June. Granite and stone cutters, while slacker than in the previous quarter, were better employed than in September, 1916, as were also bridge and structural iron workers. Although the number of unions report-

ing is the same as in June, there is an increase of over 2,000 in the membership.

In the public employment group the percentage unemployed remained stationary as compared with June, 1917. In comparison with September of last year, however, there was a slight improvement, there being .04 per cent unemployed at the end of this quarter as against .11 per cent at the close of the corresponding period 1916.

Employment in the group of miscellaneous trades, as indicated by returns received from 129 unions, with a membership of 10,336, was better than has been noted in any previous report, the percentage unemployed being .80 as compared with .99 per cent in June and 1.91 per cent in September of last year. Hotel and restaurant workers and musicians and theatre employees were not quite as well employed as in June, but they were better employed than at the end of September, 1916. Stationary engineers and firemen were somewhat slacker than in either month.

The percentages reported unemployed in the different occupations are indicated in the following table:

Occupation.	Sept. 1917	June 1917	Mar 1917	Dec. 1916	Sept. 1916	June 1916	Dec. 1915
Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries.	4.05	1.79	1.22	2.3	1.3	1.1	3.1
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	.15	.11	.29	.7	0	.6	.9
Food, tobacco and liquors...	2.12	1.50	1.75	1.2	.6	.4	.3
Textiles, carpets and cordage	0	0	0	0	.5	0	0
Clothing and laundering....	11.13	4.95	5.46	6.4	1.0	.6	3.3
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing, publishing and paper goods.....	2.05	.79	.52	.3	1.2	.8	3.7
Woodwork and furniture....	.89	.62	.69	6.0	0	5.9	1.5
Leather, boots and shoes and rubber.....	30.70	6.28	4.18	4.3	.1	0	0
Glass bottle blowers.....	13.84	3.56	1.92	0	12.17	0	0
Transportation.	.65	.51	1.26	1.6	.6	.5	3
Steam railways.....	.25	.35	1.12	.6	.6	.5	2.4
Street and electric railways	.44	.13	.09	.2	0	.3	2.3
Navigation.....	2.38	1.79	3.79	10.5	1.1	2.3	12.2
Teaming and driving.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying & Refining of Ores.	.22	.32	.80	.6	.7	1.2	5.9
Building and Construction	2.26	3.21	7.47	5.2	6.3	8.6	28.3
Public Employment.....	.04	.04	.47	.1	.1	0	0
Fishing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.3
Miscellaneous.....	.86	.99	2.11	1.3	1.9	3.1	8.4
All occupations.....	1.71	1.25	2.16	2.1	1.4	2.1	8.7

The following table summarizes the returns by provinces. As compared with June, unemployment in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia showed a decrease. There was a considerable increase in the percentage unemployed in Quebec, and smaller increases in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. As compared with September, 1916, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia show improvement, while the percentages unemployed in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were somewhat greater.

Province.	Sept. 1917	June 1917	Mar 1917	Dec. 1916	Sept. 1916	June 1916	Dec. 1915
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	.11	.23	2.72	.74	.47	.49	.36
New Brunswick.....	.11	.20	1.78	1.66	.09	.8	.7
Quebec.....	4.66	2.23	2.95	3.62	2.43	1.8	9.9
Ontario.....	.99	.94	1.53	1.55	.72	1.7	8.1
Manitoba.....	.86	.58	2.81	1.01	.83	1.2	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	.46	.25	1.77	1.63	2.19	2.6	7.0
Alberta.....	.17	.84	1.09	1.70	.92	3.03	4.3
British Columbia.....	2.05	2.50	3.00	3.86	3.37	5.3	14.3
Canada.....	1.71	1.25	2.16	2.17	1.47	2.1	8.7

The percentages reported unemployed in some of the largest industrial centres are indicated in the table which follows:

City	Sept. 1917	June 1917	Mar 1917	Dec. 1916	Sept. 1916	June 1916	Dec. 1915
Halifax.....	.42	1.03	.98	.24	0	4.03	0
St. John.....	.16	.43	2.94	.47	.18	.09	2.29
Montreal.....	4.48	2.75	4.17	4.61	5.0	2.6	10.6
Toronto.....	1.88	1.74	1.06	1.32	.63	1.8	10.6
Winnipeg.....	1.02	.72	2.53	.98	.58	1.9	2.6
Regina.....	0	0	3.73	1.75	.65	1.38	14.31
Edmonton.....	.55	1.68	1.11	3.32	4.27	1.78	8.43
Vancouver.....	2.99	2.67	4.75	5.94	4.56	8.4	18.0

The tabular statement on the following pages presents the returns in some detail.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1917,

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince E'd I'd				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries.	5	222	5	2.25	12	942	3	32	57	9894	1075	10.86	172	17985	311	1.73
2- (a) METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.	3	117	3	2.56	9	830	0	0	16	2815	1	.04	77	7330	19	.26
3- Moulders.	2	72	2		2	50	0		2	190	0		17	1670	8	
4- Blacksmiths.					2	150	0		2	153	0		2	30	0	
5- Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.					2	163	0		3	1071	0		6	387	0	
6- Patternmakers.									1	175	0		5	182	3	
7- Metal polishers, buffers and platers.									1	110	0		7	297	8	
8- Machinists.	1	45	0		3	467	0		6	816	1		35	4437	0	
9- Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.									1	300	0		5	327	0	
10- (b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.					1	9	0	0	6	1075	47	4.37	13	1314	20	1.52
11- Cigar and tobacco workers.					1	9	0		3	753	31		7	938	20	
12- Brewery workers.													4	335	0	
13- Others.									3	322	16		2	41	0	
14- (c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE.									1	314	0	0	2	46	0	0
15- Textile workers and spinners.									1	314	0		2	46	0	
16- (d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.									12	2756	496	18.00	23	2504	109	4.35
17- Tailors.									2	130	0		8	222	0	
18- Garment workers.									9	2541	495		14	2177	109	
19- Hat, glove and fur workers.									1	85	0		1	105	0	
20- (e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.									9	730	0	0	8	1779	0	0
21- (f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PAPER GOODS.	2	105	2	1.90	2	103	3	2.91	7	1227	36	2.93	35	3587	26	.72
22- Compositors.	1	87	2		2	103	3		2	797	29		17	2133	25	
23- Pressmen and assistants.	1	18	0										7	564	0	
24- Bookbinders.									1	285	6		3	432	0	
25- Stereotypers and electrotypers.									1	35	0		2	108	0	
26- Engravers and lithographers.									2	88	0		5	286	1	
27- Others.									1	22	1		1	59	0	
28- (g) WOODWORK AND FURNITURE.									1	19	1	5.56	2	94	0	0
29- (h) LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBER.									4	862	429	49.77	8	975	135	13.85
30- (i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.									1	97	65	67.01	4	355	2	.56
31-Transportation.	38	2254	4	1.8	30	3308	2	.06	72	9937	139	1.39	204	18026	38	.21
32- (a) STEAM RAILWAYS.	33	2030	4	1.97	27	2901	2	.07	64	5814	16	.28	184	14506	26	.18
33- Conductors.	1	40	0		2	106	0		6	312	0		22	931	1	
34- Locomotive engineers.	4	111	0		4	237	0		12	750	4		32	1870	5	
35- Locomotive firemen.	5	238	0		2	138	2		9	779	4		31	2702	12	
36- Carmen.	3	188	0		2	446	0		6	743	0		30	1773	1	
37- Trainmen.	5	453	3		4	594	0		9	1652	8		31	4770	7	0
38- Telegraphers (local unions).	2	86	0						2	86	0		1	33	0	
39- *Telegraphers.																
40- Road maintenance men.	5	394	1		7	269	0		17	1166	0		32	2201	0	
41- Railway employees N.E.S.	8	520	0		0	1111	0		3	326	0		5	226	0	
42- (b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.	1	112	0		1	180	0	0	2	299	23	7.69	9	2096	0	0
43- (c) NAVIGATION.	2	112	0		2	227	0	0	5	2924	100	3.42	11	1424	12	.84
44- Marine engineers.	2	112	0		1	85	0		2	154	0		5	267	0	
45- Longshoremen.									2	2350	0		5	934	12	
46- Others.					1	142	0		1	420	100		1	223	0	
47- (d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.									1	900	6	0				
48-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	10	3880	0	0					2	657	0	0	4	3145	5	.16
49- Miners.	8	3562	0						2	657	0		4	3145	5	
50- Quarry workers.	2	318	0													
51- Mill and smeltermen.																
52-Building and Construction.	8	590	0	0	7	279	0	0	35	5011	74	1.48	95	7822	139	1.78
53- Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	3	174	0		2	78	0		2	173	0		23	2204	92	
54- Carpenters and joiners.	3	305	0		1	68	0		17	2579	24		32	3074	31	
55- Electrical workers.					1	47	0		2	249	15		4	245	5	
56- Granite and stonecutters.									3	198	35		9	425	1	
57- Painters, decorators and paperhangers.	2	111	0		1	28	0		3	255	0		4	598	0	
58- Plumbers and steamfitters.					2	58	0		2	223	0		8	422	0	
59- Tilelayers, lathers and roofers.									3	109	0		6	147	10	
60- Bridge and structural iron workers.									1	192	0		3	137	0	
61- Steam shovel and dredgemen.													3	328	0	
62- Hod carriers and building labourers.									2	1033	0		4	244	0	
63-Public Employment.	3	52	0	0	2	37	0	0	5	580	0	0	22	778	0	0
64- Civic employees.									2	22	0		3	88	0	
65- Letter carriers.	3	52	0		2	37	0		3	558	0		19	690	0	
66-Fishing.																
67-Miscellaneous.	4	982	0	0	2	35	0	0	13	1688	6	.36	65	4011	17	.42
68- Retail clerks.	1	25	0						1	60	0		3	274	3	
69- Hotel and restaurant employees.									1	45	6		3	274	3	
70- Barbers.	1	8	0		1	10	0		1	30	0		21	628	0	
71- Musicians and theatre employees.									1	35	0		22	2178	0	
72- Stationary engineers and firemen.					1	25	0		4	289	0		15	780	14	
73- Others.	2	949	0						5	1229	0		4	153	0	
All occupations.	66	7980	9	.11	53	4601	5	.11	184	27767	1294	4.66	562	51767	510	.99

*Commercial and railway—organized in interprovincial divisions.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.		
																			June, 1917	Sept., 1917	Sept. 1916
26	3405	65	1.91	14	537	0	0	26	1285	0	0	37	2093	13	.62	349	38363	1472	1.79	4.05	.70
15	2090	0	0	5	221	0	0	11	782	0	0	14	1222	0	0	150	15407	23	.11	.15	.06
1	87	0	0					1	22	0	0	1	63	0	0	26	2154	11	0	.51	.18
3	278	0	0					2	94	0	0	2	118	0	0	13	823	0	0	0	4
2	330	0	0	1	70	0	0	1	101	0	0	3	576	0	0	18	2698	0	.68	0	5
1	32	0	0									1	34	0	0	8	423	3	.27	.71	1.3
7	1304	0	0	4	151	0	0	6	547	0	0	5	384	0	0	8	407	8	0	1.96	0
1	59	0	0					1	18	0	0	2	47	0	0	67	8151	1	0	.01	0
4	516	1	1.9					3	114	0	0	6	176	0	0	10	751	0	0	0	9
								1	8	0	0	3	150	0	0	33	3204	68	1.50	2.12	.56
1	116	1	1					2	106	0	0	3	26	0	0	15	1858	51	1.74	2.74	.22
3	400	0	0													10	583	1	.95	.17	0
																8	763	16	0	2.1	9.70
																3	359	0	0	0	.57
																3	360	0	0	0	.57
								1	11	0	0	4	163	0	0	40	5434	695	4.95	11.13	1.01
								1	11	0	0	2	91	0	0	13	454	1	0	.22	0
												2	72	0	0	25	4790	604	6.43	12.61	1.09
																2	190	0	0	0	1.35
																17	2599	0	0	0	20
7	799	64	9.91	9	318	0	0	9	347	0	0	13	532	13	2.44	84	7916	144	.79	2.05	1.25
2	421	0	0	5	233	0	0	4	269	0	0	7	375	5	0	40	4423	64	.88	1.45	1.46
2	128	1	1	2	45	0	0	3	63	0	0	3	92	6	0	18	910	7	.91	.77	.99
1	202	62	1	1	25	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	54	2	0	9	1005	70	.56	6.97	1.40
2	48	1	1	1	13	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	11	0	0	6	175	0	1.11	0	0
																9	422	2	0	.47	0
																2	81	1	0	1.23	.72
																3	112	1	.62	.89	0
																12	1837	564	6.28	30.70	.19
																7	484	67	3.56	13.84	12.17
51	5884	20	.35	45	2684	14	.52	38	3124	3	.09	58	5784	82	1.07	534	50891	282	.51	.55	.59
49	4445	20	.45	42	2480	14	.57	38	2989	3	.11	48	2960	10	.42	491	37325	95	.35	.25	.60
4	258	0	0	3	112	0	0	4	261	0	0	6	293	4	0	48	2313	5	.24	.22	.56
6	420	20	0	3	355	0	0	6	253	3	0	7	314	6	0	49	4310	38	1.33	.88	1.53
8	510	0	0	8	459	14	0	5	386	0	0	5	325	0	0	73	5537	32	.27	.58	1.58
5	431	0	0	6	215	0	0	4	140	0	0	7	149	0	0	63	4085	1	.12	.02	0
8	1087	7	7	7	783	0	0	6	871	0	0	6	480	0	0	76	10690	18	.35	.17	.34
																5	205	0	1.55	0	0
																4	4354	0	1.17	0	0
16	1554	0	0	10	536	0	0	11	898	0	0	14	780	0	0	112	7798	1	.01	.01	.18
2	185	0	0									1	19	0	0	25	2387	0	.15	0	0
1	860	0	0	2	146	0	0	2	315	0	0	3	1204	0	0	21	5212	23	.18	.44	.41
												8	2280	52	2.38	28	6817	184	1.79	2.38	1.15
												1	275	12	0	11	893	12	0	1.34	3.93
												3	890	28	0	10	4174	40	2.31	.96	0
												4	1035	12	0	7	1820	112	0	6.15	3.03
												1	20	0	0	4	1377	0	0	0	47
												15	3432	0	0	12	3551	27	.76	.32	.22
												15	3432	0	0	8	2306	21	.34	.19	.79
																37	13102	26	.32	.19	.79
																2	318	0	0	0	50
																4	1245	6	0	.48	0
7	860	0	0	15	374	6	1.60	21	785	6	.76	20	1985	176	8.87	208	17796	401	3.21	2.26	6.34
3	457	0	0	3	84	0	0	5	132	0	0	3	146	44	0	44	3448	136	8.03	3.95	4.81
				3	88	6	0	5	204	0	0	6	920	65	0	67	7238	126	2.45	1.74	3.86
				3	108	0	0	4	195	0	0	1	300	20	0	15	1144	40	2.24	3.50	3.72
1	100	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	7	1	0	1	46	16	0	16	779	53	1.18	6.80	44.74
				2	30	0	0	1	36	0	0	2	117	0	0	15	1173	0	1.39	0	2.86
1	202	0	0	3	61	0	0	4	87	0	0	2	111	12	0	22	1164	12	1.59	1.03	2.19
												2	29	5	0	11	285	15	1.15	5.26	8.43
1	64	0	0									2	296	14	0	7	689	14	0	2.03	17.9
1	37	0	0					1	124	5	0	1	20	0	0	7	509	5	3.89	.98	0
																4	1277	0	1.78	0	1.77
4	387	0	0	4	123	0	0	6	302	0	0	6	518	1	.19	52	2777	1	.04	.04	.11
2	173	0	0	1	74	0	0	3	145	0	0	3	325	1	0	14	827	1	0	.12	1.02
2	214	0	0	3	49	0	0	3	157	0	0	3	193	0	0	38	1950	0	.05	0	0
												1	150	0	0	1	150	0	0	0	0
8	1099	13	1.19	9	631	0	0	10	419	7	1.67	18	1471	40	2.72	129	10336	83	.99	.80	1.91
								1	44	2	0	3	231	0	0	3	360	2	0	.56	0
2	165	0	0	2	66	0	0	4	156	0	0	4	380	6	0	8	699	15	1.69	2.15	13.8
3	412	10	0	4	115	0	0	4	174	5	0	3	186	10	0	37	1246	0	0	0	.07
2	224	3	0	2	70	0	0					3	489	24	0	37	3100	25	.49	.81	1.18
1	298	0	0	1	380	0	0	1	45	0	0					27	1877	41	1.99	2.18	.98
																14	3054	0	1.15	0	0
96	11435	98	.86	87	4349	20	.46	116	9347	16	.17	152	15552	319	2.05	1316	132798	2271	1.25	1.71	1.47

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN SIXTEEN CITIES

EMPLOYMENT for civic employees during the first payroll period of two weeks in October, as indicated by reports from 16 cities, showing the numbers of workers temporarily employed and the wages paid these employees, showed a decline as compared with the same period in September, both as regards the number of employees and the amount of wages paid. The total number of employees was 8,617, compared with 9,286 in September, a decline of seven per cent, and the amount of the wages was \$268,264.79, as compared with \$296,388.14 in the previous month, a decline of nine per cent. Comparing October with September, larger numbers of workers and smaller amounts of wages are shown at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Edmonton shows a gain in both the number of workers and the wages paid, while Ottawa and Vancouver report smaller numbers of workers and larger wage payments. The other 11 cities reported decreases in both the numbers of men engaged and in the wages paid.

Reports from nine cities are available since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. The table shows that the total number of employees has declined steadily, with but slight interruption since January, 1917, the October figures being the smallest yet reported. As regards the amount of wages paid, October stands fifteenth in the 16 months of the record.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN SIXTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1917.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	September	October	September	October
Halifax.....	(a) 390	334	\$10,363.91	\$ 7,340.44
St. John.....	357	310	9,206.58	7,603.44
Montreal.....	2,310	2,248	67,571.64	59,789.08
Ottawa.....	505	491	16,335.15	16,508.71
Toronto.....	1,697	1,646	62,536.62	52,305.55
Hamilton.....	522	492	18,429.41	16,991.54
London.....	561	333	12,510.93	10,658.82
Winnipeg.....	669	650	22,230.50	20,670.20
Brandon.....	48	44	1,383.45	1,218.32
Regina.....	292	242	11,287.25	9,846.37
Moose Jaw.....	78	85	3,227.25	3,072.80
Saskatoon.....	302	303	10,786.10	9,879.87
Calgary.....	460	320	15,945.32	11,542.75
Edmonton.....	408	439	11,848.58	15,707.65
Vancouver.....	486	485	15,407.07	17,884.01
Victoria.....	201	198	7,318.38	7,245.24
Total.....	9,286	8,617	\$296,388.14	\$268,264.79

(a) Approximate.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—OCTOBER, 1917.

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364.93
September.....	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986.22
November.....	7,669	211,678.38
December.....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February.....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691.01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076.31
June.....	6,515	206,449.96
July.....	6,612	201,856.82
August.....	5,954	188,731.51
September.....	5,445	174,203.48
October.....	5,165	161,374.34

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

THE usual renewal of the Dominion order-in-council continuing the prohibition of artisans and labourers from entering British Columbia was passed September 21. The order-in-council sets out the different ports of entry in British Columbia to which the order shall apply and extends the period of prohibition to March 31, 1918.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES. — During Sep-

tember, 1917, there were 114 homestead entries in Manitoba, 230 in Saskatchewan, 267 in Alberta and five in British Columbia, a total of 616, as compared with a total of 857 in August, 1917, and 1,035 in September, 1917.

The following shows by provinces and nationality the number of those who took up homesteads during the third quarter of 1917:

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1917

NATIONALITY.	Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Total (all provinces)				For 3 m'ths.
	July	Aug	Sept	July	Aug	Sept	July	Aug	Sept	July	Aug	Sept	July	Aug	Sept.		
Canadians from Ontario.....	18	20	10	49	46	36	65	56	35	4	.....	.....	136	122	81	339	
" " Quebec.....	15	3	3	20	31	16	25	11	16	1	.....	.....	61	45	35	141	
" " Nova Scotia.....	.....	4	34	.....	5	3	9	7	1	1	.....	.....	10	16	38	64	
" " New Brunswick.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	7	9	5	1	1	.....	11	15	5	31	
" " Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	4	4	1	.....	.....	8	5	4	17	
" " Manitoba.....	23	25	.....	14	7	.....	4	5	.....	1	1	.....	42	38	.....	80	
" " Saskatchewan.....	1	2	.....	19	14	9	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	27	18	12	57	
" " Alberta.....	1	1	.....	2	5	24	22	10	.....	2	2	1	26	23	15	64	
" " British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	4	2	.....	2	2	1	10	6	6	22	
Persons who had previous entry.....	25	24	13	41	41	28	88	54	31	2	3	.....	156	122	72	350	
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
Americans.....	10	13	7	93	82	68	175	121	104	3	3	2	281	219	181	681	
English.....	17	23	19	32	21	22	44	39	23	1	3	.....	94	86	64	244	
Scotch.....	5	11	3	10	7	7	19	5	4	.....	.....	.....	34	23	14	71	
Irish.....	1	2	1	2	7	2	18	3	4	2	.....	1	23	12	8	43	
French.....	1	2	.....	2	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8	2	14	
Belgians.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	4	12	
Swiss.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	7	
Italians.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	7	
Austro-Hungarians.....	6	2	.....	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	.....	.....	11	9	7	27	
Hollanders.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	4	2	11	
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	2	14	
Icelanders.....	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	6	21	
Swedes.....	11	3	2	3	8	4	12	4	2	.....	.....	1	26	15	9	50	
Norwegians.....	2	5	2	7	8	10	19	3	8	.....	.....	.....	28	16	20	64	
Russians (other than Finns).....	7	4	5	9	19	7	9	6	1	.....	.....	.....	25	29	13	67	
Finns.....	7	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	6	15	
Serbian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Bulgarian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Hebrew.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
W. Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Spaniard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total.....	159	154	115	321	317	229	559	372	267	10	14	5	1058	857	616	2,561	

Total homestead entries, July-September, 1917.....2531.
1916.....3,517.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon

Territory for the month of September, 1917, the number of patents was 2,182 and the number of acres 343,784.97, compared with 1,629 patents and 257,106.78 acres in August, 1917, and 1,390 patents and 220,545.34 acres in September, 1916.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the third quarter of 1917, with a comparison of the figures for the same period in 1916:

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1917.

NATURE OF GRANT	July		August		September		Total	
	No. of patents	Number of acres	No. of patents	Number of acres	No. of patents	Number of acres	No. of patents	Number of acres.
British Columbia Homesteads.....			12	1,433.55	4	356.20	16	1,789.75
British Columbia Homesteads, Peace River Block.....			9	1,430.80			9	1,430.80
British Columbia Sales.....	1	27,155.00	9	262.50	3		13	534.05
Homesteads, Peace River Block.....					3	480.00	3	480.00
Homesteads.....	1,107	178,065.64	1,002	161,524.19	1,517	243,765.51	3,626	583,355.34
License of Occupation.....	1	.60	2	20.74	1		3	21.34
Military bounty grants.....					1	159.00	1	159.00
Military Homesteads.....					1	322.00	1	322.00
Mineral Rights.....							1	
North-West half-breed grants.....	1	159.00					1	159.00
Parish sales.....			1	188.66			1	188.66
Pre-emption Sales.....	389	61,817.83	422	66,955.56	501	79,256.31	1,321	208,029.70
Purchased Homesteads.....	60	9,407.98	81	12,674.26	83	13,169.73	224	35,251.97
Quit claims, special grants.....	2		2		1		5	
RAILWAYS:—								
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	19	9,610.17	2	629.00			21	10,239.17
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	6	3,441.00			1	18.24	7	3,459.24
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	20.38					1	20.38
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....	5	53.11	2	40.06	18	349.74	25	442.91
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	3	17.95	1	2.34	2	9.74	6	30.03
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.....	11	4,630.12	11	2,865.98	2	805.00	24	8,301.10
Sales.....	32	2,840.79	30	2,353.12	14	610.07	76	5,803.98
School Land Sales.....	33	5,553.74	42	6,695.22	26	4,436.53	101	16,685.49
Special Grants.....	7	104.66	1	30.80	5	46.00	13	181.46
Total.....	1,679	275,994.52	1,629	257,106.78	2,182	343,784.07	5,490	876,885.37

Total, July-September, 1917—5,490 patents; 876,885.37 acres.

Total, July-September, 1916—3,710 patents; 589,090.51 acres.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, showed an increase during October as compared with the previous month, the total value of permits rising from \$2,844,033 in September to \$3,627,102 in October, an increase of \$783,069, or 27.5 per cent. Gains are indicated in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there was a decrease of \$290,972, or 7.4 per cent, the value for October, 1916, being \$3,918,074. In this comparison there were gains in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Sask-

atchewan, while the remaining provinces showed declines.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Winnipeg recorded decreases, both as compared with September, 1917, and with October, 1916. Toronto showed increases in both cases, while Vancouver reported an increase as compared with September, and a decline in comparison with October of last year. Of the smaller centres, Moncton, Maisonneuve, Three Rivers, London, Peterborough, Regina and Edmonton reported considerable increases, both as compared with the preceding month and with October, 1916.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

City.	September, 1914	October, 1917	October, 1916	October, 1917, compared with September, 1917		October, 1917, compared with October, 1916	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$189,943	\$101,903	\$93,268	— \$96,040	— 46.35	+ \$8,635	+ 9.26
Halifax.....	91,600	55,835	87,368	— 35,765	— 39.04	— 31,533	— 36.09
Sydney.....	98,343	46,068	5,900	— 52,275	— 53.16	— 40,168	— 680.81
New Brunswick	\$8,600	\$80,350	\$101,775	+ \$141,750	+ 367.23	+ \$78,575	+ 77.29
Moncton.....	8,400	174,250	18,675	— 165,850	— 1974.40	— 155,575	— 333.07
St. John.....	30,200	6,100	83,100	— 24,100	— 79.80	— 77,000	— 92.66
Quebec	\$19,329	\$475,233	\$601,449	+ \$55,904	+ 13.33	— \$126,216	— 20.98
Maisonneuve.....	23,500	86,500	1,325	— 63,000	— 268.09	— 85,175	— 6,428.30
Montreal.....	250,958	227,033	352,924	— 23,925	— 9.53	— 125,891	— 3.57
Quebec.....	84,616	77,375	156,683	— 7,241	— 8.56	— 79,308	— 50.60
Sherbrooke.....	3,200	3,500	20,800	— 300	— 9.38	— 17,300	— 83.17
Three Rivers.....	21,005	75,700	27,225	— 54,695	— 260.39	— 48,475	— 178.05
Westmount.....	36,050	5,125	42,492	— 30,925	— 85.78	— 37,367	— 87.94
Ontario	\$1,710,851	\$2,248,786	\$2,262,967	+ \$57,935	+ 31.44	— \$14,171	— .63
Brantford.....	8,000	21,965	11,240	— 13,965	— 174.56	— 10,725	— 95.42
Fort William.....	10,500	8,900	1,350	— 1,600	— 15.24	— 7,550	— 559.26
Guelph.....	9,010	5,685	11,280	— 3,325	— 36.90	— 5,595	— 49.60
Hamilton.....	658,000	197,495	194,865	— 460,505	— 69.99	— 2,630	— 1.35
Kingston.....	13,936	18,132	13,517	— 4,196	— 30.11	— 4,615	— 34.13
Kitchener.....	7,900	15,275	61,515	— 7,375	— 93.36	— 46,240	— 75.17
London.....	59,395	143,460	110,145	— 84,065	— 141.54	— 33,315	— 30.25
Ottawa.....	97,050	93,625	265,250	— 3,425	— 3.53	— 171,625	— 64.70
Peterborough.....	980	817,875	5,890	— 816,895	— 90,662.36	— 811,985	— 13,785.82
Port Arthur.....	18,128	830	857,858	— 17,298	— 95.42	— 857,028	— 99.93
Stratford.....	37,933	4,529	5,829	— 33,404	— 88.06	— 1,300	— 22.30
St. Catharines.....	49,653	38,520	46,315	— 11,133	— 22.42	— 7,795	— 16.83
St. Thomas.....	22,285	2,820	19,455	— 19,465	— 87.39	— 16,635	— 85.51
Toronto.....	650,271	786,225	496,148	— 135,954	— 20.91	— 290,077	— 58.47
Windsor.....	67,810	93,450	162,300	— 25,640	— 37.81	— 68,850	— 42.42
Manitoba	\$148,660	\$74,680	\$96,680	— \$73,980	— 49.76	— \$21,920	— 22.69
Brandon.....	53,860	2,380	6,900	— 51,480	— 95.58	— 4,520	— 65.61
Winnipeg.....	94,800	72,300	89,700	— 22,500	— 23.73	— 17,400	— 19.40
Saskatchewan	\$137,860	\$4,925	\$1,225	— \$52,935	— 38.39	+ \$33,700	+ 65.79
Moose Jaw.....	10,845	4,650	12,825	— 6,195	— 57.12	— 8,175	— 63.74
Regina.....	22,700	42,800	15,400	— 20,100	— 88.55	— 27,400	— 177.92
Saskatoon.....	104,315	37,475	23,000	— 66,840	— 64.07	— 14,475	— 62.93
Alberta	\$145,380	\$212,500	\$305,750	+ \$67,200	+ 46.25	— \$93,250	— 30.50
Calgary.....	108,200	132,000	302,500	— 23,800	— 22.00	— 170,500	— 83.70
Edmonton.....	37,100	80,500	3,250	— 43,400	— 116.98	— 77,250	— 2,376.92
British Columbia	\$53,480	\$248,725	\$405,950	+ \$195,235	+ 364.89	— \$156,325	— 38.59
New Westminster.....	2,000	4,600	4,950	— 2,600	— 130.00	— 350	— 7.08
Vancouver.....	36,990	233,975	394,085	— 196,985	— 532.54	— 160,110	— 40.63
Victoria.....	14,500	10,150	6,015	— 4,350	— 30.00	— 4,135	— 68.74
Total—35 cities	2,844,033	3,627,102	3,910,074	+ 783,069	+ 27.53	— 290,972	— 7.43

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1917,
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

IN the retail prices of foods higher levels were reached for meats, eggs and dairy products, but potatoes averaged lower for the Dominion, being lower in all the provinces except Quebec and New Brunswick, where the averages were the same as in September. There were considerable advances in eggs and butter and in hog products. Coal and wood

also showed considerable increases. In wholesale prices the departmental index number was down, owing chiefly to lower prices in fruits and vegetables, and in Connellsville coke, the price of which had been fixed in the United States. There were considerable advances in textiles, but declines in metals and miscellaneous commodities.

In staple foods the cost of a weekly family budget in terms of the average prices in 60 cities was \$11.81 at the middle of October, as compared with \$11.65 in September, \$9.30 in October last year, \$7.82 in October, 1915, and \$7.98 in October, 1914. The cost of wood and coal averaged \$2.50, as compared with \$1.96 last year, \$1.83 in 1915, and \$1.90 in 1914. Rent was higher in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

In wholesale prices the general level was somewhat lower, the index number standing at 242.6, as compared with 243.2 in September and 188.2 in October, 1916. The chief increase was in dairy products, but there were considerable advances in textiles and meats, while fish was higher. Lower levels appeared in fruits and vegetables, in metals, and the fixing of a lower price for furnace coke in the United States lowered the average for fuel.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the ex-

penditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly higher throughout the Dominion, but, in pork, increases were somewhat greater, especially in bacon and lard. Breakfast bacon, not sliced, averaged 43c for the Dominion, as compared with 41.7c in September, and was as high as 46c in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Eggs advanced throughout the country and storage eggs came on the market in many of the cities. Fresh eggs were nearly 5c a dozen higher than in September and averaged 71.7c in British Columbia as compared with 60.8c in September. Milk rose to higher prices with the advance of the season, but winter prices did not become effective in many localities, as the Food Controller arranged with the producers and dealers for only a slight advance until the Milk Committee had investigated. As high as 15c a quart had been anticipated in many cities in Eastern Canada and 13c was reached in several. Prices of butter, creamery prints, averaged 50c for

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT, IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1916	Sept. 1917	Oct. 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	50.2	47.6	52.4	62.4	62.8
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.0	35.0	32.8	34.4	43.4	43.6
Veal, roast, forequarter..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	18.1	17.5	19.7	23.6	24.0
Mutton, roast, hind q'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	21.4	20.8	24.2	29.2	29.4
Pork, fresh, roast, ham....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.4	19.6	23.5	31.9	32.7
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	38.0	35.8	40.2	57.2	59.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	28.8	26.9	26.0	30.5	41.7	43.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.0	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	37.4	35.8	42.2	63.0	63.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	35.3	36.3	43.6	50.7	54.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	31.5	31.6	38.3	46.4	48.5
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	54.0	51.0	54.6	62.4	64.8
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	68.7	59.0	60.8	74.2	84.8	92.6
Butter, creamery, prints..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	38.5	34.7	35.1	42.4	47.3	50.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	22.0	24.0	27.8	33.4	33.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	24.2	20.3	21.1	26.1	30.6	30.3
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.8	67.5	66.0	84.0	109.5	109.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	38.0	35.0	48.0	68.0	66.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.6	25.0	24.0	25.0	32.5	32.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	13.2	12.1	13.6	18.8	18.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	19.5	13.6	14.8	19.8	33.0	33.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	13.7	12.1	13.4	16.2	16.5
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.1	15.9	16.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	35.8	31.2	30.0	36.8	42.4	42.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.6	14.0	13.8	16.8	19.4	19.6
Tea, black, medium.....	½ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	12.2	12.4
Tea, green, medium.....	½ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.2	11.1	11.9
Coffee, medium.....	½ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	58.7	35.3	35.0	53.0	66.3	56.7
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.40	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.98	\$7.82	\$9.30	\$11.65	\$11.81
	½ lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry.....	½ lbs.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.4
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	53.9	51.2	57.2	68.5	69.4
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	37.8	36.9	39.9	54.4	54.6
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	42.6	41.5	43.9	54.6	57.3
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.8	31.5	30.2	31.6	40.8	43.2
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.0	24.1	23.0	23.0	25.8	25.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	1.90	1.83	1.96	2.44	2.50
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	4.55	3.98	4.08	4.44	4.47
Grand total.....		\$9.33	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$13.00	\$13.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.85	\$14.78	\$14.47	\$13.66	\$15.37	\$18.57	\$18.82

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71	\$7.70	\$7.91	\$8.77	\$11.62	\$11.92
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.69	6.70	7.57	6.72	6.66	7.80	10.37	10.31
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.63	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.44	7.68	8.70	7.65	7.50	8.87	11.66	11.74
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.16	7.35	8.48	7.40	7.46	8.95	11.30	11.57
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84	7.77	7.73	9.41	11.75	11.84
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.45	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.07	8.68	8.27	8.03	8.87	11.25	11.13
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.68	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.32	8.30	8.86	8.64	8.01	9.11	11.59	11.66
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79	8.46	7.91	9.31	11.92	11.87
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.12	8.81	9.25	9.51	8.04	9.79	12.36	12.42

*December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Fredericton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak...lb.	35	30	30	35	32	32.4	28	30-35	33	35	30	32.6	25-25	30	30	28-30	
2-Beef, round steak....	30	30	30	32	30	30.4	28	30-32	28	30	28	29.3	25-28	28	28	28-30	
3-Beef, rib roast prime....	30	25-28	22	28	28	26.9	25	28	30	24	22	28.0	25	30	25	25	
4-Beef, shoulder roast....	25-28	23	20	24	24	23.5	25	22-25	22	16	20	20.4	19-20	20	20	20-22	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter	15-20	15	22	16	18	17.7	.....	16	12	15	14.3	25	18	20	18-20	18-20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q....	25-30	18-20	25	25	22	23.7	20	28-32	30	20	20	25.0	25-28	25	.....	30
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....	32-35	30	30	30	28	30.3	28	30	30	25	28	28.3	28-30	30	30	30	
8-Pork, fresh chops....	38	25-30	30	30	30	31.1	28	30	32	30	30	30.5	28	30	30	30	
9-Pork, salt, meesa.....	22	35	30	27	30	28.8	28	30	32	30	35	31.8	28-30	33	28	28	
10-Bacon, br'fast, notal'd	39	35	38	38	40	38.0	40	45	40	48	40	42.3	38	45	45	45	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality....	7	10-25	25	8-12	20	15.9	10	12	8-13	14	8	11.1	12	10-30	20	12	
12-Fish, salt, herrings...dos.	40	50	60	40	50	48.0	48	50	48	50	50	49.5	50	48	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	.....	25	25	25	25	25.0	25	30	35	25	30	30.0	30	20-35	30	20
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....	32	32	32	30	35	32.2	30	32	30	33	32	31.8	30	33	35	30	
15-Eggs, new laid....dos.	60	55	50	55-60	50	54.5	42	50	50	50	55	51.3	55	60	60	50	
16-Eggs, storage.....	55	.....	50	.....	.....	52.5	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	45.0	45	50	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10-12	10	10	13	9	10.6	8	9-10	12	8	9	9.6	12	10	10	10	
18-Butter, dairy, solids...lb.	50	45	50	50	45	49.0	39	50	48-50	45	45	47.3	42-46	47	48	48	
19- " creamery, prints....	55	52	53	52	55	53.4	47	55	55	52	55	54.3	48-50	50	50	50	
20-Cheese, old.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	32	32	.....	32.0	32-34	35	35	28
21-Cheese, new.....	30	30	30	30	32	30.4	26	30	30	30	30	30.0	28-30	30	.....	27
22-Bread, plain white....	9.3	6-6.7	7.3	8	8	7.8	5.5	8	8	8	8	8.0	7	6	7.5	6.3	
23-Flour, family.....	7.2-7.4	7.6	7	7	8	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.8	7	7.1	6.9	7	6.6	7.6	6.6	
24-Rolled oats, standard....	7	7	7	8	7	7.2	6	6.5	8	7	7	7.1	5	5.5	7	6	
25-Rice, medium.....	12	10	10	9	10	10.2	7	10	10	10	10	10.0	10	9	9	8	
26-Rice, Patna.....	.....	.....	10	12	10	10.7	9	.....	12	12	15	13.0	.....	10	12.5	10
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....	18	15	12	15	20	16.0	14	15	12	18	15	15.0	15	17	18	15	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	23	25	30	25.6	22	22	25	24	22-25	23.6	25	20	20	20	
29-Peas, canned 2's....	25	15	15	18	18	18.2	14	15	20	14	15	16.0	18	18	15	15	
30-Corn, canned 2's....	25	18	18	20	20	20.2	22	20	25	18	18	20.3	18	20	18	18	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	20	18	18	18	18	18.4	16	18	16	17	18	17.3	18	20	18	15	
32-Apples, evaporated....	.....	18	16	15	15	16.0	14	15	.....	16	18	16.3	13	18	.....	15
33-Prunes, medium.....	12-20	15	15	18	13	15.4	16	18	16	20	15	17.3	12	15	15	15	
34-Sugar, granulated....	11	10	10	10	10.8	10.4	10	10	10	10	9.1-10	9.9	10	10	10	10	
35-Sugar, yellow.....	10	10	9.1	9.1	10.8	9.8	9.5	10	9.1	8.3	10	9.4	9	9.5	9.1	9.5	
36-Tea, black, medium....	50-55	55	55	50	45	51.5	45	60	55	55	55	56.3	50	35	45	40	
37-Tea, green, medium....	.....	55	55	50	.....	53.3	60	.....	60	60	65	61.7	50	35	45	30
38-Coffee, medium.....	40-45	45	45	40	40	42.5	45	45	40	40	45	42.5	50	40	45	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.....	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$1.61	\$1.20	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$2.53*	2.81	\$2.53	\$1.88	\$2.50
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	.12	.12	.09	.10	.13	.112	.12	.10	.12	.10	.15	.118	.22	.15	.125	.10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	.15	.12	.15	.15	.13	.14	.12	.14	.14	.14	.15	.143	.12	.15	.15	.12	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	16.80	.....	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.89	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.25	11.00	10.50	9.50	10.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	4.80	5.35	7.00	8.00	7.75	6.58	8.00	8.00	8.25	9.00	8.25	8.31	11.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	6.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	9.60	12.00	5.00	8.00	14.67	12.00	13.00	9.50	
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.50	4.90	6.00	4.00	4.80	6.00	3.25	4.51	12.67	8.00	10.50	8.00	
46-Coal, oil, prime white, per gallon.....	.25	.25	.24	.25	.24	.246	.22	.24	.24	.24	.25	.243	.20	.25	.25	.22	
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00-18.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	20.00	17.60	8.00-10.00	20.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	15.50	22.00-25.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	11.10	7.00-8.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	11.25	.....	8.00	14.00	6.00

* Calculated from price per 80 lbs.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER, 1917

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
25	30	32	25-30	28.6	35	30-32	30-35	28	33	35	30-35	35	32-35	30	34	30	35	33	1
30	30	25-28	25-30	28.2	32	30	28-32	25	30	32	25-30	32	30-32	28	30	30	30	30	2
18	22	22-25	25-30	24.5	28	25-26	30	24	24	28	25-30	27	25-26	25	25	25	28	25	3
18	20	20	18-20	19.7	25	24	23-25	22	22	23-25	19-22	23	23	20	22	22	24	24-25	4
15	28	23	16	20.5	.....	.....	18-20	28	25	28	25-28	28	28	24	30	25	27	28	5
30	30	25	28	27.8	32	.....	23-25	35	30	25	30-38	32	30	28	40	30	30	.....	6
27	30	35	34	30.6	35	32-35	30	33	32	33	37-40	40	40	38	37	35	30	35	7
27	30	40	34	31.1	38	32-35	30-38	35	32	35-38	40-45	40	40	40	42	35	40	38-40	8
27	32	30	30	32.1	37	30	30	.....	25	.....	35-38	32	29	22	35	25	31	30	9
32	38	43	38	40.5	46	40-42	38	48	50	48	45-48	53	43	45	45	40	42	50	10
12-18	15	10-12	15-25	15.6	10-12	15-30	15-20	15	18	14	12.5-30	18	20-25	18	20	28	21-22	20	11
.....	72	60	55	57.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
25	25-30	22.5	24	25.8	22-30	20-40	28-30	25	30	30	25-35	35	27	24	30	35	30	20-30	13
30	32	30	30	31.3	34	30-32	28	32	33	32	32	34	32	30	34	30	31	34	14
55	60	55	50	55.6	55	50	55	48	50	45	55-60	58	55	52	50	48	50	46	15
.....	50	.....	44	47.3	.....	48	50	46	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	16
8	8.5	13	9-10	10.1	10	11-12	9	9	10	10	12.5	10	12	12	8	9	9-10	10	17
.....	48	45	48	46.9	47	47	48	50	50a	45	43-48	.....	50	49	49	48	46a	46a	18
48	50	51	50	49.8	50	48-50	48	50	50	48	50-52	53	51-52	51	50	50	50	49	19
28	35	35	28	32.1	38	.....	.....	34	35	35	38	30	32	28	.....	32	.....	38	20
.....	30	32	23	28.7	32	28-30	30	.....	30	30	28-30	28	30	.....	30	26	30	32	21
6.5	5.3	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.7	6	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	22
6.4	7	7.2	5.8	6.8	6.8	6.2-6.8	7.4	7	6.6	5.6	7	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	23
5	8	6	5	5.9	6.7	5-6	6	7	8	4.5	6	7	6.3	7	7	6.3	6.3	7	24
8	10	10	8	9.0	10	10	8	10	10	8.3	8	10	10-12	10	10	10	10	.....	25
10	12	12	10	10.9	10	12.5	10	12.5	13	10	10-12.5	12.5	12-15	12-13	10	12	12.5	10	26
12	15	15	16	15.4	15	15-18	12.5	20	15	18	18	12.5	25	15-17	20	18	20	20	27
20	25	17.5	20	20.9	23	.....	20-25	20	23	25	.....	.....	25	.....	20	25	25	28	28
18	20	15	17	17.0	18	.....	15	15	15	20	.....	.....	18	.....	15	15	15	29	29
18	15	14	20	17.6	20	.....	18	15	20	25	.....	.....	18	.....	18	20	18	30	30
15	18	20	20	18.0	15	15	13	15	15	15	17	15.5	17	15	20	20	18	15	31
12	18	16	15	15.3	17	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13	.....	.....	32	32
13	18	18	15	15.1	18	15	15	18	15	12.5	15-20	17	.....	13-18	18	20	15	18	33
10	10.5	10	9.8	10.0	10	11.1	9.5	10	10.5	10	10	10	11.1	11.1	10	11.1	11.1	10	34
9.1	10	9	9.1	9.3	9.5	10	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	10	9.5	10	10	9.5	10	10	10	35
40	40	45	45	42.5	60	55	40-45	55	60	40	50-55	40	50-55	50	60	50-60	55	50	36
40	40	40	40	40.0	45	50	40-45	55	55	30	50-55	40	35-40	50	60	50	50	45-50	37
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	40	35	45	40	30	35-40	30	35-40	45	30-50	40	30	38
					1.20-	1.50-					1.80-								
\$2.10	\$2.25	\$2.81*	\$1.65	\$2.30	\$2.00	\$1.35	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.15	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$1.65	\$2.00	\$1.40	\$1.25	\$1.35	39
.10	.12	.15	.10	.131	.125	.10	.10	.10	.125	.10	.12	.125	.12	.10	.10	.10	.13	.10	40
.10	.12	.12	.10	.121	.13	.12	.12	.125	.125	.12	.13	.14	.14	.12	.15	.12	.13	.13	41
10.50	9.50	9.50	10.25	10.03	9.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.00	42
10.00	.....	8.00	9.00	9.66	10.00	.....	12.00	7.50	11.00	11.00	11.60	9.00	10.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.50	8.00	43
11.00-	12.00	10.00	8.00	11.25	8.50	.....	9.50	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	13.00	44
9.00-	10.00	8.00	6.00	8.46	4.50	.....	7.50	7.00	7.00	6.00	9.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.00	8.50	45
.22	.20	.25	.20	.224	.30	.25	.22	.20	.25	.22	.25	.20	.22	.20	.22	.25	.23	.24	46
12.00-	10.00-	14.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00-	15.00-	18.00-	12.00-	25.00-	13.00-	.....	22.00-	15.00	.....	13.00-	18.00	.....
14.00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.18	24.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	15.00	35.00	18.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	15.00	22.00	47
9.00-	6.00-	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-	12.00-	14.00-	10.00-	.....	10.00-	.....	16.00-	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....
12.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.57	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	48

bCalculated from price per wagon load.

aDairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	33	32	33	30	32	33	30	35	35	30-35	30-35	32.6	23	30	29.0
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	30	30	28	30	32	25	28	34	28	28	29.6	25	25	25.0
3-Beef, rib, roast, prime....."	28	22	28	24	23-25	30	22-25	27	23-25	28	25	26.0	25	25	25.0
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	23-25	23	22	25	15-17	25	22-23	20-22	20-22	22.5	17	22	19.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	28	28	25	25	26	25	28	25	30	27-30	26.5	22	20	21.0
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind'q'ter....."	28	32	30		25	30	25	30	30	30-35	30-35	30.2	33	30	31.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	38	32-34	38	38	42	30	38	35-38	32-35	32-35	35.4	38	30	34.0
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	40	35	35-40	40	38	40	30	38	35-40	38	35-38	37.5	40	30	35.0
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	32	34	32	30		25	35		30	29	30.0	33		33.0
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	46	42	50	40	45	43	40	45	42-47	45	45	44.8	43	50	46.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	13-20	14-20	10-15	20	15-20	13-25	16	18	18	15-18	15-18	18.2	16	20-25	19.3
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....dos.	45		40	30	25	25		50				38.8	90		90.0
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	20	25	30	30	30	20-35	20-35	28.0		25	25.0
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	32	32	34	30	30	33	32	33.3	33.3	31.9	35	35	35.0
15-Eggs, new laid.....dos.	48	44	50	47	45	48	45	65	65	70	70	52.7	45	45	45.0
16-Eggs, storage....."								50		55	55	49.9		35	35.0
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	9.1	10	9	8.3	9-10	12	10	15	11	12.5	12.5	10.5	12	12.5	12.3
18-Butter, dairy, solids.....lb.	48a	45	47		45	48	45	45	45-48	50	50	47.4		35	35.0
19-Butter, creamery, prints....."	50	46	50	48	50	50	46	48	50-52	55	55	50.0	50	43	49.0
20-Cheese, old....."	35	32	35	35	32	35		35		30	30	33.6	38	35	36.5
21-Cheese, new....."	28	30	30	30	32	32	30	30	32	30	30	30.0	30		30.0
22-Bread, plain, white....."	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.7	8.7	8	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.8
23-Flour, family....."	6.	6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.4
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	6.3	6	6.3	7	6	8.3	6.3	7	7	6	6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5
25-Rice, medium....."	8.3	8	10	10-12.5	8	10	10	10	10	6.3	8.3	9.4	6.3	6	6.2
26-Rice, Patna....."	12.5	10	13	15	10	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	8	8-12	11.7	9	10	9.5
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	18	15	18	15	18	13	12.5	17	16	15	12.5	16.5	12.5	12	12.3
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's.....can	25		25	25	30	25	20	25	25	20	20	23.6	20	25	22.5
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	20		20	18-20	20	20	18	18	15	15	15	17.2	12.5	18	15.8
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	20		20	20	25	20	18	20	20	20	20	19.7	17	18	17.5
31-Beans, common....."	20		20	20	18	20	15	16	18	15	15	16.8	12.5	10	11.3
32-Apples, evaporated....."	20			15		22		15	18	17.5	17.5	16.7		18	18.0
33-Prunes, medium....."	13	15	16	15	15	15	12.5	18	18	15	15	16.1	15	18	16.5
34-Sugar, granulated....."	11.1	10	11.1	10	10	10	10	10	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.5	11.1	10.8
35-Sugar, yellow....."	10	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	10	10	10	9.6	10	8.3	9.2
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	45	55	55	40-70	50-60	55	45	50	45-60	45-65	52.0	35	55	45.0
37- " green, medium....."	40	50	45	55	40-50	50-60	50	45	40	40-60	40-60	47.6	35	45	40.0
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	40	40	35-40	40	40	40	40	40	39.4	28	40	34.0
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bushels, 90 lbs.....	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$1.25	\$1.55	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.57	\$1.35	\$1.50	\$1.43
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	.10	.10	.125	.125	.10	.10	.125	.10	.15	.15	.15	.115	.09	.15	.12
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	.125	.13	.125	0.9	.12	.10	.10	.15	.13	.15	.15	.126	.125	.15	.138
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	9.50	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	9.60	12.50	13.50	13.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	9.00	8.50	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.50		10.00	10.50	10.00	9.52	12.00	10.50	10.88
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	10.00	12.00	12.00	8.50	8.00		12.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.03	9.00	10.50	9.75c
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	10.00			6.00		6.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.32	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	.25	.22	.20	.18	.24	.18	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.229	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, per month.....	12.00	15.00	25.00	22.00	18.00	22.00	13.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.27		18.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo.....	8.00	10.00	17.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.68		15.00	

cJackpine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER, 1917.—Concluded

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
35	30	32	32	32.3	30	25-28	32	32	30.1	30	30-35	30-35	28-30	27	32	30.5	31.4	1
25	25	24	30	26.0	25	23	28	28	26.0	28	30	25-30	24-28	24	28	27.3	28.6	2
25	25	28	30	27.0	25	23-28	28	26	26.1	26	28	25	25	22	25	25.2	25.8	3
18	23	20-25	28	22.9	18	15-18	22	22	19.6	22	25-30	22	18-20	18	22	21.8	21.8	4
25	23	18-25	30	24.9	30	20-25	.....	30	27.5	30	22-35	30	25-28	25	28	28.0	24.0	5
32	30	32	30	31.0	30	30-35	35	35	33.1	35	30	35	32	35	32	33.2	29.4	6
30	25	25-30	28	27.6	30	32	36	30	32.0	35	30-40	30-35	32-35	32	30	33.0	32.7	7
25	30	25-35	28	28.3	30	35	36	30-35	33.4	32	30-40	30-35	38-45	30	35	34.3	34.2	8
.....	23	25	25	24.3	22	32	30	.....	28.0	35	25-30	25	.....	30	20	27.5	29.7	9
50	45	45	45	46.3	40	40-50	40	45	42.5	45	35-50	40	44	40	42	42.3	43.2	10
25	15-25	22-25	20	22.1	25	12.5-22.5	25	25	23.1	25	22	20	22	15-20	10	19.4	17.8	11
.....	.....	.....	75	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60.0	50.2	12
30	30	20-30	25	27.5	.....	25-30	30	.....	28.8	25	.....	25	25	17	30	24.4	27.1	13
35	30	35	30	32.5	25	28	33	35	30.3	35	35	35	30	29	30	32.3	31.9	14
60	45	50	50	51.3	50	55	60	50-60	55.0	65	75	70	80	70	70	71.7	54.7	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	50	.....	47.5	45	40	55	58	48	50	49.3	48.5	16
12.5	12.5	12.5-14.3	12.5	12.7	12.5	11.1	11.1	11-12.5	11.6	12.5	14.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	11	12.6	10.8	17
40	45	45	40	42.5	45a	45	45	45a	45.0	.....	40-50	50	45	45	45	46.0	46.3	18
45	50	45-50	45	46.9	50	50	50	55	51.3	50	50	55	49	55	55	52.3	50.6	19
35	35	35	35	35.0	30	30	35	35	32.5	.....	40	35	35	37	32	35.8	33.5	20
35	.....	30	.....	32.5	30	.....	30	35	31.7	30	40	.....	32	30	32	32.8	30.3	21
8.3	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.2	7	6.7	6.7	8.3	7.2	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	10	8.9	7.3	22
6.6	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6	6.2	6	6.2	6.1	6.2	7	6	6.6	6	6	6.3	6.6	23
7.5	6	6	5.8	6.3	5	5.6	6	7.5	6.9	6.9	7	6	7	6	6	6.5	6.5	24
8.3	8.3	8	10	8.7	12.5	6.3-8.3	7.1	8-10	9.0	8	10	9	10	8	10	9.2	9.2	25
10	10	10	.....	10.0	.....	12.5	10	.....	11.3	.....	15	.....	.....	9	.....	12.0	11.4	26
10	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	18	15	15.8	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	14.6	15.5	27
20	25	20-25	20	21.9	25	22.5	22.5	25	23.8	20	20	20	22	20	20	20.3	22.8	28
20	20	15	15	17.5	20	15	17.5	15	16.9	17.5	17.5	15	20	15	15	16.7	17.0	29
20	20	20	20	20.0	20	17.5	17.5	20	18.8	20	17.5	17.5	25	18	20	19.7	19.4	30
20	10	15	15	15.0	15	16	16.7	20	16.9	12.5	20	20	16	15	15	16.4	16.8	31
12.5	15	20	15	15.6	20	17.5	22	20	19.9	15	15	15	20	15	20	16.7	16.5	32
17.5	12.5	18	15	15.8	17.5	15	20	20	18.1	15	17.5	20	15	15	15	16.3	16.1	33
11.3	11	10	11.1	10.9	14.3	12.5	12.5	11.8	12.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.6	34
11.1	10	10	10	10.3	12.5	12.5	11.1	11	11.8	10	10	10	10	11.1	10.5	10.3	9.8	35
50-60	55	45-60	50	53.1	30	40-50	50	50-55	44.4	40	40-60	50	40	45	50	45.8	49.5	36
50-60	55	45-50	50	51.9	40	40-50	40	55	45.0	40	60	50	40	45	50	47.5	47.6	37
45-50	45	40-45	40	43.8	40	35-50	35-40	40-45	40.6	37.5	30-60	40	35	40	40	39.6	40.3	38
\$1.88	\$0.90	\$1.65	\$1.50	\$1.48	\$1.90	\$1.35	\$1.35	\$2.70	\$1.83	2.03g	\$2.25g	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.71	\$1.80g	\$1.78	\$1.70	39
.15	.15	.25	.15	.175	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.30	.25	.15	.25	.15	.20	.217	.136	40
.15	.15	.175	.15	.158	.125	.15	.15	.18	.148	.15	.125	.10	.15	.14	.12	.131	.132	41
14.75	15.00	14.00	14.75	14.63	d	.....	7.50	.....	6.63	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	11.11	42
9.25	7.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	8.50	8.75	d	4.75-5.00f	7.50	5.75	5.75	5.25	9.75	9.00	8.50	8.50	6.00e	7.58	8.73	43
10.00c	7.00c	9.00c	.....	8.67c	d	4.00c	5.00c	7.00c	5.33c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.17	44
8.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	7.38	d	4.00	4.50	9.75b	6.08	9.00	7.50	6.50	5.63b	6.00	.....	6.81	6.91	45
.30	.30	.30	.35	.313	.40	.30	.35	.30	.35	.40	.50	.30	.30	.35	.30	.358	.258	46
30.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	22.50	20.00	22.00	25.00-35.00	16.00-18.00	22.25	20.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	14.00	20.00	17.08	17.89	47
10.00-15.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	11.13	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.63	18.00	15.00	10.00	15.00	.....	15.00	14.30	11.98	48

fLignite.

eIncluding \$1.00 for delivery.

the Dominion, while the average was somewhat higher in the Maritime Provinces and in the far West. Prices of cheese were steady, with some slight fluctuations.

Prices of bread were practically unchanged, but there was a reduction in the average in British Columbia. Flour showed some declines. Rolled oats showed little change. In rice and tapioca there were some advances.

In canned vegetables there were considerable increases, canned tomatoes being up to 30c per can in some of the cities. Evaporated apples and prunes were also higher.

Sugar prices were practically unchanged, but toward the end of the month supplies were reported to be temporarily not large until the stock from the new crop would be available at the end of the year. In yellow sugar supplies were larger. In many localities grocers were selling only in small quantities to prevent the accumulation of large stores by people who desired to hoard. There were some advances in tea.

Prices of potatoes had reached a comparatively low level early in the month, as the crop was estimated to be much larger than normal and greatly in excess of the short crop of 1916. Potatoes were selling at less than \$1.00 per bag in many localities. There was some loss, however, reported in New Brunswick, Quebec, and some districts in Ontario owing to excess of wet weather and rot. Supplies were bought up where crops were large to be marketed in these localities and prices began to advance. Speculators and farmers were reported to be holding back supplies in order to take advantage of the winter advance and prices rose to as high as \$2.50 per bag in some localities. In some districts only small quantities were on the market and dealers would sell only a peck at a time to customers until the temporary shortness had passed.

Anthracite coal showed advances in some of the cities where winter levels

had not yet been reached. Some shortage in shipments to the upper lakes before the close of navigation was reported and arrangements were made to increase such shipments, thus causing a temporary shrinkage in supplies for Ontario and Quebec. It was reported, however, that stocks in the hands of dealers and also in the bins of consumers were very much larger than a year ago when such stocks were unusually low, so that the difficulty of distribution during the winter was expected to be less. Prices of wood showed considerable advances, owing to the high prices of coal and the scarcity of labour for wood-cutting and transportation.

Rent went down in St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., but advanced at Kitchener, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C.

Wholesale Prices.

GRAIN AND FODDER.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, was steady at Winnipeg at \$2.21, the price fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors; and No. 2 Ontario winter wheat was fixed at \$2.22 per bushel at Toronto. Toward the end of the month there was a fairly heavy movement of grain to Lake Superior. A considerable quantity of oats and barley was also marketed, although feed was reported somewhat scarce. In the United States, the marketing for corn and oats was reported slow, so that prices for spot offerings were relatively high. At Winnipeg, oats rose to 67½c per bushel, and at Toronto, Ontario oats rose to 65-66c. Barley was up to \$1.21 at Winnipeg and Toronto. Flax seed declined from \$3.29 per bushel at Winnipeg at the end of September to \$2.95 at the middle of October, but reached \$3.01 in the last week. Ontario rye was up to \$1.75 at Toronto. American corn was not on the market at Toronto. Hay rose \$1.00 per ton at Montreal, being up to \$12.00-12.50 for No. 2. At Toronto the price reached \$12.50-13.50. Baled straw, bran and shorts were steady.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—At Winnipeg, the arrivals of cattle were so great toward the middle of the month that the

stock yards were unable to handle them properly and the railways imposed an embargo on shipments to Winnipeg for some time. There were also record arrivals on the United States markets, and prices declined from 25 to 50c per hundred for good quality, and medium quality declined as much as 75c. There was a good demand for stockers and feeders. At Toronto, cattle were steady at the lower price of \$12.50 at the end of September. Dressed beef, hindquarters, fell \$1.00 per hundred to \$17.00-19.00 at the beginning of the month, and in the last week declined another dollar. Fore-quarters, however, rose to \$13.00-14.00 at the beginning of the month and to \$13.00-15.00 in the next week. Live hogs advanced to \$18.00 per hundred at the beginning of the month, but fell each week, recovering somewhat at the middle of the month, but were down to \$15.50 in the last week. Bacon rose from 37-38c to 40-41c at Montreal, and ham was up 2c, reaching 31-32c. Mess pork was firmer at the middle of the month, but fell again to 52-53c per pound. Lard rose to 27-27½c per pound. Sheep rose \$1.00 to \$12.00 per hundred. Mutton continued at \$16.00-18.00 per hundred.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal reached 46-46½c per pound, as compared with 40c the year before, but in the last week of the month it fell to 43½-44c. Receipts on the market were considerably smaller than a year ago and totalled less for the season. Exports to Europe were still being made. The suspension of the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine as a war measure was reported to have influenced the butter market. At Toronto, creamery solids rose to 44-45c per pound, and dairy prints to 38-42c per pound. Eggs, strictly fresh, at Montreal reached 53-55c per dozen, and at Toronto fresh eggs rose to 50-52c. Storage eggs came on the market at Toronto at 46c for select and 44c for No. 1's. Milk was up to 30c per gallon delivered at Montreal, and at Toronto reached \$2.30 per eight gallon can, pending an investiga-

tion by the Milk Committee under the Food Controller. At Victoria, B.C., milk rose from 35c per gallon to 40c.

FISH.—Dried cod rose from 9c to 10c per pound, dried haddock from 8c to 8½c, salt mackerel from 6c to 9c per pound, and salt herring from 3½ to 4½c per pound at Canso, N.S. Fresh halibut rose also from 15c to 17c per pound. Salmon trout eased off at Toronto. The export dry fish market was weakened by the lack of demand at Porto Rico, but other factors caused firmness, there being an increased demand from Cuba. The exporters had all the orders they could fill, although receipts were larger as the weather had been fine for curing. The catch at Newfoundland was reported to be very large, but a good demand was reported, so that none were shipped to Halifax, large shipments going to Spain, Portugal and Italy. The bulk of the Lunenburg catch was sold, chiefly at \$10.25 per quintal, delivered at Halifax. Pickled fish were very scarce. A good catch of fat mackerel was made, a large part of which was sold in Boston fresh. Prices were said to be higher than in years.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Lemons were lower by \$1.00 per box and oranges were slightly firmer. Currants were up to 23-25c for Australian stock. Prunes were easier at 12½-13½c, and raisins at 10-10½c. Beans were lower at \$7.50 per bushel, the new crop being reported good. Onions were lower at \$2.00-2.50, and turnips at 60-75c per bag. Canned corn was higher at \$2.25 per doz. Potatoes were somewhat lower at Toronto at \$1.50-1.75 per bag, but at Montreal were nearly \$1.00 higher at \$2.25, and were still rising, as the potato crop in the province of Quebec, in some parts of New Brunswick, and in some districts of Ontario had suffered severely from rot. Peaches were down to 40-75c per basket in the early part of the month, but during the latter part were as high as \$1.25. Plums were up to 50-65c per basket toward the end of the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1917, SEPTEMBER, 1917, AND SEPTEMBER, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		*Oct. 1917	*Sept 1917	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	344.4	344.5	252.7	165.9	167.4	138.1
Grains, Western.....	4	292.5	298.1	236.8	149.4	157.0	115.5
Fodder.....	5	195.9	190.3	169.5	166.6	175.1	155.8
All.....	15	281.0	280.7	220.7	161.1	167.1	138.0
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—							
Cattle and beef.....	6	290.0	289.7	204.8	203.0	223.7	198.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	332.8	323.7	221.6	177.6	171.9	181.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	251.0	242.3	194.5	154.0	148.3	132.8
Poultry.....	2	291.5	291.5	227.4	218.6	185.0	186.5
All.....	17	298.4	293.5	211.5	187.3	187.6	179.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	245.2	229.7	211.4	172.1	162.6	164.8
IV.—FISH							
Prepared fish.....	6	234.4	209.7	165.9	150.3	155.4	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	230.3	223.4	173.3	154.9	168.1	160.7
All.....	9	233.0	214.3	168.2	151.9	159.7	148.0
V.—OTHER FOODS—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:—							
Fresh fruits, native.....	4§	145.9	146.8	95.1	79.0	82.1	87.7
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	105.0	109.3	103.6	88.1	81.1	96.6
Dried fruits.....	4	213.2	207.5	168.4	143.0	126.9	115.1
Fresh vegetables.....	5§	324.7	343.3	246.2	182.8	141.8	144.2
Canned vegetables.....	3	224.6	221.9	152.7	99.3	101.2	101.0
All.....	19§	213.1	223.6	165.8	122.2	111.6	112.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—							
Breadstuffs.....	10	256.1	260.5	190.8	133.5	147.9	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	151.7	151.7	132.2	121.9	121.8	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	234.9	230.0	170.8	143.9	120.1	110.4
Condiments.....	5	193.0	189.0	149.5	132.5	130.4	102.5
All.....	25	221.7	221.4	168.4	133.9	133.5	113.8
VI.—TEXTILES—							
Woolens.....	5	359.5	355.1	228.4	199.9	147.3	136.6
Cottons.....	4	249.4	225.9	180.9	137.0	129.7	150.4
Silks.....	3	130.9	128.2	114.3	86.3	90.0	100.2
Jutes.....	2	514.3	467.9	323.9	255.7	235.4	247.5
Flax products.....	4	321.4	289.7	227.7	165.6	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	168.7	168.7	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	291.9	274.8	202.3	160.6	134.2	137.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	336.7	326.1	293.2	207.4	201.4	187.1
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	211.9	174.3	155.7	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	229.0	229.0	198.6	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	272.6	268.8	237.8	183.1	173.0	165.6
VIII.—METAL AND IMPLEMENTS—							
Iron and steel.....	11	286.7	286.7	157.9	109.7	100.4	101.7
Other metals.....	12	239.0	262.4	240.9	198.4	126.5	130.2
Implements.....	10	199.8	199.8	141.2	114.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	243.0	251.5	177.1	143.3	112.2	113.8
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—							
Fuel.....	6	202.3	280.4	165.0	123.1	119.7	134.6
Lighting.....	4	114.0	114.0	88.2	90.0	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	167.0	213.8	134.3	109.8	108.9	117.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
Lumber.....	14	222.5	221.3	185.5	174.5	180.8	184.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	212.2	214.5	165.3	118.9	109.9	113.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	259.9	260.0	203.7	161.7	142.4	144.2
All.....	48	229.1	229.7	179.1	147.6	140.1	143.3
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—							
Furniture.....	6	207.3	207.3	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	237.5	237.5	198.1	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	198.5	198.5	143.0	125.5	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	205.6	205.6	166.1	138.7	131.9	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	265.7	268.6	243.9	224.8	136.4	112.3
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—							
Raw furs.....	4	415.1	388.4	292.3	153.1	172.5	247.9
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	165.9	175.5	143.6	135.1	138.6	136.2
Sundries.....	7	197.8	196.3	144.6	120.9	107.8	111.8
All.....	17	237.7	234.2	179.8	133.5	133.9	152.4
All commodities.....	265†	242.6	243.2	188.2	152.4	138.7	* 134.6

*Preliminary figures. †Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

§Number of commodities varies from month to month.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS. — Flour was steady for spring wheat grades, but winter wheat flour was about \$1.00 per barrel lower, finest patents being down from \$12.50 to \$11.25 per barrel at Montreal, and second patents down from \$10.65 to \$10.15 per barrel at Toronto. Oatmeal was easier, and also tapioca. Honey was high at 18-18½c per pound. Cream of tartar was up to 65c per pound.

TEXTILES.—Ontario wool was steady. A line of worsted yarn rose to \$1.45 per pound, and raw cotton rose from 21½c to 28c per pound. Manufactured cotton goods were higher. Cottonades advanced from 68c per pound to 72c. A line of shirting was up from 76c to 78c, and apron gingham from 78c to 96c. Japan silk was easier at \$5.60 per pound. Silk thread, machine twist, rose from \$10.00 to \$10.75 per pound. Jute was steady, but hessians advanced \$1.00 per yard. Flax fibre rose to 38c-45c per pound. Fine tow to 16-20c per pound.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—No. 1 beef hides rose to 32c per pound, but calfskins and horsehides eased off.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—The iron and steel markets were steady. Copper, lead, quicksilver, silver bar, spelter and solder bar were lower, but tin advanced to 65c per pound.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal was slightly higher at \$8.50-8.75 per ton at Montreal. The chief feature of the market, however, was the fixing of prices for coke in the United States, furnace coke being fixed at \$6.00 per ton, having risen in September to \$13.50-14.50. The price of bituminous coal had also been fixed according to conditions at the various mines.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Pine, good siding, rose to \$60.00-70.00 per thousand. British Columbia rough lumber rose \$2.00 per thousand and flooring \$1.00. Lead pipe declined from 18c per pound to 17c. Sash cord rose from 52c to 54c per pound. Wire fencing declined from

\$6.95 per hundred to \$5.80. In linseed oil the very wide range of quotations prevailing the last month had narrowed, the top prices being down from \$1.50 to \$1.46 and the low price being up from \$1.35 to \$1.39. Putty was higher at \$4.65 per hundred. Turpentine rose to 69c-75c per gallon. White lead was down to 17½c per pound.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — No changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — Bleaching powder was down to 3½c per pound. Caustic soda was down to 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink was high at \$5.75-6.25 per skin, and muskrat rose to 55-70c. Malt was down to \$1.50 per bushel. Manila rope rose to 39c per pound. Rubber declined to 53½-54c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying table gives the latest available statistics as to wholesale and retail prices in other countries.

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices averaged lower at the beginning of October than a month before, the chief decreases appearing in bread, flour, beef and mutton. In bread and flour the Food Controller fixed the price at 9d. per 4 lb. loaf, not delivered, and flour was similarly fixed, the Government taking the loss involved in supplying wheat and flour to millers and dealers at prices to make such levels possible for bread and flour at retail. For delivery ½d. to 1d. per loaf was charged. Since May the average price of bread had been 11½d. per loaf, delivered. In meat the Food Controller fixed prices for cattle dealers and wholesalers, allowing retailers to take a fixed percentage of profit over the wholesale prices. Bacon and butter, however, advanced considerably, and milk was advanced as permitted by the Food Controller. Eggs, fish and tea were also higher.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	AUSTRIA <i>b</i> 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY <i>b</i> 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910....	\$6.95	.....	.....	991	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	82
1913....	7.34	.....	1106	1037	.....	.....	.....	114	114	.....	88
1914....	7.73	.....	1155	1098	.....	.....	.....	116	115	.....	90
1915....	7.86	.....	1428	1201	.....	.....	.....	142	135	.....	89
1916....	8.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	112
1914											
Jan....	7.73	.....	1099	.....	.....	.....	95.7	.....	112	.....	91
April....	7.50	.....	1162	.....	.....	.....	96.2	113c	111	.....	85
July....	7.42	100	1164	1070	100	100	94.3	113	113	100	90
Oct....	7.99	112	1156	1096	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	115	103	93
1915											
Jan....	7.96	118	1240	1190	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	123	113*	91
April....	7.79	124	1318	1212	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	128	121*	87
July....	7.80	132½	1522	1200	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	135	124*	88
Oct....	7.81	140	1551	1202	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	140	128*	90
1916											
Jan....	8.23	145	1504	1236	.....	183.5	125.1	153	159	130*	94
April....	8.34	149	1520	1258	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	175	134*	96
July....	8.45	161	1516	1276	.....	217.6	124.6	170	199d	142*	97
Oct....	9.30	168	1454	1289	.....	209.4	124.2	179	206d	152*	106
1917											
Jan....	10.27	187	1453	1359	271.7	.....	136.0	186	.....	160	112
Feb....	10.46	189	1462	1346	.....	.....	145.6	187	.....	166	117
March....	10.70	192	1462	1346	.....	.....	151.5	191	230d	170	117
April....	10.77	194	1473	1357	.....	.....	154.6	192	240d	175	127
May....	11.82	198	1473	1367	288.3	.....	157.7	203	257d	175	133
June....	11.89	202	1473	1365	311.6	.....	162.1	208	.....	175	131
July....	11.62	204	.....	1357	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	177	.....
Aug....	11.68	202	.....	1363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept....	11.65	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct....	11.81	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. January-March, 1914. *b*. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

d. Basis changed; calculated to previous basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

Number of commodities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.					AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	294	25b	96	200	22b	92	92

1890....	110.3	102.2	72	66	109.252	.....	91.56a	43.4	.....	1053
1895....	95.6	87.6	62	57	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0	.....	760
1900....	103.2	110.5	75	65	99.338	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c	894
1905....	113.8	103.2	72	69	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3	.....	910
1910....	124.2	113.2	78	81	137.172	8.9831	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1913....	135.5	122.3	85	81	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914....	136.1	120.8	86	80	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915....	148.7	150.6	108	81	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562	1604
1916....	182.0	196.3	137	100	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873	1504
1914										
Jan....	136.5	119.0	83.5	81	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April....	136.7	117.5	82.3	80	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July....	134.6	116.6	82.4	80	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000
Oct....	138.7	124.2	89.8	80	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303	1185
1915										
Jan....	138.9	136.5	96.4	80	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
April....	146.4	151.2	105.9	81	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1387*
July....	150.2	149.1	106.4	82	145.12	9.8998	124.958	64.4	1573	1362
Oct....	152.4	153.2	110.0	82	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1660*
1916										
Jan....	172.0	174.5	123.6	89	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1494
April....	179.1	190.5	134.2	94	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1502*
July....	178.8	191.1	130.5	97	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1938	1297
Oct....	187.2	208.7	141.5	108	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1331
1917										
Jan....	208.1	225.1	159.3	122	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	1505*
Feb....	217.3	230.5	164.0	126	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064	1330
March....	220.6	240.9	169.0	130	239.00	14.1360	186.244	96.4	2061	1344
April....	228.7	244.5	173.0	139	262.50	14.5769	190.012	109.2	2049	1361
May....	240.0	246.0	175.0	147	288.16	15.1203	208.435	118.5	2089	.....
June....	242.7	256.6	181.2	150	276.53	15.4680	211.585	114.2	2078	.....
July....	242.6	254.4	176.9	.....	265.20	16.0880	211.950	116.4	2083	.....
Aug....	245.0	257.1	175.7	.....	267.59	16.3985	218.779	117.0	.....	.....
Sept....	243.2	256.1	176.8	.....	276.80	16.6441	215.010	119.4	.....	.....
Oct....	242.6	.....	.....	.....	280.205	16.9117	219.679	120.1	.....	.....

a. July of each year. *b*. Foods. c. 1901-1000. *Quarter beginning that month.

In France, retail prices of food in towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, not including Paris, were 55 per cent higher during the first quarter of 1917 than during the third quarter of 1914. In Paris, in April, food was 47 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as reported in the bulletin of the general statistical office.

In Iceland, returns to the Statistical Department showed prices in July, 1917, on the average 152 per cent higher than in July, 1914, and 25 per cent higher than in April, 1917. The chief increases appeared in bread and flour, these being more than three times as high as before the war, while meats were more than twice as high.

In Austria, prices of food at Vienna

were higher in June than in May by 8 per cent as shown by quotations in the official journal *Warenpreisberichte*, butter being up 60 per cent, while eggs were down 6 per cent. The greatest increases since the beginning of the war were in fats, lard being up 63 per cent, bacon 500 per cent, margarine 500 per cent, and butter 469 per cent.

In the United States, retail food prices in August were slightly lower than in July, there being lower levels in potatoes and onions, with increases in some meats, in sugar, prunes, eggs, butter, milk, bread and flour. In wholesale prices the index numbers were upward, advances appearing in nearly all groups except metals and coal, where Government regulation was put into effect.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1917

DURING the third quarter of 1917, 41 changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, affecting approximately 22,000 workpeople, were reported to the Department, as compared with 150 changes affecting approximately 81,800 workpeople, in the second quarter of 1917, and 32 changes affecting approximately 20,000 workpeople in the third quarter of 1916. Of the 41 changes, 37 were straight increases in wage rates, one was a reduction in hours only and three were for increased wages and reduction of working hours. The largest number of changes took place in transportation, in which group 12 changes were reported. The number of workpeople affected—over 8,000—was also larger than in any other group. In the building trades there were eight changes affecting 1,500 workpeople. Printing,

publishing and paper goods was the only other group having more than 1,000 workpeople affected by wage changes.

The particulars of each change in so far as they are known to the Department are given in the following table:

Industry or occupation	Number of changes	Approximate number of workpeople affected
Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries	8	1,679
Metals, machinery and conveyances...	3	460
Food, tobacco and liquors.....	1	200
Clothing and laundering.....	1	.....
Printing, publishing and paper goods...	2	1,019
Water, light and power.....	1	.....
Transportation	12	8,175
Steam railways.....	4	2,955
Street and electric railways.....	5	4,120
Navigation, including longshore work...	3	1,100
Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	6	487
Building and Construction	8	1,286
Lumbering.....	1	.....
Public Employment.....	3	110
Miscellaneous.....	3	118
Total	41	21,709

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Class of workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
All employees of Wallace shipyards.....	Vancouver.....	....	Aug. 1	Minimum rate established at 45 cents per hour.
Machinists.....	Ottawa.....	400	Sept 28	Rate increased from 40 to 46 cents per hour.
Machinists.....	New Westminster.	60	Sept. 4	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS—				
Semi-skilled employees of sugar refinery.....	Vancouver.....	200	July 23	Increase in wages granted.
CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING—				
Glove workers.....	Toronto.....	....	July 8	Increase of 25 per cent.
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PAPER GOODS—				
Newspaper printers.....	Toronto.....	269	July 1	Rates increased from \$24 to \$28.50 per week.
Book and job printers.....	Toronto.....	750	July 1	Rates increased from \$20 to \$24 per week.
WATER, LIGHT AND POWER—				
Clerks, etc.....	Hamilton.....	....	Sept 22	Increase granted to all receiving less than \$1,200 a year.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Apprentices.....	Montreal.....	175	July 4	Voluntary increase granted.
Employees of Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.	Hamilton.....	200	July 13	Eight-hour day adopted and increase in rates.
Engineers and firemen.....	C.P.R. Western Lines.	2,500	Sept 1	9 per cent increase on passenger; 5 per cent increase on freight trains. Hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day.
Machinists.....	St. Thomas....	80	Aug. 1	Increase of 5½ cents per hour.
All employees of Toronto Street Railway.....	Toronto.....	125	July 7	Increase of \$10 per month.
Motormen and conductors.....	Montreal.....	2,100	July 1	Increase of 2 cents per hour.
" " " ".....	Toronto.....	1,800	Aug. 1	Increase of 7 cents per hour.
" " " ".....	Peterborough..	35	Aug. 1	Rates advanced by 3 to 5 cents per hour.
" " " ".....	Quebec.....	60	Sept 24	Increase of 3 cents per hour.
Longshoremen.....	Victoria.....	80	July 3	Received an increase of from 10 to 25 cts per hour.
Dock freight handlers.....	Vancouver.....	350	July 5	Wages increased and hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day
Longshoremen.....	Vancouver.....	670	July 5	Increase of from \$5 to \$10 per month.
MINING, QUARRYING AND REFINING OF ORES—				
Stokers, Algoma Steel Corporation.....	Sault St. Marie.	4	July 19	Bonus of \$1 on each 100 tons after first 100 tons.
Stokers' helpers.....	" " "	4	July 19	Increase of 2½ cents per hour and same bonus as stokers.
Coke stokers.....	" " "	3	July 19	50 cents bonus on each 100 tons after first 100 tons.
Miners.....	Nanaimo.....	....	July 6	Increase of 8 per cent.
Underground workers.....	Nanaimo.....	....	July 1	Increase of 10 per cent granted.
Miners.....	Grand Forks..	478	Sept. 1	Increase in wages and hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—				
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	Toronto.....	200	July 1	Increased from 47½ to 50 cents per hour.
Carpenters.....	Vancouver.....	500	July 23	Increased from 50 to 56½ cents per hour.
Carpenters.....	Quebec.....	520	July 20	Scale raised to 40 cents per hour.
Patternmakers.....	Toronto.....	....	July 18	Rate increased to 57½ cents per hour.
Painters and paperhangers.....	Ottawa.....	....	July 18	Painters increased to 37½ cents and paperhangers to 42 cents per hour.
Electrical workers.....	London.....	6	July 20	Rate increased from 35 to 38½ cents per hour.
Carpenters.....	Calgary.....	60	Aug. 1	Increase of 5 cents per hour.
Bricklayers, masons, etc.....	Winnipeg.....	....	Aug. 15	Increases ranging from 3½ to 10 cents per hour.
LUMBERING—				
Lumbermen.....	Nanaimo.....	....	July 26	Increases of from 25 to 50 cents per day.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—				
Labourers.....	Nanaimo.....	....	July 26	Increase of 10 per cent.
Scavengers.....	Victoria.....	40	July 1	Increase from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day.
Fire Department—				
Firemen.....	".....	30	" 1	Increased from \$75.00 to \$80.00 per month.
Engineers.....	".....	7	" 1	Increased from \$95.00 to \$105.00 per month.
Operators.....	".....	3	" 1	Increased from \$80.00 to \$85.00 per month.
Captains.....	".....	4	" 1	Increased from \$95.00 to \$105.00 per month.
Lieutenants.....	".....	10	" 1	Increased from \$90.00 to \$100.00 per month.
Firemen (old in service).....	".....	16	" 1	Increased from \$85.00 to \$95.00 per month.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—				
Barbers.....	Ottawa.....	70	" 1	Wages advanced to \$15 per week and commission of 50 per cent on all over \$24 per day.
Barbers.....	Victoria.....	30	" 30	Increased from \$15 to \$18 per week and 60 per cent on all over \$28, instead of \$25 per week.
Teamsters.....	Brockville.....	18	" 30	Increased from \$15 to \$18.00 per week.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1917

DURING October the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to three fair wage contracts. Two of these contracts were awarded by the Department of Public Works, while the third was awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and all contained the usual fair wage clause.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Construction of concrete culverts and bridge substructures on Sydney and Mulgrave Subdivisions of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, Jones, Girouard & Company, Limited. Date of contract, October 27, 1917. Amount of contract, schedule prices.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Supply of 400 four cap drawers filing sections for public buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, The Steel Equipment Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1917. Amount of contract, \$16,320.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Supply of metallic card index drawers and cases, S. 1813 for Record Office, Militia and Defence Department, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of con-

tract, October 29, 1917. Amount of contract, \$10,400.

The fair wage clause obtaining in such cases was inserted in the above contracts.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of payments made in October for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 323.70
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.	72.10
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	615.32
Supplying new bags	316.18
Repairing mail bags	2,601.96
Supplying mail bag fittings	8,175.65
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms	2,814.60
Repairing mail clerk's tin boxes and steel portable boxes, and mail clerk's tin boxes	248.50
Making and repairing post office scales	402.12
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	11.00

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA

THE Manitoba Gazette of October 13, 1917, publishes a new fair wage schedule for employees on provincial public works in the province of Manitoba. It will be remembered that in 1916 the Manitoba Legislature passed a Fair Wage Act, which established a Fair Wage Board to make recommendations to the Minister of Pub-

lic Works as to the minimum rates of wages per hour and the maximum number of hours per day for employees engaged on public works. The Minister of Public Works of the province has approved the minimum rates and maximum hours set forth in the following schedules. The schedules are effective from August 14, 1917, to August 14, 1918.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG.

The following schedule shall apply to the city of Winnipeg and a radius of 30 miles therefrom:

	Minimum rate per hour.	Maximum hours per week.
1. Common labourers	30c	60
2. Builders' labourers (being those directly engaged in assisting tradesmen, not otherwise classified)	35c	60
3. Teamsters (employed directly from or on the building) ..	30c	66
4. Bricklayers	75c	44
5. Stonemasons	75c	44
6. Marble setters	70c	44
7. Mosaic and tile setters	62½c	48
8. Terrazo workers	45c	54
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Journeymen	72½c	44
(b) Planermen and lathemen ..	55c	59
10. Plasterers	70c	44
11. Wood, wire and metal lathers ..	60c	44
12. Plumbers	62½c	44
13. Steamfitters	65c	44
14. Hoist engineers—		
(a) Engineers in charge of double drum machines used for hoisting materials, operating boom and guy derricks, locomotive cranes, cableways, travelling derricks, steam shovels, clam shells, orange peels, pile drivers, irrespective of the motive power	65c	60
(b) Engineers in charge of single drum machines, used for hoisting materials or operating tractors, concrete mixers, pumps, syphons, pulsometers, stone crushers, air compressors, dinky locomotives, irrespective of the motive power, or operating portable or stationary boilers used on the building during construction for any of the before mentioned purposes	55c	60
15. Sheet metal workers	50c	54
16. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers, glaziers	50c	50
17. Blacksmiths	50c	54
18. Electrical workers (journeymen inside wiremen)	55c	50
19. Structural steel and iron-workers	55 5/9c	54
20. Asbestos workers—		
(a) Journeymen	50c	44
(b) 1st class improvers ...	40c	44
(c) 2nd class improvers....	35c	44
(d) 3rd class improvers....	25c	44
21. Asphalters (including mastic and patent flooring and roofs)—		
(a) Finishers	40c	54
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material ..	35c	60
22. Carpenters—		
(a) Journeymen	55c	54
(Except during the months of June, July and August, when the hours shall be)...		50

Minimum
rate
per hour.

Maximum
hours
per week.

(b) Form carpenter or carpenter's helper 35c | 60 |

(Men considered by employers to be qualified for a higher rate per hour than 35c on account of the class of work being performed, to be paid not less than 55c per hour.)

Province of Manitoba (Exclusive of Winnipeg).

The following schedule shall apply to any portion of the Province of Manitoba other than the city of Winnipeg and a radius of 30 miles therefrom:

	Minimum rate per hour.	Maximum hours per week.
1. Common labourers	25c	60
2. Builders' labourers (being those directly engaged in assisting tradesmen, not otherwise classified)	30c	60
3. Teamsters (employed directly from or on the building) ..	25c	66
4. Bricklayers	75c	44
5. Stonemasons	75c	44
6. Marble setters	70c	44
7. Mosaic and tile setters	62½c	48
8. Terrazo workers	45c	54
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Journeymen	72½c	44
(b) Planermen and lathemen ..	55c	59
10. Plasterers	70c	44
11. Wood, wire and metal lathers ..	60c	44
12. Plumbers	62½c	44
13. Steamfitters	65c	44
14. Hoist engineers—		
(a) Engineers in charge of double drum machines, used for hoisting materials, operating boom and guy derricks, locomotive cranes, cableways, travelling derricks, steam shovels, clam shells, orange peels, pile drivers, irrespective of the motive power....	65c	60
(b) Engineers in charge of single drum machines, used for hoisting materials or operating tractors, concrete mixers, pumps, syphons, pulsometers, stone crushers, air compressors, dinky locomotives, irrespective of the motive power, or operating portable or stationary boilers used on the building during construction for any of the above mentioned purposes..	55c	60
15. Sheet metal workers	50c	54
16. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers, glaziers	45c	54
17. Blacksmiths	50c	54
18. Electrical workers (journeymen inside wiremen) ...	55c	50

	Minimum rate per hour.	Maximum hours per week.		Minimum rate per hour.	Maximum hours per week.
19. Structural steel and iron-workers	55 5/9c	54	(b) Form carpenter or carpenter's helper	35c	60
20. Asbestos workers—			(Men considered by employers to be qualified for a higher rate per hour than 35c on account of the class of work being performed, to be paid not less than 50c per hour.)		
(a) Journeymen	50c	44			
(b) 1st class improvers	40c	44			
(c) 2nd class improvers	35c	44			
(d) 3rd class improvers.....	25c	44			
21. Asphalters (including mastic and patent flooring and roofs)—					
(a) Finishers	40c	54			
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material.	35c	60			
22. Carpenters—					
(a) Journeymen	50c	54			
(Except during the months of June, July and August, when the hours shall be)...		50			

Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, this eleventh day of October, A.D. 1917.

J. W. ARMSTRONG,
Provincial Secretary.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN 1916

THE Department of Labour has just issued a report on Labour Legislation in Canada in 1916. The report gives the text of the labour laws enacted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments during the year and summarizes the legislation in a brief introductory section. The Department plans to publish a report on labour legislation annually, and it is hoped that the report for 1917 will be ready for distribution early in the New Year. This article reproduces practically in its entirety the "General Summary" of the report just issued.

Labour Departments and Bureaus

The most important enactment in this field is Chapter 13 of the Ontario Statutes establishing a Trades and Labour Branch which has been attached to the Department of Public Works. To the Branch was assigned the administration of the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Act, and the Steam Boilers Act. Among the duties imposed on the new administrative unit are the collection of statistical and other information respecting trades and industries, the investigation of sanitary conditions relating to the health of the in-

dustrial classes, and the establishment and maintenance of employment bureaus.

Clause 3 of the Bureau of Labour Act of Manitoba was amended, inspectors being named as among those who may be appointed to the Bureau and provision being made for the payment of salaries and office expenses from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province. A clause is added charging the Bureau with the administration of the Shops Regulation Act, the Bake Shops Act, the Public Buildings Act, the Manitoba Factories Act, and the Building Trades Protection Act.

Wages

Chapter 46 of the Statutes of Manitoba which amended Section 4 of the Garnishment Act, increased the amount of wages exempt from garnishment from \$25 to \$40. In the matter of non-payment of wages the Act Respecting Masters and Servants of Saskatchewan (R.S. 1909, Chapter 149) was amended. Formerly any justice in the province on complaint of the employee might summon the employer to appear before him; the amendment vests this authority in any justice residing in the same municipality as the employer, or in case there is no justice residing in the municipality then in any justice in the province.

In Ontario a clause was inserted in the Mining Act providing that wages shall be paid to mine employees at intervals of not more than two weeks. Amendments were made in the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act of Ontario (R.S. 1914, Chapter 140) as to the officers who may try actions to enforce liens, the powers of officers in trials of actions, the amount of fees payable to officers in actions brought to realize liens, informalities in the registration of liens, and the form of statements of claims. The Mechanics' Lien Act of Alberta was amended so that liens are deemed to have lapsed after the expiration of 30 days after service, instead of 60 days as formerly.

The Nova Scotia Legislature amended the Coal Mines Regulation Act to the effect that wages of coal mine employees other than those whose wages are fixed at a monthly rate shall be paid at weekly intervals. In Nova Scotia, also, it was enacted that wages of railway employees shall be paid twice in each month at intervals as nearly as possible of half a month.

At the session held late in 1916 the Quebec Legislature passed an amendment to the Civil Code dealing with claims of workmen, suppliers of materials, builders and architects for work done on buildings.

Fair Wages in Government Contracts

The Legislature of Manitoba enacted a Fair Wage Act (Chapter 121) which established a Fair Wage Board to make recommendations to the Minister of Public Works as to the minimum rates of wages per hour and the maximum number of hours per day for employees engaged on public works. The Board is to be governed by the principle that the rate of wages and hours shall not be less favourable to the employees affected than the wages and hours of labour commonly recognized by employers and trade societies as prevailing in the district during the then preceding twelve months. All future contracts to which

the Minister is a party and which involve the employment of workpeople must contain provisions setting forth the terms of any order of the Minister adopting the recommendations of the Board, and also a stipulation that no workman in the employ of the contractor shall be employed on any terms other than those set forth in such order. For the purpose of the necessary inquiries in connection with the work of the Board, the Bureau of Labour is empowered to examine the books and pay-rolls of employers and is directed to transmit to the Board all procurable data and statistics relating to wages and hours and conditions of labour. The Board is composed of not less than three members, one representing employers, one representing employees, and the third, an official of the Department of Public Works.

In Saskatchewan fair wage clauses were inserted in the Public Highways Act (Chapter 8) which established a Board of Highway Commissioners to control the construction and maintenance of all public works and to superintend asylums, prisons and other such institutions.

The British Columbia Shipping Act which made provision for aid to the ship-building industry, constituted a "Shipping Credit Commission" for the administration of the Act. A fair wage rate fixed by the Commission for all work in the construction, manning and operation of the ship was made a condition of every loan or subsidy which may be granted by the Commission.

Holidays and Rest Days

An amendment to the Railway Act of British Columbia empowered the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations limiting the number of days in the week during which street railway employees may be required to work.

An amendment to the Shops Regulation Act of the same province provided that no shop shall be kept open during

any time when shops are required to be closed by municipal by-law.

British Columbia also passed a Weekly Half-holiday Act which provided that shops with certain exceptions shall be closed in the afternoon of one week-day in every week. In the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster the municipal council was required to submit to the vote of the municipal electors the question as to whether they favour the weekly Wednesday half-holiday or the weekly Saturday half-holiday. In all other municipalities the weekly half-holiday must be observed on the day set in any by-law passed under the Shops Regulation Act, and if there is none such and if there is no agreement for a weekly half-holiday then it is to be observed on a day agreed upon by the employer and employees. The Act required that at the municipal elections in January, 1917, the question whether the weekly half-holiday should be on Saturday or on some other day of the week, should be submitted to the electors.

The province of Saskatchewan enacted legislation which authorized town councils to regulate by by-law the time at which any class of shops shall remain closed on each or any day between six o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning or the hours during which they shall remain closed between one o'clock in the afternoon and five o'clock in the morning upon any one day of the week. The councils, however, were permitted to pass such by-laws only upon petition and the petition must be signed by not less than three-fourths of the occupiers of shops of the class affected.

Saskatchewan also by statute authorized any town council to pass a referred by-law permitting the operation of street railways on Sunday, which had been forbidden under the Railway Act of the province except operations undertaken as work of necessity.

Regulation and Inspection of Factories

The province of Alberta passed a Fire Prevention Act (Chapter 23). While this Act deals with the prevention of fires in general it is of industrial interest because of its relation to fires in factories. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to appoint a Fire Commissioner, a Deputy Fire Commissioner, an inspector and other officers and employees. The Fire Commissioner is charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to the prevention of fires, the storage, sale and use of explosives, fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment, fire escapes, exits and the suppression of arson. Full powers of inspection are given. All fires are to be investigated and fire insurance companies are to furnish statements as to fires in which they are interested. When the Fire Commissioner finds a building which for any cause is essentially liable to fire or finds explosives in a building, it is his duty to order the condition remedied, penalties being provided for non-observance of the order.

The province of Saskatchewan passed a Fire Prevention Act (Chapter 17) almost identical with the Alberta statute. The New Brunswick Legislature authorized the municipality of the city and county of Saint John to make by-laws and regulations as to the storage and transportation of explosives and other dangerous materials.

The Federal Government repealed the section of the White Phosphorus Matches Act by which that statute was to come into force on the first day of January, 1915, exception having been made in the case of Section 5 prohibiting the sale or use of matches made of white phosphorus which was to come into force on January 1, 1916. As amended the Act has been in force since the first day of January, 1915, except that the sale of matches made with white phosphorus did not become unlawful until July 1, 1916, and their use was lawful until January 1, 1917.

An amendment to the Public Health Act of Ontario (R.S., 1914, Chapter 218) is of industrial interest in that it empowers the Provincial Board of Health to make regulations as to the plumbing in any building or upon any property or highway.

Regulation and Inspection of Coal Mines

The Manitoba Legislature amended the Shops Regulation Act (R.S., 1913, Chapter 8). The general rules with regard to ventilation and the inspection of inflammable gas were repealed and more stringent rules were substituted. Changes were also made as to the kind of lamp allowed and the inspection of lamps.

Employment of Women and Children

The Manitoba Legislature amended the Shops Regulation Act (R.S., 1913, Chapter 180) as to working hours of employees in shops. Children under 14 years of age are not to be employed except that a male child over 13 and under 14 may be employed on school-days for not longer than two hours or on school holidays for not longer than eight hours; a child may be so employed not longer than eight hours in any one day or 48 hours in any one week upon producing a certificate issued under the School Attendance Act, relieving such child from school attendance and a certificate from the Bureau of Labour permitting such employment. Young persons or women are not to be employed in shops for a longer period than 60 hours in any week or 14 hours in any day, except that young persons whose ordinary employment about a shop is out-of-doors, may be employed for 66 hours in any week. In emergency cases the inspector may permit young persons or women to be employed more than 60 hours in any week, the period of employment in no case to exceed 70 hours. Young persons and women may also be employed in shops between the hours of eight in the morn-

ing and ten in the afternoon on the day before a statutory holiday and during the period between the fourteenth day of December and the twenty-fourth day of December, both inclusive. The hours allowed for meals are stated, and employers are directed to provide seats for female employees. There are also clauses as to means of extinguishing fires, means of escape in case of fire, the protection of dangerous openings in floors and walls, sanitation, over-crowding, ventilation, toilet facilities, eating rooms and reporting of accidents.

A clause was added to the Factories Act of New Brunswick (1905, Chapter 7) which directed employers in shops to provide seats for female employees.

Workmen's Compensation

The most important enactments under this head during the year, and indeed in the whole field of labour legislation, were the workmen's compensation laws passed in British Columbia (Chapter 77) and in Manitoba (Chapter 125). Ontario was the pioneer in Canada in the movement for better compensation legislation with an Act passed in 1914 (Chapter 25), which was followed by a practically identical statute enacted in Nova Scotia in the ensuing year (Chapter 1). Part I of the Nova Scotia law came into effect August 1, 1916, and Part II January 1, 1917. The Ontario and Nova Scotia statutes are administered on the commission plan. While the Acts passed in British Columbia and Manitoba are almost identical with the other two statutes in regard to scale of compensation and plan of administration, they differ in that both make specific provision for medical aid. The Manitoba Act states that medical assistance rendered necessary by accidents and not exceeding \$100 shall be paid by the Board, while the British Columbia law gives the Board authority to furnish such medical services and hospital treatment, transportation, nursing, medicines, crutches and apparatus, including artificial members, as the Board may deem reasonably necessary at the time of in-

jury and during the disablement. Employers under Part I of the Act are required to deduct from the earnings of their employees and to turn over to the Board the sum of one cent for each day or part of day the workman is employed as a contribution towards the cost of medical aid. The provision of the British Columbia Act with regard to medical assistance does not apply to workmen employed on board vessels on which duty has been paid for the purpose of the Sick Mariners' Fund under Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S. of Canada, 1906, Chapter 113) during the period in respect of which duty has been paid or is payable. The Ontario and Nova Scotia statutes do not contain any similar provisions, although in a section added to the Ontario law in 1915 the Board is authorized to provide special surgical treatment in cases where in the judgment of the Board it is the only means of avoiding heavy payments on account of permanent incapacity and at the time of writing it is understood that the Ontario Act is likely to be further amended in this direction. The British Columbia law differs markedly from the Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba Acts in that the waiting period is three days exclusive of any holiday upon which the workman would not have worked in the usual course of his employment. In Ontario and Nova Scotia compensation is not paid unless the workman is disabled for at least seven days, and in Manitoba the waiting period is six days. In Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the Accident Fund is provided by assessments levied on the employers in the industries under Part I of the laws. In Manitoba, however, the fund is provided by contributions from insurance companies and underwriters insuring employers liable to pay compensation under Part I and by employers carrying their own insurance, the compensation payable by each being paid out of the contribution made by each. All four statutes provide for industrial diseases on the same basis as accidents, and all have the same schedule

of industrial diseases. The application of the British Columbia Act as to the payment of compensation took effect January 1, 1917; the Manitoba statute became effective March 1, 1917. The new laws repeal the Employers' Liability Act (R.S. Manitoba, 1913, Chapter 61), the Workmen's Compensation Act (R.S. Manitoba 1913, Chapter 209) the Employers' Liability Act (R.S. British Columbia, 1911, Chapter 74), and the Workmen's Compensation Act (R.S. British Columbia, 1911, Chapter 244).

Clauses were added to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario (1914, Chapter 25) which empower the Board to require any employer in schedule 2 to make deposits out of which the Board may pay compensation for accidents to workmen of such employer as they occur and also authorize the Board upon the application of employers to add to schedules 1 and 2 of the Act any industry or department of such employers. There are also new clauses requiring employers to keep account of all wages paid and directing municipal assessors of townships and villages to make returns to the Board as to employers in the municipality other than farmers and merchants. With certain reservations, the construction and operation of a bridge connecting the province with an adjacent province or state was added to the list of industries under Schedule 2 of the Act. A number of amendments of minor importance were also made. A change was made in the interpretation of the term "workman" in the Saskatchewan law. In the revised reading "workman" does not include any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds \$1,800 per year; the former reading was \$1,200. Amendments of minor importance were made in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick laws.

Examination and Licensing of Workmen —Apprenticeship

A Steam Boiler Act, passed in Manitoba (Chapter 103) applies to all steam

boilers and steam heating plants except railway locomotives, boilers subject to inspection under the Federal Steamboat Inspection Act, and steam heating plants in private residences. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations for the examination of candidates for certificates of qualification as engineers and may appoint a Board of Examiners. Inspectors may be appointed to inspect all steam boilers or steam generators before being put into use and once at least in each year to subject all boilers to hydrostatic pressure. No person is eligible for examination as an engineer unless he is a British subject or has resided in Canada for at least one year immediately preceding the date of application, and is 21 years of age. The Act sets forth the qualifications necessary for first-class, second-class and third-class certificates and prescribes the minimum qualifications for engineers in charge of plants of various horse-power. Every engineer is required during the continuance of his certificate to register his name with the department on or before the first day of February of each year.

The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act (Chapter 39) enacted by the Manitoba Legislature empowers the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to adopt rules for the inspection and regulation of elevators and to appoint a Board of Examiners for the examination of persons desiring licenses as elevator inspectors. Operators of passenger elevators must be over 17 years of age and must hold licenses from the Bureau of Labour. Examinations for operators' licenses are to be conducted in accordance with rules adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Municipal elevator inspectors appointed by any municipal council under the Municipal Act must also be examined by the Board of Examiners and must obtain licenses. The Act is to be enforced by the Bureau of Labour.

The Saskatchewan Legislature made minor amendments to the Steam Boiler Act. Candidates for traction engineers' certificates are required to secure 50 per

cent of the marks obtainable on examination papers instead of 40 per cent as formerly. In the case of candidates for third-class or traction engineers' certificates who are illiterate or do not understand the English language, the written examination may be supplemented by an oral examination and if the inspector conducting the examination is then satisfied that the candidate has sufficient knowledge of the theory and practice of operating a steam boiler and engine to entitle him to a final certificate, the certificate may be granted on the inspector's recommendation. Formerly inspectors might allow the candidate for his oral answers not more than 20 per cent of the maximum number of marks obtainable on the written examination.

The British Columbia Legislature passed the Coal Miners Certificates Act (Chapter 42) which authorized the Minister of Mines on complaint or when he has reason to believe that unqualified persons are improperly holding certificates of competency as coal miners, to establish a board of investigation. The Board is to be composed of a judge of the Supreme Court, who shall be chairman, and two other members, one to be appointed by the Minister of Mines and the other by the employees of the colliery in question. If the employees fail to appoint a person to act as member within two weeks, the Minister may make the appointment. The Board is to examine into the certificates of persons employed as coal miners in the colliery under investigation and is given all the powers of commissioners under the Public Inquiries Act. In its report to the Minister the Board is required to transmit for cancellation any certificates wrongfully held and the holders are thereafter disqualified from employment as coal miners in any colliery in the province.

The Steam Boiler Act of Quebec (Revised Statutes 1914, chapter 252) was amended as to the interpretation of the term "steam boiler" and the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations under the Act were

extended. The Boiler Act of Alberta (1911-12, Chapter 9) was also amended.

The Stationary Engineers Act of Quebec (Revised Statutes, 1909, ch. 2 of seventh title, sec. 6) as amended by Chapter 42 of the statutes of 1914, was further amended at the session held early in 1916. The amendment provides that stationary engineers who have complied with the Act and have obtained certificates of competency under the Act, shall not be required to pass any other examination or to obtain any license or certificate from any municipal authority notwithstanding any law or municipal by-law to the contrary.

It should, perhaps, be stated under this head that the Federal Government amended the Canada Shipping Act (Revised Statutes, 1906, Chapter 113) in the matter of pilot apprentices at Quebec. The section which required persons wishing to become pilots at Quebec to pass their indentures of apprenticeship with the Quebec Pilots Corporation is omitted. The maximum number of pilots for the pilotage district of Quebec remains at 125; but the power of the pilotage authority for the district of Quebec to prescribe the number of apprentices is withdrawn. The section as to apprentices whose service has been interrupted by sickness or other legitimate cause is also amended.

Vocational Training

The province of Ontario passed an Adolescent School Attendance Act (Chapter 62) repealing the Act which had previously been in force (Revised Statutes 1914, Chapter 275). The new law empowers boards of education, urban boards of public school trustees and urban boards of separate school trustees to pass by-laws requiring the attendance at day or night classes of adolescents who are children of public or separate school supporters. Subject to the regulations of the Provincial Department of Education the by-laws may provide for the fixing of the age of attendance and

of compulsory attendance of every adolescent not otherwise receiving a suitable education. They may also provide for the maintenance of courses of study, the fixing of the term and the hours, and for exemption from part or full time attendance. The Act establishes certain limitations as to the courses of study. Where schools or classes have been established under section 4 of the Industrial Education Act (which gives high school boards and boards of education power to provide general industrial schools and courses, special industrial schools and courses, technical high schools and high school courses, co-operative industrial courses, art schools and courses, and evening schools for workmen and workwomen) the courses of study for adolescents in industrial occupations are to be under the control of the advisory industrial committees established under the Industrial Education Act (Revised Statutes, 1914, Chapter 276). In the same way courses for adolescents engaged in commercial occupations are placed under the control of the advisory commercial committees established under the Industrial Education Act. A procedure is outlined for communities with high schools in which classes have not been established under section 4 of the Industrial Education Act, by which the Board of Education may request the High School Board to establish such classes, and if action is not taken the matter may be brought before the electors at the next municipal election. When a by-law has been passed under the Act employers are required to give notice to the Board of all adolescents employed.

Mothers' Pensions

While this subject is somewhat outside the field of labour legislation the text of the "Mothers' Allowances Act" of Manitoba is given in the report. This law is of peculiar interest as being the first Canadian legislation on the subject of mothers' pensions.

Co-operative Associations

The Province of Nova Scotia passed a Fishermen's Co-operative Societies Act (Chapter 5) which provided that such fishermen's co-operative societies as meet the conditions set forth in the Act, may be incorporated under the Nova Scotia Companies Act. Certain provisions of the Companies Act, however, were held not applicable to any fishermen's co-operative society so incorporated. Chapter 30 of the Statutes of 1910, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization of Fishermen's Unions," was repealed. An Act amending the statute which incorporated the Workmen's Store Company, Limited, of Cape Breton, was also passed.

Chapter 17 of the Statutes of Prince Edward Island incorporated the Farmers' Union Co-operative Society, Limited, and empowered it to carry on a general wholesale and retail mercantile business, to deal in real estate and to operate steamships and boats. The Saskatchewan Legislature repealed the section of the Agriculture Co-operative Association Act (1913, Chapter 62) which deals with the division of profits substituting a new section therefor and the province of Alberta amended the section of the Co-operative Societies Act (1913, Chapter 12) which outlines the procedure for the incorporation of an association. The text of these laws is not reproduced.

Housing

In Nova Scotia the Legislature passed an Act (Chapter 40) to encourage housing accommodation in the city of Halifax. This law which is modelled after the Ontario Act (1913, Chapter 57) authorizes the city of Halifax to guarantee the securities of a company incorporated under the Nova Scotia Companies Act whose main purposes are the acquisition of land in or near the city and the building thereon of dwellings to be rented at moderate rentals. In no case is the amount of securities guaranteed to ex-

ceed eighty-five per cent of the amount named in the deed as representing the value of the land and housing accommodation. Dividends upon the capital stock of any such company must not exceed six per cent.

The New Brunswick Legislature authorized the city of St. John to erect on lands of the city or upon land acquired for the purpose, dwellings for workmen which may be rented or sold to workmen on terms approved by the council. The city is empowered to issue debentures to the amount of \$50,000 and for a term of not more than 20 years to defray any expenses incurred under the Act. The same province by an amendment to the Health Act empowered local boards of health to order insanitary dwellings closed as unfit for human habitation and gave the building inspector of the city of Moncton powers to inspect all buildings and to order the removal of rubbish and inflammable materials. The laws to encourage housing accommodation in Halifax and St. John are the only statutes on this subject included in the report.

Protection of Civil and Property Rights of Persons on Active Service

A number of laws for the protection of civil rights and property of persons on active service passed during the year receive mention in the report. The New Brunswick Legislature passed "An Act Respecting Elections to the Legislative Assembly" (Chapter 15) designed to overcome disqualification of returned soldiers as voters on account of non-residence. In the same province a law was passed (Chapter 67) enabling any male resident of the city of St. John on active service who is otherwise qualified, to vote at any municipal election, if he is in the city at the time, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any laws relating to civic elections in that city. Another New Brunswick Act (Chapter 6) provides that where settlement requirements have been commenced upon a lot of Crown land and

on account of disability received while on active service in the present war the applicant is unable to fulfil the requirements, he is entitled to a grant of such land on furnishing evidence of his service and incapacity. In case the applicant dies while on active service the grant of the lot issues to his heirs.

In Ontario an Act to amend the Ontario election laws (Chapter 6) stipulates that for the purposes of the Assessment Act, the Ontario Election Act, the Voters Lists Act and the Manhood Suffrage Act, absence on service as a member of the active militia shall be deemed to include absence as a member on active service with the naval or military forces of the British Empire or of Great Britain's Allies during the present war.

A law of Manitoba (Chapter 122) which amends the War Relief Act (1915, Chapter 88) extends until one year after the war the protection afforded under section 2 of that act to the property of soldiers killed on active service.

In Saskatchewan the Volunteers and Reservists Relief Act (1916, Chapter 7) provides that no action for cancellation, sale or foreclosure, with respect to land or other property held by a volunteer or reservist or by the wife of a volunteer or reservist may be begun until six months after the conclusion of the war.

The Alberta Legislature passed three laws under this head. It is, perhaps, sufficient to say that the Volunteers and Reservists Relief Act (Chapter 6) protects volunteers and reservists and their families from proceedings for the enforcement of payment of debt. An Act to amend the Alberta Election Act (Chapter 7) provides that electors on active service, who on election day may be quartered elsewhere in the province than in the electoral division in which they are entitled to vote, may vote in the division in which they are quartered, for candidates in the divisions in which they are electors. Another Act (Chapter 3, section 29) amends the Wild Lands Taxes Act (1914, Chapter 3) by adding to the lands exempt from taxation

patented homesteads where the original homesteader is the owner and is absent on active service.

In British Columbia "The Military Forces Voting Act" (Chapter 41) entitles soldiers serving in the present war, whether in Canada or overseas, to exercise their electoral franchise. "The War Relief Act" (Chapter 74) protects volunteers and reservists and their families from proceedings for the enforcement of payment of debt during the continuance of the war. Chapter 35 of the British Columbia Statutes provides that pre-emptors on active service in the present war shall be entitled to a free grant of the land comprised in their pre-emption claims without observing the requirements of the Land Act as to occupation and improvements provided that application for a Crown grant is made within one year from the conclusion of the war. In case of death of such person his heirs are entitled to a Crown grant of the land included in his pre-emption claim.

Loans and Financial Aid for Settlers

Although laws under this head would not usually be treated as labour legislation they are mentioned in view of their important bearing upon the post-bellum problems of immigration and of the re-absorption of the men now on active service into civil life.

New Brunswick passed an Act to Provide for Settlement after the War (Chapter 9) which provided for the appointment of an honorary Advisory Settlement Board to report on all propositions for the borrowing of money, the acquisition of lands, the fixing of general conditions for the disposing of property to settlers and the terms on which money may be loaned to settlers. The Act also empowered the Farm Settlement Board constituted under Chapter 28 of the statutes of 1912 to submit for the approval of the Advisory Board the selection of lots for settlement purposes and the furnishing of supplies, equipment, instruction and other services.

The Soldiers' Homestead Act of British Columbia (Chapter 59) cancels all applications for the purchase of Crown lands not completed by payment of the purchase price. All of the lands composed in such applications are vested in the Crown. There are, however, certain conditions among which may be mentioned one to the effect that applicants may complete their purchases by paying the purchase price and taxes before December 31, 1916. Every returned soldier is entitled to a pre-emption of land out of the land coming to or resumed by the Crown under the Act. The returned soldier may not be required to pay any amount other than the fee of \$10 for the Crown grant, the pre-emption being free from all taxes except school taxes and from seizure for debt for a period of five years from the date of pre-emption record. There is, however, the proviso that the Crown grant shall not issue for five years from the date of record and that no transfer or

assignment of the returned soldier's interest shall be legal prior to the issuance of the Crown grant. The Act also provides that a portion of the lands coming to the Crown under the Act may be sold for the creation of a fund to be used in making loans to returned soldiers for the improvement of their pre-emp-tions.

Prison Labour

The Federal Government amended the Prison and Reformatories Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 148). With certain reservations the amendment authorizes the transfer of persons confined in the common jails of the province of Ontario for offences against the laws of Canada to the Ontario Reformatory or to an industrial farm. The Lieutenant-Governor of the province is authorized to permit the employment of persons confined in the reformatory or in industrial farms upon any specific work outside.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1917

ACCORDING to reports of industrial accidents received by the Department, 73 fatal accidents occurred during October, as compared with 56 in September and 64 in October, 1916. The

Department is unable to secure reports of all fatal accidents, but reports are received monthly from all available sources.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1917.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Cause of Fatality.
AGRICULTURE—			
Farmer.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Oct. 23	Fell from a silo.
Farmer.....	Kenaston, Sask.....	" 17	Attacked by a bull.
Farmer.....	Harmony, Ont.....	" 15	Struck by fly wheel of engine.
Farmer.....	Roseland, Man.....	" 17	Burned by ignition of gasoline.
Farmer.....	Erville, Ont.....	" 9	Crushed by traction engine.
Farmhand.....	Melville, Sask.....	" 12	Mangled in threshing machine.
Stockman.....	St. Agapit, Que.....	" 16	Deraiment of train.
LUMBERING—			
Rigging slinger.....	Deep Bay, B.C.....	" 9	Struck by a log.
Logger.....	Ainsworth, B.C.....	" 19	Falling log.
Logger.....	Deep River, Ont.....	" "	Falling tree.
Sawmill employee.....	Batiscan, Que.....	" 4	Caught in drag chain.
Sawmill employee.....	Floradale, Ont.....	" 9	Hernia.
Teamster.....	Plantagenet Springs, Ont.....	" 10	Falling tree.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1917.—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Cause of Fatality
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES—			
Miner (Albion Col.)	Stellarton, N.S.	Oct. 28	Overcome by mine gas.
Miner (Col. No. 2)	New Aberdeen, N.S.	" 13	Falling rock.
Miner (Col. No. 15)	New Waterpond, N.S.	" 5	Falling rock.
Miner	Crean Hill, Ont.	" 3	Crushed by falling mine car.
Miner	Porcupine, Ont.	" 6	Struck by ore car.
Miner	Phoenix, B.C.	" 18	Fall of rock.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Bricklayer	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 9	Fell from roof of building.
Laborer	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	Fell from scaffold.
Laborer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 6	Fall from building.
METAL, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—			
Machinist	Hochelaga, Que.	" 9	Fell on planing machine.
Machinist	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	Struck by machinery.
Steel plant employee	Hamilton, Ont.	" 19	Crushed by freight car.
Steel plant employee	Sydney, N.S.	" 29	Falling metal.
Powerhouse employee	Sydney, N.S.	" 29	Run over by locomotive.
Powerhouse employee	Regina, Sask.	" 14	Caught in conveyor belt.
Millwright	Trail, B.C.	" 16	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Amherst, N.S.	" 16	Caught in a belt.
Pipefitter	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	Struck by automobile.
Rivetier	Timmins, Ont.	" 20	Struck by a locomotive.
Axe factory employee	Winnipeg, Man.	" 15	Fell from locomotive.
Driller	Hull, Que.	" 26	Struck by falling piece of grindstone.
Ship carpenter	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 17	Fell from boiler.
	Victoria, B.C.	" 20	Falling timber.
WOODWORKING TRADES—			
Box factory employee	Stirling, Ont.	" 1	Fell into a vat of boiling water.
Employee	Guelph, Ont.	" 4	Mangled by machinery.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Conductor	Breehna, B.C.	" 6	Fell from a train.
Engineer	Gowganda, Ont.	" 20	Fell under locomotive.
Brakeman	Fache, Ont.	" 22	Struck by a train.
Brakeman	Gleichen, Alta.	" 25	Struck by a train.
Brakeman	Waterford, Ont.	" 18	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman	Ft. Erie, Ont.	" 17	Collision.
Yardman	Calgary, Alta.	" 24	Striking object when passing same on cars.
Yardman	Sydney, N.S.	" 12	Crushed by a car.
Baggage man	Belleville, Ont.	" 16	Struck by a train.
Car inspector	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 20	Crushed under cars.
Laborer	North Bay, Ont.	" 21	Run over by cars.
Laborer	The Pas, Man.	" 12	Struck by handle of hand car.
Employee	M.P. 82, Blue River, B.C.	" 15	Overturning of steam shovel.
Employee	Souris, Man.	" 22	Fell from train.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Trackman	Toronto, Ont.	" 27	Struck by automobile.
Trackman	Montreal, Que.	" 11	Crushed between electric car and a cart.
NAVIGATION—			
Engineer	Millerton, N.B.	" 29	Drowned—Fell overboard.
Deckhand	Cape Rosier, Que.	" 22	Fell into hold of vessel.
Deckhand	Montreal, Que.	" 14	Fell from gangway.
Deckhand	Montreal, Que.	" 29	Drowned.
Deckhand	St. John, N.B.	" 11	Drowned.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—			
Carter	Toronto, Ont.	" 4	Falling piece of machinery.
Carter	L'Epiphanie, Que.	" 15	Wagon overturned.
Carter	Montreal, Que.	" 21	Falling from wagon.
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.	" 4	Falling metal.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—			
Civic firemen	Montreal	" 11	Run over by motor fire truck.
MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES—			
Warehouse employee	Ottawa, Ont.	" 20	Fell down elevator shaft.
Paper mill employee	Grand Mere, Que.	" 20	Crushed by a cable.
Messenger boy	Toronto, Ont.	" 25	Struck by an automobile.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—			
Labourers (2)	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 31	Cave-in of excavation.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 27	Struck by an automobile.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 2	Fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer	Sydney, N.S.	" 30	Struck by a locomotive.
Labourer	Windsor, N.S.	" 29	Caught in hoisting cable.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

A railway fireman lost his life in a collision caused by the neglect of a telegraph operator to communicate instructions to the conductor of the train. The widow sued the company for damages, and judgment was delivered in the Superior Court in Mont-

By Quebec law inexcusable fault of the patron includes fault of his agent

real, condemning the company to pay her \$2,000 indemnity, in addition to the \$2,025 due under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the extra indemnity being granted on the ground that the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the company's employee. The case was taken to the Court of Appeal, where it was claimed on behalf of the company that the employer was responsible for additional indemnity only when the inexcusable fault was directly attributable to him, and that the chief of an enterprise is not responsible for the inexcusable fault of his deputy. This argument was based on Article 7325 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, which merely states that the Court may increase the indemnity if the accident is due to the inexcusable fault of the patron. In the judgment of the Court, it was pointed out that as companies always act through the medium of a deputy or agent, this interpretation would have for effect the withdrawal in nearly every case of companies from responsibility for inexcusable fault, and the victim would be deprived of all recourse for additional indemnity. The Article is therefore interpreted to mean that the Court may reduce the indemnity if the accident has been caused by the inexcusable fault of the workman, and may augment it if the accident happened through inexcusable fault on the side of the employer. The judgment of the Superior Court was accordingly confirmed, with costs. (*Quebec—Theophi-*

line Poulin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.)

A sailor fell into an open hatch on board of his ship, suffering a compound fracture of his right jaw and right thigh, and a severe nervous shock. He took action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, accusing the company for whom he worked of inexcusable fault. He alleged that his working capacity had been

Reserving judgment on amount of rent for permanent partial incapacity is not illegal refusal to adjudicate

diminished permanently to the extent of 90 per cent, and asked a judgment for \$800 and an annual rent of \$700. The Superior Court condemned the company to pay him for temporary incapacity the sum of \$30 per month from July 18, 1915, to December 10, 1917, and further ruled as follows: "And plaintiff's further recourse for temporary incapacity, if any, and for rent for permanent partial disability, is reserved to be dealt with by this Court on December 10, 1917, when the parties are ordered to appear again before this Court for adjudication on the remaining conclusions of the plaintiff's action." The plaintiff appealed against this judgment on the ground that there had been an illegal refusal or abstention to adjudicate on the part of the Superior Court, notwithstanding issue joined, proof made and case submitted. The Court of King's Bench upheld the judgment of the Superior Court and dismissed the appeal, on the ground that the judgment was not a refusal to adjudicate, but on the contrary commanded the parties to reappear in Court on a named date, when what was uncertain and controverted could be made clearer. Although the obscurity of the matter at issue or the silence of the law does not warrant a

judge in withholding judgment, yet in an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act where the extent of permanent partial incapacity cannot be ascertained at the time of trial, the judge may grant a provisional alimentary allowance, and order the parties to appear again before the Court at a future date for judgment as to the annual rent for the permanent partial incapacity. (*Quebec—Hyland v. The Lake and River Transportation Company, Limited.*)

An action was taken to secure a revision of an indemnity of \$175 paid by defendants to plaintiff as a compensation for a temporary incapacity resulting from an industrial accident. The claim was founded on an aggravation of the victim's infirmity, the plaintiff claiming he was entitled to a life annuity on account of permanent partial incapacity caused by said accident and found out after the payment of the indemnity. The facts of the case are as follows: "Plaintiff, a longshoreman, was working as such for the defendants, unloading a ship in Que-

**Aggravation
of incapacity
good cause
for increased
indemnity**

bec harbour, when his right knee-pan was broken. He was under medical treatment for two months, and claimed from the defendants the sum of \$166.55 as an indemnity for temporary incapacity. Four weeks later, the doctor having stated that his incapacity would not be permanent, he accepted from the defendants the sum of \$175 in settlement of all damages as a result of the accident. It was found later on, however, that the plaintiff's leg, instead of healing, would remain stiff and that he was suffering from a permanent partial incapacity, which reduced his earning capacity as a longshoreman by 10 per cent. He accordingly took an action to claim a life annuity of \$44. The defendants raised several objections, claiming that, among other things, their payment of the sum of \$175 constituted a final settlement, and denying that there had been any aggravation of the plaintiff's infirmity. Sir François Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, overruled all the objections and ordered the defendants to pay the plaintiff a life indemnity of \$18.75, with costs. (*Quebec—Desbets v. Doyle et al.*)

REVIEWS

SWEDEN.—Arbetsinställelser i Sverige år 1916 av K. Socialstyrelsen. Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Socialstatistik. 1917; pp. 63.

During 1916, there occurred in Sweden 227 labour disputes resulting in the suspension of work (strikes and lockouts). The number of workmen concerned in these disputes was 20,711, of whom 19,287 were affected by strikes, 41 by lockouts, and 1,383 by disputes of various kinds. Out of the total number of disputes, 77, or 34 per cent were very limited in extent, affecting not more than 25 workmen; while the number in which more than 100 employees were affected was 55 or 25 per cent of the total.

Of all the industrial groups included

in the statistics, the woodworking trade furnished the most extensive disputes in 1916, the percentage of employees in this group who were affected being 6.7. Next in order were the paper industry and the industry concerned with the preparation of foods, with 4.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. The chemical industry had the lowest percentage of members connected with disputes.

As in previous years, the chief cause of the strikes was the question of wages, 165, or 73 per cent of the total number being due to requests for increased wages and 19, or 8 per cent, to other questions relating to wages.

Of the total number of disputes, 41 per cent endured for not more than one week; 73 per cent were ended in the

first month; and 16 disputes, or only 7 per cent, were of more than three months' duration. Referring to the number of men, together with the length of the strike by which they were affected, it appears that 62 per cent of the employees were concerned with disputes of short periods and 6 per cent with long ones.

The figures show that the number of disputes terminated in favour of employees in 1916 was greater than the number decided in favour of the employers, but this advantage was offset by the large number of workmen concerned in the strikes in which the decision was in favour of the employers. The percentage of workmen who won their point without any concession on their part was 25, while 26 per cent lost their case altogether, and 46 per cent accepted a compromise. Comparing the result of the disputes and the number of men affected, it is shown that the employers have been successful largely in disputes in which only a small number of men were interested, while in those of greater extent the two parties are on a more equal footing. The disputes decided in favour of the employers concerned 113 men on an average, while the corresponding average in the case of a termination favourable to the men was 62. This difference is more remarkable in that, in all the years since 1904, the party which won the largest number of disputes had had also the advantage that in these cases the disputes were of greater extent.

In cases where the men were organized, 40 per cent were decided in their favour, and only 17 per cent to the advantage of the employers, while disputes with unorganized men resulted in the settlement of 29 per cent in favour of employees and 30 per cent in favour of employers. In the case of organized employers, 27 per cent of the disputes were won by the employers and 29 per cent by the employees. The unorganized employers, on the contrary, had to accept the terms of the men in a minimum of almost 51 per cent of the dis-

putes, and only in 10 per cent were they able to impose their conditions on their employees.

Complaints of breach of contract have been made regarding 71 agreements; in 65 cases the complaint was made by the employer; in four cases by the employees, and in 2 cases by both parties.

To the question as to whether cessation of work had been preceded by negotiations, an affirmative answer was received in 91 cases and a negative answer in 136 cases. In only one case in 1916 was recourse had to arbitration. The official conciliation boards contributed to the settlement of disputes in 40 cases.

UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.—State of New York, Department of Labour. Special Bulletin No. 82. Hoods for Removing Dust, Fumes and Gases. Albany, N.Y., 1917; 23 pp.

The New York State Department of Labour has issued a special bulletin prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, on Hoods for Removing Dust, Fumes and Gases. The forms of dust to which the industrial worker is exposed are described as follows:

- (1) Irritating dusts which have only a mechanical action and act directly upon the parts most exposed. These are found in metal grinding, sandstone cutting, emery grinding, etc. Other irritating dusts are from wood, hemp, cotton, jute and tobacco, also corrosive dust such as soda and lime of potash, used in the manufacture of soaps and bleaching powders. These may cause chronic inflammation, impairing the sight or hearing, bronchitis, or susceptibility to tuberculosis.
- (2) Poisonous dusts which, when entering the system, cause a general poisoning, or have an affinity for certain parts of the body. These dusts are such as lead, arsenic and salts of mercury, of which lead dust is the most common.
- (3) Infected dust which carries pus germs. Fur, feathers and hair are in this class.

Dangerous fumes are classified as follows: (1) Irritating fumes and vapours which act locally upon the eyes, the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, larynx, bronchial tubes and lungs, such as ammonia, chlorine, nitric and sulphuric acid. (2) Poisonous intoxicating fumes and gases, such as benzol, wood alcohol, carbon disulphide, benzine, aniline and lead, which affect the blood, heart and circulation, the nervous system and digestive organs. (3) Others, such as chromic acid, which causes ulceration and perforation of the partition separating the nostrils; phosphorus, which affects the jaw bone, and mercury, which particularly affects the teeth and lower jaw. Wood alcohol also affects the optic nerve, causing blindness, even in mild cases of poisoning.

A common defect of hoods, used to carry off the dust and fumes, is the placing of them too high, so that they fail to draw in all the dust and fumes, and currents of air from windows and doors blow the dust and fumes through the room. A number of the more successful hoods are described with illustrations. Among these are hoods entirely enclosed, having a sliding door in front with openings for the insertion of hands and arms of operators; hoods enclosed on three sides, which would be considered satisfactory when placed above forge fires or metal pots where the pipes are vertical, in which there is an aspiration of 1,000 feet per minute; hoods with telescopic pipes, which can be readily raised or lowered by means of counterweights; double-walled hoods, with a clearance of one inch between the inner and outer walls at the edges, at which there should be a minimum air velocity of not less than 1,000 feet per minute, and 200 feet per minute over the central area of the hood. The opening at the apex of the hood, together with the area at the base between the inner and outer walls should equal the areas of the pipe from the top of the hood. The mouth of the hood should extend over the furnace, vat or machine at least six inches in every direction if the hood

is not elevated more than two feet, with an increase of six inches for each additional two feet of elevation.

The following rules are given for the construction of pipes connected to hoods: The area of any main duct, into which any number of branch pipes enter, should not be less, at any place in it, than the combined areas of the branch pipes plus 20 per cent. No branches should enter the main duct at an angle greater than 45 degrees. Laps in mains and branches should be made in the direction of the flow of air. Hand holes, with tight fitting sliding covers 10 feet apart, should be provided when solid material may become lodged and obstruct the air flow. Elbows should have a radius in throat equal to twice the pipe's diameter. Branch pipes should not enter the main duct directly opposite one another. Where a large number of hoods are connected to a main, dampers should be provided to cut off any branch when not in use.

UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.—State of New York, Department of Labour, Special Bulletin No. 83. Dangers in Manufacturing Paris Green and Scheele's Green. Albany, N.Y., 1917; 17 pp.

A special bulletin, prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labour, has been issued under the direction of the Industrial Commission, on the dangers in manufacture of Paris green and Scheele's green. A brief account of the discovery of these chemicals is followed by a description of their physical properties and the methods employed in their manufacture in the six producing factories at present in operation in the State of New York. A number of employees were examined in each factory, and many of them showed signs of occupational disease, usually in the form of conjunctivitis, ulcers, or anaemia. It is recommended that the following printed notices furnished by the State Department of Labour be posted in every room where Paris green is handled.

**Dangers in
Manufacture
of Paris Green**

RECOMMENDATIONS TO EMPLOYEES.

Paris green is a dangerous poison. Sickness results from breathing air containing it, from its reception through broken skin and through the mouth.

Don't hang any clothes to be dried in the dry room.

Don't leave the factory in the clothes in which you work.

Don't place your factory clothes in the same locker with street clothes.

Don't eat in or about the factory except in provided lunch-room.

Don't eat before you have washed your face and hands with hot water and soap.

Don't scratch or touch any part of your body before you have washed your hands.

Don't sweep the floor with a broom.

Don't plug your nose with cotton; tie clean cotton waste over nose and mouth.

Keep your gloves clean on the inside.

Take a complete bath at home daily.

Drink milk instead of beer or whiskey.

Tie clean cotton waste, twice daily, over nose and mouth, as this is the easiest and best respirator.

Try to keep down dust as much as possible by closing doors carefully and keeping the dust off the floor as much as possible.

Keep your hair, moustache and finger nails short to prevent the Paris green from settling in them.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO EMPLOYER.

Provide double lockers for men engaged in Paris green manufacture.

Sweep all floors and keep ceiling and walls of workroom, halls, stairs and lunch-room free from Paris green dust by using a vacuum sweeper.

Provide periodical medical examinations for men engaged in the production of Paris green and Scheele's green.

Provide overalls, head and neck pieces of unbleached muslin, and gloves, for Paris green workers, and have same washed weekly.

Provide clean cotton waste as respirator for all Paris green workers.

Not less than one hour should be permitted for noon-day meal.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES

(Supplement to issue of Labour Gazette for November, 1917)

THE Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and maintenance of way employees submitted its report under date of October 29, followed by a minority report from Mr. Campbell, the employees' nominee on the Board, under date of October 31.

The application in this matter emanated from the employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The dispute related to the employees' demand for the adoption by the company of a proposed new schedule of wages and working conditions. The number affected was given as 5,000 directly and 10,000 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 31, being constituted as follows: Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Wm. Georgeson, Calgary, company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board states that an agreement had been reached as to the reclassification of the yards, the new classification being set forth as an appendix to the report. A schedule of rates and rules recommended by the Board is also appended to the report, the rates to be effective from November 1, 1917, and the rules from January 1, 1918. Mr. Campbell, in his minority report, states wherein he differs from the majority award and submits a schedule of rates and rules which he recommends should become effective as from September 1, 1917. The text of these reports follow:

Majority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and its maintenance of way employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

To the Honourable
T. W. Crothers, Esq., K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

A majority of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Edmund L. Taylor, of Winnipeg, chairman; William Georgeson, of Calgary, representing the employer, and Daniel Campbell, of Winnipeg, representing the employees, begs to report as follows:

The dispute involved all lines of the company's system.

The Board held its first sittings at Montreal on August 18, 1917, and further sittings were held there on August 20, 21, 22 and 23.

At the sessions in Montreal very full evidence was taken as to Eastern lines. The company was represented by Mr. A. D. McTier and Mr. A. C. McKenzie; the employees by Mr. Dorey.

The Board then adjourned to Winnipeg, where sessions were held on September 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, and October 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The main evidence of the company was given at the sessions in Winnipeg, and it was there represented by Mr. D. C. Coleman and Mr. H. W. McLeod. The employees were represented by Mr. Dorey and Mr. Barker.

The Board then adjourned to Regina, where sessions were held on October 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29.

It appears from the evidence that over six thousand employees are involved in this dispute.

The members of the Board used all possible efforts to bring the parties to a settlement, but found that the differences between them were so great that an agreement could not be reached except in the matter of reclassification of the yards. This new classification is set out as an appendix to this report.

At the conclusion of hearing evidence the members of the Board spent several days in an earnest endeavour to reach an unanimous report. It was found, however, that this was impossible. The difference between the repre-

sentative of the company and the representative of the employees was so great that unanimity could not be secured. At length the chairman and William Georgeson, taking in consideration all the facts, have agreed on certain changes in the rules and regulations and certain increases in rates of pay.

The new schedule, as prepared by us, is herewith annexed, also the table showing the new rates of pay.

The increases can best be understood by comparing them with the old table of rates of pay, which is also herewith annexed. The new table makes provision for some employees not mentioned in the old. Without going into detail as to increases, we may briefly point out that section labourers in the East, outside of yards, receive an advance of 40 cents a day; and such labourers in the West receive an advance of 30 cents a day. The other advances are also substantial in character, and all are based upon the fact that the cost of living, owing to the war, is abnormal at the present time.

The officials of the company state that if any increases go into effect at this time they will regard them solely as a war measure.

In our opinion the changes in the rules, agreed upon by us, and the increases in pay suggested, ought to be accepted by both parties as a settlement of this dispute.

Mr. Georgeson desires to add the following: The company is at the present time subject to enormously increased burdens on construction, maintenance and operating costs, and would respectfully suggest that while such abnormal conditions prevail the company should be entitled to increased transportation charges.

Dated at Regina, this twenty-ninth day of October, 1917.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR.

(Sgd.) W. GEORGESEN.

EASTERN LINES MAINTENANCE OF WAY SCHEDULE RATES OF PAY

Section foremen in yards.....	\$3.30 day, where old rate was \$3.00
" " " " " " " " " "	3.20 " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "	3.05 " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "	3.35 " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "	3.25 " " " " " "
Section foremen "at all other points," except Algoma district.....	2.90 "
Section foremen "at all other points," East of Cartier.....	2.90 "
West of Cartier and Mattawa Yard.....	3.05 "
Asst. Sec. foremen in yards on N. B. Ont. & Quebec Dists.....	2.90 "
Sectionmen in yards.....	2.45 "
Sectionmen "at all other points" on N. B., Ont. and Quebec Dists.....	2.35 "
Sectionmen on Algoma Dist. East of Cartier "at all other points".....	2.35 "
Cartier and west.....	2.40 "
Foremen extra gangs.....	3.10 to 4.05 per day.
Extra gang foremen on Algoma district.....	3.25 to 4.25 per day.
Asst. foremen extra gangs.....	2.90 per day min.
Asst. foremen extra gangs on Algoma dist. West of Cartier.....	3.05 per day min.

Sec. foremen on snow plow duty	3.90 day
Sec. foremen on snow plow duty on Algoma district.....	4.00 "
Sec. foremen on Flanger duty	Foreman's rate.
B. & B. foremen.....	3.55 to 4.00 per day.
B. & B. foremen on Algoma district.....	3.75 to 4.15 per day.
Carpenters.....	3.10 day
Carpenters on Algoma dist. East of Cartier.....	3.10 "
Carpenters on Algoma dist. West of Cartier.....	3.25 "
Bridgemen.....	2.65 to 3.00 per day.
Bridgemen on Algoma dist. East of Cartier.....	2.65 to 3.00 per day.
Bridgemen on Algoma dist. West of Cartier.....	2.75 to 3.15 per day.
Foremen painters.....	3.45 day
Foremen painters on Algoma district East of Cartier.....	3.45 "
Foremen painters on Algoma dist. West of Cartier.....	3.85 "
Painters.....	2.65 to 2.80 per day.
Painters on Algoma dist. West of Cartier.....	3.00 "
Signal Repairmen.....	85.00 to 90.00 per month.
Pump repairers.....	90.00 per month.
Pump repairers, Algoma dist.....	91.00 to 96.00 per month.
Pumpmen (1 pump).....	63.50 per month.
Pumpmen (2 pumps).....	72.00 per month. Each additional pump \$5.00 per month.
Pumpmen Algoma district:—	
1 pump—East of Cartier....	65.50 per month.
1 pump—Cartier and West....	70.00 per month. Each additional pump \$5.00 per month.
Drawbridgemen.....	2.20 per day
Mason, bricklayer, plaster foremen.....	4.00 day.
Mason.....	3.75 "
Bricklayer.....	3.75 "
Plasterer.....	3.75 "
Pile driver and hoisting engineer	3.70 "
Blacksmith.....	Minimum shop rate.
Signalman at Highway crossings	2.00 day
Signal maintainers.....	86.00 to 96.00 per month.
Pipe fitters, plumbers and tin-smiths.....	Minimum shop rate.
Signal repairers at terminals...	90.00 maximum rate per month.
Drawbridgemen on Algoma dist.	3.15 day
Track watchmen.....	Road Sectionmen's rate.
Signalmen at interlocking crossings with 13 levers or under.....	62.00 per month.
Signalmen at interlocking crossings—14 to 23 levers inclusive	65.00 per month.
Signalmen at interlocking crossings—24 levers or over.....	69.00 per month.

NOTE.—Foremen in charge of steel, ballast and other large or important extra gangs, to receive maximum rates for extra gang work.

October 29th, 1917.

WESTERN LINES MAINTENANCE OF WAY SCHEDULE RATES OF PAY

Section foremen in 1st class yards.....	\$3.60 day
Section foremen in 2nd class yards.....	3.40 "
Section foremen "at all other points".....	3.25 "
Section foremen Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing and at all other points on Kootenay Branches with exception Kootenay Central subdivision	3.35 "
Asst. Section foremen in yards.....	3.25 "
Sectionmen in yards.....	2.55 "
Sectionmen at all other points.....	2.50 "
Sectionmen Nelson Division.....	2.55 "
Foremen extra gangs.....	3.25 to 4.20 per day.
Foremen extra gangs on B. C. district.....	3.55 to 4.45 per day.
1st Asst. extra gang foremen.....	3.25 day
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	3.15 "

Asst. extra gang foremen B. C. district.....	3.30 to 3.40 per day
Snow plow foremen.....	4.30 " and exp.
Snow plow ingmen (foremen).....	3.60 "
Snow plow ingmen (laborers).....	2.60 "
Snow—general work.....	Expenses and regular rates.
General foremen.....	4.55 day
Laborers extra gangs (permanent) on I.C. dist.....	2.50 "
Track Watchmen on B. C. dist. Track and bridge watchmen on Man., Su. and Alta. dists.	71.00 per month.
Signalmen level crossings.....	66.00 per month.
Signalmen interlocking crossings with 3 levers or under.....	68.00 per month.
Signalmen with 14 to 23 incl. levers.....	73.00 per month.
Signalmen with 24 levers or over.....	88.00 per month.
Signal maintainers or repairmen Winnipeg Terminals.....	91.00 per month.
Signal maintainers or repairmen—Caary Terminals.....	95.00 per month.
Asst. Signal maintainers or repairmen Calgary Terminals.....	80.00 per month.
Signal maintainers or repairmen on Mn., Sask. and Alta. districts.....	76.00 per month.
B. and B. men—	
Yard and shop foremen.....	4.50 day
Foremen.....	4.35
Carpenters.....	3.60 to 3.85 per day.
Bridgemen.....	2.85 to 3.60 per day.
Bridgemen B.C. district.....	3.10 to 3.60 per day.
Foremen fitters.....	4.35 day
Painters.....	3.50
Painters on B. C. dist.....	3.60 "
B. & B. fitters at terminals.....	2.65 "
B. & B. fitters on B. C. dist. at terminals.....	2.75 "
Bridge fitters—Fort William.....	90.00 per month.
Bridge fitters—Mission.....	80.00 per month.
Bridge fitters—Pitt river.....	85.00 per month.
Pump repairers.....	100.00 per month.
Pumpmen pump.....	70.00 per month.
Pumpmen pumps.....	75.00 per month.
(For each additional pump).....	10.00 per month.
Riveters B. C. district.....	3.60 to 3.95 per day.
Foremen iron, gangs on B. C. district.....	4.60 day
Stonecutters on B. C. district.....	4.00 "
Masons on B. C. district.....	4.00 "
Mason fitters on B. C. district.....	2.65 "
Blacksmiths on B. C. district.....	.53½cts per hour.
Pipefitters smiths and plumbers.....	.45cts per hour.
Engineers driver and steam hoist.....	3.80 day

Slip fitters at Vancouver, Proctor and Kootenay Landing will receive increase of \$4.00 per month over the present rate of pay.

Bridge fitters, Harrison Mills, will receive an increase of \$4.00 per month over the present rate of pay.

Now Foremen in charge of steel, ballast and other large or important extra gangs, to receive maximum rates for extra gang work.

October 29th, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rules & Rates governing Maintenance of Way Employees, effective January 1, 1918.

SECTION 1.

By permanent maintenance of way employees is meant employees who take their orders from the roadmasters and bridge and building masters on such parts of the line as are open for traffic, and who have been in the maintenance of way service continuous for one year or more, or who have had one year cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and who will hereinafter be referred to as "employees." Laborers in extra gangs, unless otherwise practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

SECTION 2.

(a) Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting for track and bridge watchmen, signal repair-

men, signalmen at railway crossings (except when employed as telegraphers), pumpmen and pump repairers. When required to work in excess of these hours, time will be allowed for such excess at the rate of time and one half. Time and one half will be allowed on Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. If called out after 7.00 p.m., a minimum of four hours' straight time will be allowed.

(b) The hours of track and bridge watchmen, signal repairmen, signalmen at railway crossings, pumpmen and pump repairers, will be regulated by the company. Twelve hours in each 24 hours, either continuous or intermittent, will constitute a day, but they shall receive at least eight hours' continuous rest in each 24 hours.

(c) In emergencies, employees will not be required to work more than 24 hours continuously without rest of eight hours.

(d) Section foremen and sectionmen while detained for conveyance or travelling on orders of the company to and from work, after regular hours outside of their regular sections, will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on their regular sections on orders of the company, to and from work, after regular hours, will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling in boarding cars on Sundays between 7.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. will be allowed straight time.

(e) Foremen will be allowed straight time for wet days, provided they remain on duty.

(f) In computing time, one hour will be allowed for 30 to 60 minutes. For less than 30 minutes no allowance will be made. Fractions of a month will be figured on the basis of 26 days per month.

(g) When the company's interests do not suffer thereby, shopmen will be allowed, at their request, to quit work on Saturdays during the summer months at 12 o'clock noon. If required to work after that hour, overtime will not begin until 6.00 p.m. or 18k.

(h) Employees transferred by the company to the construction department will not lose their seniority standing as employees.

SECTION 3.

(a) Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective superintendent's division in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. Senior employees shall be advised of all vacancies or new appointments in their department, except official positions, and their applications, if presented within 10 days, will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work, or on the opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for maintenance of way work are not obtainable on the division.

(b) Employees refusing promotion become junior to employees accepting such promotion.

(c) In the event of reduction of number of men employed, those longest in the service will have preference of employment, but it is understood that employees in the track department will hold no rights in the bridge and building department, or vice versa.

(d) Employees leaving the service of the company when their services are required, in event of re-employment, will rank as new men.

(e) A list of all employees will be prepared for each superintendent's division, and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. The lists will be revised from time to time to agree with length of service and promotions made, and copy will be furnished representative of employees. They will be open for correction on proper representation by the employee to the head of his department.

(f) The position of track and bridge watchman is not one subject to general rules for promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who become unfitted for other service.

SECTION 4.

Any employees disciplined or dismissed or who consider that they have been unjustly treated will, on request in writing, receive full and impartial hearing within 10 days, and will be advised of decision reached within 10 days of such hearing.

Should investigation show discipline, dismissal or treatment was unjust, time will be allowed and em-

employees reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employee through his superior officer within 15 days after advised of such decision.

(a) A written decision giving the result of the investigation will, if requested, be furnished to the employee or employees affected and a copy of his or their evidence shall, upon request, be furnished.

SECTION 5.

Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the company and employees, so far as is consistent with good service, within 10 days after request in writing has been made on the proper officer.

SECTION 6.

(a) Employees taken off their regular sections or away from their place of residence to work temporarily on snow or the train, or other work, will be compensated for board and lodging they necessarily incur.

(b) Bridge and building employees, except pumpmen, taken from their places of residence or boarding outfits over night, will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur.

(c) Employees boarding in boarding contractors' outfits will not be required to pay for meals while on leave of absence, or when absent from outfits on account of sickness.

(d) An employee required to relieve a foreman temporarily will receive the foreman's rate of pay, and if necessary to leave his home to take the position he will receive an increase in pay of at least 50c per day.

(e) A section foreman having his gang increased to 20 men or over shall receive 50c per day extra pay.

SECTION 7.

(a) Employees required to attend to and light semaphore or switch lamps before or after their regular hours will receive therefor \$4 per month for six or less lamps, and 50c per month per lamp for those in excess of six. When semaphore lamps are included, 50c per month per lamp additional will be allowed. Where lamps are located at a distance from employees' residence they will be attended to in regular working hours.

(b) Employees, except pumpmen, attending, outside of their regular working day, pumphouse or tank fires shall receive \$2.50 per month for one tank or pumphouse, \$3.50 for both tank and pumphouse when in close proximity; if attending to two tank fires, or one tank fire and one pumphouse fire, a considerable distance apart, the rate shall be from \$5.00 to \$6.00, depending on the distance necessary to travel.

SECTION 8.

(a) Employees called out for work outside of their regular working limits, requiring their absence beyond regular working hours, will be supplied with boarding cars, or given an opportunity to procure meals when desirable and practicable; no employee will be required to work more than seven hours without food.

(b) Bridge and building road gangs will be furnished with suitable cars having end doors and equipped with caboose mattresses; not more than one man for every 150 cubic feet shall be required to sleep in such cars. This will also apply to cars supplied to extra gang foremen.

SECTION 9.

(a) The company will keep section houses in good repair; will furnish storm windows and storm doors when requested, for cold sections of the country. Will also furnish window and door screens when necessary. The cost of repairs other than ordinary wear and tear will be charged to the occupants.

(b) Section houses shall be for the use of foremen and their families, and members of their regular gangs, and, when necessary, for telegraph operators. Their surroundings must be kept clean by occupants.

(c) Where it is necessary to transport water for the use of section houses, good water and suitable receptacles will be provided. When water is not available in vicinity of section house and is not supplied by the company, it may be obtained on the use of section house in company's time.

SECTION 10.

(a) Opportunity and free transportation will be given to employees for getting to their places of residence at week ends, when such leave will not interfere with the prosecution of the work.

(b) Employees will be granted leave of absence and free transportation four times each year. Such free transportation will not extend beyond their superintendent's division, and leave of absence will not exceed two days and then only when consistent with good service and provided the company's not put to any additional expense. It is understood that transportation issued in accordance with this paragraph will not interfere with the issue of transportation once a year in accordance with the general regulations.

(c) Employees will be granted leave of absence and passes or reduced rates in accordance with the current general regulations of the company.

(d) Employees laid off through reduction, when re-engaged within one year will be granted free transportation to place of work over general district on which formerly employed.

SECTION 11.

Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of:
1st—Foremen.

2nd—Carpenters, who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work and have a property of carpenter's tools.

3rd—Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammer men, and have general experience in bridge work.

4th—Bridge labourers, who shall be strong, handy men, and who shall perform such work as may be assigned to them.

SECTION 12.

Monthly rated employees who do not receive overtime pay will be given two weeks' leave of absence in each year, with pay, after one year's service, when it can be arranged without interference with the company's business.

SECTION 13.

Employees will not be required to clean public station latrines.

SECTION 14.

Where, in boarding cars, it has been the practice heretofore, one man will be allowed one hour for cooking dinner and one hour for cooking supper. This shall not apply where meals are furnished by a boarding car contractor or where a foreman himself boards the men. In large gangs time will be increased sufficiently for him to perform his duty. Foremen will be held responsible if there is any excess time devoted to cooking.

SECTION 15.

Upon recommendation of foremen and bridge and building masters, employees' rates will be increased 15 cents per day per year if their efficiency warrants until maximum is reached.

SECTION 16.

Employees in charge of snow plows shall not be required to put on or take off tarpaulins or engines, except in cases where shop help is not available.

SECTION 17.

It is understood that all maintenance away employees receiving intermediate rates in points for which minimum and maximum rates are awarded will receive relative increases per day or per month as set out in the general increase for position concerned.

These rates and rates will not be changed unless on sixty (60) days' notice being given between the first day of May and the first day of November of any year.

The rates in this schedule are effective November 1, 1917; the rules are not effective until January 1, 1918.

October 9, 1917.

WESTERN LINES YARDS

AS AGREED UPON

MANITOBA DISTRICT—Section Foremen—

1st Class—Lenora, Winnipeg, Fort William, Brandon, Broadview, Portage La Prairie, West Fort William, Souris, Port Arthur.

2nd Class—Guane, Kewatin (East Section), La Riviere, Neudorf, Bredenbury, Minnedosa, Arcola.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT—Section Foremen—

1st Class—Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Weyburn.

2nd Class—North Portal, Estevan, Saskatoon, Sutherland, Wilkie, Wynyard, Yorkton, Assiniboia, Shaunavon, Outlook, Kerobert.

ALBERTA DISTRICT—Section Foremen—

1st Class—Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod.

2nd Class—Frank, Dunmore, Canmore, Edmonton, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Hardisty, Empress, Coronation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT—Section Foremen—

1st Class—Vancouver, North Bend, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Cranbrook.

2nd Class—Vancouver (Section 1), Coquitlam, New Westminster, Field, Glacier, Nelson, Tadanac, Rossland, Grand Forks, Mission, Phoenix, Crows' Nest, Fernie, Sirdar.

October 29th, 1917.

The rates in yard classifications mutually agreed upon by employees' Company, on Eastern Lines, are as follows:—

FOREMEN

ambton from 2nd to 1st class.
ult from 4th to 3rd class.
ington from 5th to 2nd class.
reetville Jct. from 5th to 4th class.
elph Jct. from 5th to 3rd class.
Burwell from 5th to 4th class.
escott No. — from 6th to 5th class.
escott No. 1 from 2nd to 1st class.

MEN

October 29th, 1917.

WESTERN LINES

MAINTENANCE OF WAY SCHEDULE

OLD RATES OF PAY

Section foremen in 1st class yards.....\$3.45 day
Section foremen in 2nd class yards..... 3.25 "
Section foremen "at all other points"..... 3.10 "
Section foremen Crows' Nest to Kootay Landing and at all other points on Kootenay Branches with exception Kootenay central subdivision 3.20 "
Asst. section foremen in yards 3.10 "
Section men in yards..... 2.25 "
Section men at all other points 2.20 "
Section men in elson division... 2.25 "
Foremen on gangs..... 3.05 to 4.05 per day.
Foremen on gangs on B. C. division..... 3.35 to 4.30 per day.
1st assistant gang foremen 3.10 "
2nd assistant gang foreman 3.00 "
Asst. extra gang foreman..... B. C. distn..... 3.15 to 3.25 per day.
Snow plow men..... 4.15 per day and exp.
Snow plow men (foremen) 3.45 per day and exp.
Snow plow men (laborers) 2.45 day and exp.
Snow—Gall work..... Expenses and regular rates.
General foremen..... 4.40 day
Laborers on gangs (permanent) on B. C. district..... 2.25 day
Track watchmen on B. C. distn. 66.00 to 68.50 per month.
Track and flag watchmen on Man., Sask. and Alta. dists.. 66.00 per month.

Signalmen at level crossings... 59.50 per month.
Signalmen at interlocking crossings with 13 levers or under... 63.00 per month.
Signalmen with 14 to 23 incl. levers..... 68.00 per month.
Signalmen with 24 levers or over 83.00 per month.
Signal maintainers or repairmen, Winnipeg terminals.... 86.00 per month.
Signal maintainers or repairmen, Calgary terminals.... 91.00 per month.
Signal maintainers or repairmen on Man., Sask. and Alta. districts..... 71.00 to 73.00 per month.
B. and B. men—
Yard and shop foremen.... 4.35 day
Foremen..... 4.20 "
Carpenters..... 3.45 to 3.70 per day.
Bridgemen..... 2.70 to 3.45 per day.
Bridgemen on B.C. district... 2.95 to 3.45 per day.
Foremen painters..... 4.20 day
Painters..... 3.35 "
Painters on B.C. district.... 3.45 "
B. and B. laborers at terminals. 2.45 "
B. and B. laborers on B. C. dist. at terminals..... 2.55 "
Bridge operators—Fort William 86.00 per month.
Asst. Signal maintainers or repairmen, Calgary terminals... 76.00 per month.
Bridge operators, Mission, Harrison..... 75.00 per month.
Bridge operators—Pitt River.. 81.00 per month.
Pump repairers..... 99.00 per month.
Pumpmen (1 pump)..... 63.50 per month.
Pumpmen (2 pumps)..... 68.50 per month.
(For each additional pump).... 10.00 per month.
Riveters on B.C. district.... 3.45 to 3.80 per day.
Foremen mason gangs on B. C. district..... 4.45 day
Stonecutters on B. C. district.. 3.85 "
Masons on B. C. district..... 3.85 "
Mason laborers on B. C. district 2.45 "
Blacksmith on B. C. district... 47½ cts. per hour.
Pipefitters, tinmiths and plumbers..... 41 cts. per hour.
Engineers (pile driver and steam hoist)..... 3.55 per day.

October 29th, 1917.

EASTERN LINES

MAINTENANCE OF WAY SCHEDULE

OLD RATES OF PAY

Section foremen in yards.....\$3.00 day
" " " "..... 2.90 "
" " " "..... 2.75 "
" " " "..... 3.05 "
" " " "..... 2.95 "
Section foremen "at all other points" except Algoma District..... 2.60 "
Section foremen "at all other points" East of Cartier..... 2.65 "
West of Cartier and Mattawa yard..... 2.80 "
Asst. section foremen in yards on N. B. Ont. and Quebec districts..... 2.60 "
Section men in yards..... 2.05 to 2.10 per day.
Section men "at all other points" on N. B., Ont. and Quebec districts..... 1.95 "
Section men on Algoma district, East of Cartier "at all other points"..... 2.00 "
Cartier and West..... 2.15 "
Foremen extra gangs..... 2.75 to 3.75 per day.
Extra gang foremen on Algoma district..... 2.90 to 3.90 per day.
Asst. foremen extra gang..... Minimum of \$2.60 per day.
Asst. foremen extra gangs on Algoma district, West of Cartier..... 2.80 per day minimum.
Section foremen on snow plow duty..... 3.50 day
Section foremen on snow plow duty on Algoma district.... 3.65 "
Section foreman on flanger duty Foreman's rate.

B. and B. foreman.....	3.25 to 3.40 per day.
B. and B. foreman on Algoma district.....	3.40 to 3.65 per day.
Carpenters.....	2.50 day
Carpenters on Algoma district east of Cartier.....	2.90 "
Carpenters on Algoma district, West of Cartier.....	3.00 "
Bridgemen.....	2.35 to 2.80 day.
Bridgemen on Algoma district, East of Cartier.....	2.40 to 2.90 per day.
Bridgemen on Algoma district, West of Cartier.....	2.50 to 3.00 per day.
Foreman painters.....	3.15 per day
Foreman painters on Algoma district East of Cartier.....	3.40 day
Foreman painters on Algoma district, West of Cartier.....	3.65 day
Painters.....	2.35 to 2.60 per day
Painters on Algoma district, East of Cartier.....	2.55 day
Painters on Algoma district, West of Cartier.....	2.80 day
Signal repairmen.....	79.50 to 84.50 per month.
Signalmen at railway crossings.....	54.50 per month.
Pump repairers.....	82.50 per month.
Pump repairers Algoma district.....	87.50 to 92.50 per month.
Pumpmen (1 pump).....	56.00 per month.
Pumpmen (2 pumps).....	66.00 per month.
Pumpmen, Algoma district (1 pump) East of Cartier.....	61.00 per month.
(1 pump) Cartier and West.....	66.00 per month.
Drawbridgemen.....	1.95 per day.

October 29th. 1917.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employers, and its maintenance of way employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, employees.

Minority Report of Mr. David Campbell, dated at Regina, this thirtieth day of October, 1917.

Honourable Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to agree with the report of my colleagues in the above matter, but can only do as my sense of justice dictates. That places me in the position of having to write a minority report, at a time when above all other times it is most desirable to have unanimous reports in industrial disputes submitted to Boards of this character.

Upon the establishment of the Board, meetings were arranged and took place in Montreal August 20, 21, 22 and 23, and in Winnipeg on September 20, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, October 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and at Regina on October 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29. The locality of the dispute is the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada.

The parties were represented by their respective officers, and a number of witnesses were also in attendance to testify on various features of the case on behalf of their respective parties. The Board made every pos-

sible effort to bring the parties together upon an agreement and succeeded in this so far as the classification of yards was concerned and upon some few other minor matters but upon the more important matters this was not possible and the parties apparently preferred to leave these to the judgment of the Board.

Attached hereto is a schedule marked "Schedule A," containing the rules and classification of yards, which in my best judgment ought to be adopted by the parties as a settlement in the matter of working rules and conditions. In addition to the rules recommended for adoption by way of settlement of the disputed matters left to the judgment of the Board Schedule A contains the rules agreed on between the parties and the previously existing rules which were not in dispute. Specifically the agreed and non-contentious rules are Section 2, Subsections (b), (f), (g), (i), Section 3, Subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), Sections 4, 5 and 6, Subsection (a) and (b), Section 8, Subsection (a), Section 10 and Sections 16 and 18.

Upon the conclusion of the Board's efforts by way of conciliation, and having heard all the representations, evidence and argument of the parties, it was found that the dispute remaining unsettled and upon which the Board was required to make its recommendations in regard to the adjustment thereof, is contained in the following sections and subsections of the said Schedule "A" hereto, viz.: Section 1, Section 2, Subsection (a), (c), (d), (e) and (h), Section 3, Subsection (f), Section 3, Subsection (c), (d), (e), Section 7 at Section 8, Subsection (b), Sections 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19, and the amount of increase in wages, if any, and the date upon which the recommendations of the Board should become effective.

In addition to the foregoing, the schedule of rules and rates of pay presented to the employer for adoption and contained a schedule attached to the employees' application for the establishment of this Board, and containing the subject matter in dispute, contained rules for providing stoves for tool houses; the payment of double time when called upon to clean out the ash-pans of engines or to handle coal for engines; relief from charge of a section by a section foreman between December 1 and April 1 if called upon to take charge of snow plows or flangers; that the schedule of rules and rates of pay should apply to employees in charge of steam or electric railway crossings in all cases where the Canadian Pacific Railway was the senior road; and also contained a provision that expense accounts of employees should be paid at the same time as the payment of their wages.

The representations, evidence and arguments submitted by and on behalf of the respective parties were heard by the Board at various sittings up to noon of September 28 when the parties having fully completed all with they desired to say or to submit for the considera-

tion of the Board, and all efforts on the part of the Board to reach a full agreement between the parties by means of conciliation had then been exhausted, the Board endeavoured to reach a conclusion and make its recommendations for the settlement of the matters remaining in dispute.

Brief, the contentions of the parties and nature of the dispute upon the matters in controversy were as follows:

In regard to Section 1 of Schedule A it was found that under the previous rule it was necessary for an employee to be engaged in continuous or cumulative service for the period of one year before he became entitled to the beneficial features of the schedule. This was objectionable to the employees on the ground that the work was not of such a character as required period of apprenticeship, and the employees also pointed out that schedule agreements with other classes of employees extended its benefits to those employees from the commencement of their service with the company, the various classes to which such schedules pertained. They also urged that without a year's qualification foremen could secure more permanent class of labourers and other employees. They were willing to meet one of the company's objections that the schedule should not apply to extra gangs or such labourers as were required for temporary or emergency work from time to time. The company contended, however, that the one year of service should be maintained largely on the ground that the absence of such qualifying period was not customary on other lines of railway.

As to Section 2, Subsection (a), the employees pointed out that certain track and bridge watchmen, signal men and others are required to work 12 hours per day, and contended that no workday should exceed 10 hours, even if the character of the work was not really facting, and that the tendency of the present time in all classes of labour was toward an eight hour day. They also urged that the work of signal towers where upwards of 24 levers were operated was of such a character that men ought not to be asked to work longer than eight hours per day, and that the workday should in all cases of day duty commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, and that a full hour should be allowed for the noonday meal. It appeared that the company, in certain localities during the winter months, in order to avoid payment of overtime, would change the working hours and bring men on duty at five or six o'clock in the morning for the purpose of removing snow from switches, and to get the benefit of the daylight would cut down the noonday meal hour to 30 minutes, all of which the employees strenuously contended was a hardship, presenting that commencing at seven o'clock could reasonably meet the necessities of the service and that they should not be deprived of the full hour for the noonday meal. The company contended that such practices were

necessary for the economical operation of the road, and that where early outgoing trains would leave prior to seven o'clock in the morning, sectionmen should come on duty sufficiently in advance of the departure of those trains to enable them to clean out the snow and ice from the switches, and that in winter the daylight not extending from seven in the morning until six in the evening it was necessary to reduce the time for the noonday meal in order to get the benefit of longer hours of service during daylight.

With reference to Section 2, Subsection (c), the employees urged that Labour Day ought to be included as one of the legal holidays from which they would be excused from regular service, and if required to walk the track on those days that they would be allowed one whole day for such service, contending that the walking of the track and necessary incidental work either occupied the whole day or a sufficient part of it to deprive them of the benefit of the holiday. On the other hand the company contended that such work could usually be done in a few hours, and that as time and a half was paid for all other service performed on these days and a minimum of four hours' time was allowed for walking the track, that the practice was fair and reasonable and should not be made more burdensome.

As to Section 2, Subsection (d), the employees contended that the nature of the work in snow plow service was such that after being on duty continuously 16 hours men were not physically fit to continue work, and therefore ought to be allowed eight consecutive hours' rest. The company objected to a rule that an employee in such service during a snow blockade could tie up the plow in the middle of a division at a time when the continuous operation of the plow was most urgently needed, but raised no objection to such rest period being granted, provided the snow plow had reached a terminal where other employees would be available to take charge of the snow plow if it was further required.

With reference to Section 2, Subsection (e), the employees desired a rule providing for the payment of time during which they would be detained after their regular day's work awaiting transportation, and also for time during which they were engaged in travelling to and from their place of work before and after regular hours of service and on Sundays, urging that it frequently occurred that men were called upon to work many miles from their homes taking an early train and after completing a full day's work were required to wait several hours for a train to happen along by which they could be conveyed back to their homes, thereby being deprived of their rest and sometimes exposed to the inclemency of bad weather. On the other hand, the company pointed out that employees were allowed straight time for time travelling outside of their home sections and contended that they ought not to be called upon to pay for time

travelling on their home sections or while awaiting transportation as no actual service was given by the employees during such time.

In regard to Section 2, Subsection (h), the employees contended that at divisional points the Saturday afternoon half holiday was generally recognized on behalf of wage-earners and that they ought to be permitted to enjoy this privilege if they so desired and upon losing the time, except those whose duties were such that continuity of service was necessary. The company pointed out that if employees were allowed to choose as to whether they should work or not, that some would desire to work while others would not, and it would mean the disorganization of the work at such points, but raised no objection to such an arrangement providing the gang would either all work or all lay off, so that the company's interests would not suffer in any way.

In regard to Section 3, Subsection (f), the employees urged that regular men who had been laid off owing to reduction of the regular work should have preference of temporary work, such as clearing of snow in the winter months, in preference to the employment of new men. The company contended that such an obligation should not exist unless these men were conveniently available when required, and that not more than the current rate of wages should be paid for temporary employment of that character.

In support of Section 6, Subsection (c), the men complain that on Western lines the boarding of the men in service away from their homes was given by the company to a boarding car contractor who fixed the rate of board which the men should pay, and that the men were charged for meals during week-ends while they were at home, and also at times when a gang would be working at a place where any of the men lived, such men would have to pay the contractor for their meals even for quite long periods even though they took their meals at home, and most urgently contended that this was very unfair and a double expense which they could not afford out of their meagre earnings. They also pointed out that on Eastern lines the men were permitted to board themselves in the boarding cars, buying the food and apportioning the cost, thereby making it much cheaper and also obtaining better food, and desired this method adopted on Western lines. The company contended that dissatisfaction had occurred on Western lines as a result of foremen boarding the men and charging unreasonable prices, and also stated that in order to secure a contractor the company had to guarantee the patronage of the boarding car by the men and that meals therefore would have to be paid for whether taken or not.

As to Section 6, Subsection (d), the employees complained that when men were to leave their home section and take charge of another section temporarily during the absence of the regular foreman, that they had to pay

for their board at hotels, or at least at a higher cost than if boarding at home which more than offset the additional pay which they might receive at foreman's rate, and that they should therefore receive some allowance to meet some of this additional expense. On the other hand the company urged that it received no additional service and that the additional or higher rate of pay which the employee would receive while acting as foreman and the privilege of the experience which he would obtain ought to compensate him for any additional expense.

As to Section 6, Subsection (e), the employees urged that when a section foreman has his gang increased to 15 men or over, that he should receive the pay which an extra gang foreman is allowed. Extra gang foremen are usually in charge of a large number of men and engaged in laying steel or other special work and are paid a higher rate than regular foremen, and the employees contended that a regular gang increased to this number usually was required to lay steel or perform work similar to the work of an extra gang, and that therefore the regular foreman having the greater duties and responsibility of taking charge of such work and of the large number of men, he should be paid a rate commensurate with such duties and responsibilities. On the other hand the company contended that it frequently happened that the regular gangs in yards and other places were of necessity increased in number for taking care of the regular work, but that it was usually an advantage to the foreman by reason of the fact that the work so done left his section in good condition, and his duties subsequently would be less onerous, and that therefore the foreman should be willing to assume the additional responsibilities without additional remuneration.

With regard to Section 7, the employees proposed to increase the monthly allowance from \$4.00 to \$6.00 for attending switch and semaphore lights when the work had to be done outside of their regular hours, explaining that the previous allowance of \$00 per month was not commensurate. The company, however, pointed out that it was adding a lamp which required less attention than the old style of lamp, and that therefore the work in the future would be gradually minimized, and that the allowance of \$4.00 per month for the service was substantial.

With regard to Section 8, Subsection (b), complaint was made by the employees that the class of sleeping cars supplied by the company for the use of bridge and tiding gangs were merely old box cars fitted up for the purpose, that they were not supplied with reasonable sleeping accommodations herein, and that at times a greater number of men were required to sleep in the cars than could be properly accommodated. They also represented that when transported in these cars during the night time the men were unable to rest

or else because these were not equipped with spring and other devices so as to prevent them from violently jolting and jarring. The company objected to being called upon to supply a special car owing to the very great expense that would be thereby entailed, but was willing to supply mattresses, provide end doors to the car, and would not expect to put so many men in the cars that there would not be an allowance of 150 cubic feet for each employee.

As Section 9, Subsection (a), the employees complained about the houses provided by the company not being decorated from time to time as reasonably required, and proposed that it should be done at least once in three years, and also urged that the houses should be fitted up with storm doors and windows, and screen doors and window screens. The company presented that its officers were always willing to give attention to a house that needed decorating, and that employees should pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear, but was willing to supply storm doors and windows and screens in places and at times where conditions made it reasonably necessary.

With regard to Section 9, Subsection (d), the employees complained bitterly against the practice in the past of other employees having the right to enter their house for the purpose of eating meals and for occupying and living in a portion thereof, such employees being sometimes very undesirable; that such an intrusion upon the privacy of their homes was undesirable at times. On the other hand the company explained that in certain parts of the country no other accommodation existed for employees of a temporary nature, that during inclement weather members of section gangs should be permitted to eat their meals in the foreman's house if they so desired, and that the company could not undertake the heavy expense of building a large number of bunk rooms or special housing accommodations for such employees in these parts of the country.

With regard to Section 9, Subsection (e), the employees contended that in parts of the country where good water was not available, the supply brought in by the company should be kept in sunken tanks supplied by the company and pumped with pumps. The company pointed out that at the present time it supplied receptacles for such water, and that if employees were required to transport the water themselves it was the custom of the company to allow this to be done during working hours.

Section 11 is a rule which has heretofore been incorporated in the schedule agreement between the parties, and the employees proposed that it should be eliminated at this time on the ground that the nature of the employment implied that only reasonably competent men should and would be employed, and that there was no necessity for such a rule. The company took the view that the rule ought to be continued in any new agreement as it served to prevent misunderstandings in regard to the

qualifications of the men which were required.

With regard to Section 12 the employees represented that certain work had been required of them heretofore which they should not be called upon to perform. The company did not seriously oppose the request of the employees and were quite willing to accept the judgment of the Board in the matter.

As to Section 13, this appears to have been a rule which has been in existence for many years and has been incorporated in all schedule agreements between the parties, the employees say, since 1906, and their contention is that the arrangement is only just and equitable in view of the remote localities in which the men are required to work at times, and in order to get their meals at a proper time and within the time allowed for meals. On the other hand the company thought that the rule should no longer exist because it contemplated the payment of one man in each gang for two hours' time each day during which time that employee would be engaged in preparing meals for the gang and that it was therefore inequitable.

Section 14 was urged by the employees for the purpose of protecting the employment of the men in their respective departments, complaining that at times work in certain departments would be assigned to other employees, resulting in men ordinarily engaged for such employment being laid off sooner or longer than otherwise. The company objected to the rule proposed by the employees on the ground that it was not sufficiently flexible, so that temporary repairs could be made by any employees that might be available immediately.

In regard to Section 15 the employees urged that men rated by the month were engaged in work of such a character that they were deprived of the regular legal holidays as they occur from time to time, and very often were also required to work every day in the week, and that therefore they should receive in lieu thereof a vacation period each year without loss of time, pointing out that this was the present practice with certain other employees in the service. The company contended that they should only receive the vacation in cases where they were not paid for overtime work—in other words, that the annual vacation should stand in lieu of payment for time worked outside of regular hours.

Section 17 is similar to a rule that has been in existence for a number of years, but which provided that the increases could only accrue to the employee upon the recommendation of his immediate superior officers, and the men complain that this promotes and fosters favoritism, that if the men are reasonably competent to begin with they are entitled to the increase from time to time and are invariably qualified. They also contended that men who were not qualified for any particular branch of the service should not be retained in the service. On the other hand the company expressed the view that some men might be

qualified for a certain grade of work, but would scarcely ever qualify for higher grades in the same class of employment.

As to Section 19, the former rule governing this feature of the schedule provided that a 60 days' notice should be given, but should only be given between the first day of May and the first day of November of any year, and that the employees were therefore unable to seek any remedy which might be equitable at times when their wages were seriously affected by new and unforeseen conditions, and that the clause providing notice of 60 days should be adopted without such restriction so that they could come to the management at any time that conditions might make it reasonably necessary and that such notice was as open to be given by the company as by the employees. They also pointed out that no such qualification or restriction was placed upon the privileges of any other employees of the company. The company contended that between the first of November and the first of May in each year the maintenance of way employees were specially needed for the work in their various departments and that the company should not be embarrassed with negotiations during that period.

As to the general wage increase urged by the employees of 75 cents per day or $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour for men on lines East of Fort William and 50c per day or 5c an hour for men on lines West of Fort William, the employees complained that in the past their wages had never been equitable in consideration of the nature and responsibility of their work. They pointed out that they were exposed to the inclemency of the weather the year round, and that in severe weather their work was a real hardship. They also strongly urged that the cost of living since the last wage adjustment had been made, viz., since October 1, 1916, had increased upwards of 30 per cent, that it was more pronounced in the East than in the West, while on the other hand the wages in the East were lower than in the West. They expressed the view that the wages really ought to be the same in both East and West, and the evidence showed that a large proportion of the employees were receiving \$1.95 per day in the East and \$2.20 in the West. There was also evidence that men could not maintain a small family and a home upon these wages, and that many men were being deprived of actual necessities of life or were getting in debt. As against the urgent contentions of the employees the company pointed out that they were paying as high rates as their competitors in Canada and higher than competitors in the United States and that they should not therefore be called upon to increase their pay-rolls. It was also urged by the company that the cost of living would not continue to increase, but would decline from now on, the peak load of the high cost of living having already been passed, and that wages once fixed could not be lowered though the cost of living materially declined.

The company also urged that their net earnings had very materially fallen off owing to large expenditures which were required for increasing their supplies at much higher rates than formerly, and that if the constant increase in the pay-rolls of the company was to continue the company would in a short time become bankrupt. The company also pointed out that their efforts by way of application to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for increased freight rates had not met with substantial success and that consequently the company could not shift the burden of this increasing load of expenditure to the consumers or its patrons.

The date from which the Board's report should become effective if accepted by the employees and the company was also matter of contention, the employees contending that having given the 60 days' notice under their agreement on or about the first of June, that therefore the revised agreement should date from August first, and that the company ought not to be permitted to profit by delay which was in its power to prevent. On the other hand the company contended that it had been customary for a wage agreement to continue in existence for a period of one year and that the existing wages having been adjusted as from October 1, 1916, that any recommendation should not become effective earlier than October 1. At no time during the hearing of the parties did the company urge the Board to adopt any later date.

As hereinbefore mentioned the employees' demands contained rules requiring the company to provide stoves for its tool houses, to pay double time for cleaning out ash pans and handling coal, to relieve section foremen engaged in snow plow work from taking charge of a yard during the winter months, and that employees in charge of steam or electric railway crossings where the company's line is crossed by the line of another company should be considered the employees of the senior railway. The employees contended in regard to the matter of providing stoves for tool houses that prior to some two or three years ago they had stoves in the company's tool houses and that these were a benefit and comfort to them in cold inclement weather when engaged in grinding tools and doing other work in the tool houses, and at lunch time while eating their meals. The company took the view, however, that to have stoves in the tool houses was conducive to idling, and that they had therefore removed the stoves some two or three years ago from the tool houses, and also opposed the installation of them on the ground of the cost.

In regard to the payment of double time for cleaning out ash pans and the handling of coal for engines, the employees contended that the work was of such a nature as to be cleaning out the ash pans they usually get their clothing wet, and oftentimes had to continue their work in very cold weather in the wet

clothing, and that in handling coal it was quite as objectionable owing to the coal dust, and that employees who would otherwise do this work were paid a much higher rate. On the other hand the company contended that it was only exceptional cases where no regular employees were available for such work that the maintenance of way employees were required to do this work, and that automatic or mechanical dump ash pans now being installed would eventually relieve them of that part of the work.

Inference to the rule to relieve section foremen engaged in snow plow work from the charge of their sections during the winter months the employees contended that a foreman could not keep his section in proper order if ten away from it part of the time, and that in charge of a snow plow several days in session with little or no rest a man was physically unfit for other work immediately thereafter. In answer to this the company pointed out that the operation of the snow plow depended entirely upon the season, and that it could not be made a permanent job for a number of men during specific months of the year, and if men were engaged upon a snow plow an excessive number of hours continuously, that the company was willing they should be given opportunity for rest before resuming duty, and that during his absence from his section competent men would be placed in charge to keep the section in proper order.

In the matter of the employees engaged at crossings of other railways the employees complained that in the past the company had refused to concede the benefits derived by their schedule agreement claiming that these employees were regarded as employees of other companies. Upon going to other companies to discuss working conditions for such employees their representatives were either regarded as having no right to discuss such matters with the officers of other companies, or the officers of other companies denied that such employees were their employees. In reply to this the company claimed that the Board of Railway Commissioners always determined which company had to bear the burden of the expense of maintaining the men in charge of such crossings and in such case the employees automatically became employees of such company.

At the conclusion of the argument and the submission of evidence and representations by and on behalf of the parties, and the Board having failed to bring the parties to an agreement upon the aforesaid matters in dispute, the Board proceeded on September 28 and at subsequent sittings to endeavour to determine what in their opinions would be proper to recommend for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case. A number of the rules as proposed by the employees were amended or modified by the Board, and on September 29 the following rules shown by section and clause

number in Schedule A hereto was agreed upon by the Board as being proper to recommend to the parties as a basis of settlement so far as they went, viz.: Section 2, Subsections (a), (c), (d), (e) and (h), Section 3, Subsection (f), Section 6, Subsection (c).

On September 29 the Board adjourned until October 9, and upon resuming its labours on that date, Mr. Georgeson, the representative of the company, informed the Board that in discussing what he had already agreed to with the officers of the company they had expressed dissatisfaction, and he declined to consider any more of the disputed rules until such time as an agreement had been reached by the Board in the matter of wages, and stated that he could not agree to any rules in controversy which the company would not consent to. On October 10 the discussion of the disputed rules was again taken up by the Board, Mr. Georgeson proceeding on the understanding that his agreement was only tentative until the matter of wages was finally disposed of by the Board. The Board then continued, and on October 10 and 11 arrived at an agreement upon the rules shown in the following sections and subsections of Schedule A hereto, viz.: Section 6, Subsections (d) and (c), Section 7, Subsections (a) and (b), Section 8, Subsection (b), Section 9, Subsections (a), (b) and (c), Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19. It was also agreed that the employees' proposed rules providing for the special pay for the cleaning of ash pans and handling coal for engines; requiring stoves to be furnished for tool houses; for relieving section foremen of charge of their sections during the winter months if engaged in snow plow service, and the rule in reference to employees at crossings of other railways being governed by the senior company's schedule, and also the rule in reference to the payment of expense accounts at the same time that wages were paid should be dropped. This left still outstanding the rules contained in Sections 1 and 15, the question of wages, and the date upon which the recommendations in the report ought to become effective still undecided at the close of the Board's deliberations on October 13; and the Board adjourned to meet in Regina as early in the week commencing October 21 as the chairman would advise.

In regard to Section 1 the chairman stated, both at the hearings of the parties and subsequently at the discussions of the Board, that he considered that after six months' service employees in this department should be considered permanent employees and that the schedule should then apply.

Sittings of the Board were continued at Regina on October 24, 25, 26 and 27, but the company's representative declined to be present except at two of these meetings, and stated that he was waiting for the company's decision or instructions as to the amount of increase in wages which he should agree to, and declined to further discuss rules. I urged upon the

chairman that the Board should endeavour to dispose of the disputed points in the rules as well as come to a conclusion in regard to the matter of wages, but no discussion thereof could be had with my colleagues, the chairman awaiting Mr. Georgeson's decision on the wages, and Mr. Georgeson in turn awaiting instructions from the company. I also pointed out that it seemed to me to be contrary to the spirit and letter of the Act for a representative of either party to be unwilling to take any part or to arrive at any conclusion other than that which his party might direct. I am certain that if I as a representative of the employees should follow this procedure that it could only result in minority reports, if not indeed a miscarriage of justice. About ten o'clock on the evening of Saturday, October 27, the chairman met me at my office by appointment in order to get his papers in the case as he said he desired to peruse them between then and Monday morning and endeavour to arrive at some conclusion for himself, but made no suggestion whatever of a meeting of the Board for Sunday, October 28. On Monday, October 29, the chairman informed me that he and Mr. Georgeson had made their report on Sunday at which they had been assisted by Mr. McLeod, an officer of the company, and gave me a copy of the schedule of rules and the wage list which they had incorporated therein, and expressed the hope that I could join them in their report, informing me that Mr. Georgeson had left for his home.

Upon going over the report I find that while their award provides for an increase of 40 cents a day for section labourers East of Fort William and 30 cents a day West of Fort William, other employees have been awarded increases ranging from 5 cents to 60 cents per day, but generally much less on the average than the amount proposed above, and the rules which at our former meetings had been pronounced fair and equitable had been set aside and only the changes in the rules agreed upon by the company at the hearings were incorporated in their report.

I have been completely at a loss to determine the basis upon which widely varied increases were established and recommended by my colleagues. To increase bridge and building foremen at one point on the Eastern lines 60 cents per day, and at an adjoining point 35 cents per day, or to increase foreman painters on the Algoma district East of Cartier 5 cents a day and the same employees 20 cents per day West of Cartier, or to increase foremen's wages in large centres such as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, 30 cents a day, and the section foremen on the Algoma district East of Cartier 35 cents a day, or an assistant foreman on the Algoma district West of Cartier 25 cents a day, seems to me to be without any foundation of justice. Again, to increase the wages of pumpmen in Ontario \$7.50 per month except on the Algoma district East of Cartier where the increase proposed is \$4.00 per month, and West

of Cartier \$5.00 per month, is likewise difficult to understand. On Western lines foremen appear to have been awarded an average of 15 cents per day or 1½ cents per hour as a general proposition, but for some reason my colleagues made an exception to section foremen at Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing, and at all other points on the Kootenay lines, with the exception of the Kootenay central subdivision, where only 5 cents per day was awarded to the section foremen. The inequalities are the more difficult to count for in view of the fact that at no time during the hearings was it suggested by anyone that these local distinctions should be made, nor was there any evidence, arguments or material of any character submitted to the Board from which it might draw conclusions resulting in such distinctions. The chairman frequently expressed the opinion, however, that the lower paid men should receive a greater increase than those highest paid because he considered they would feel more intensely the burden of the increased cost of living. But if this principle were applied I am still at a loss to understand why blacksmiths on Western lines receiving the highest rates of pay in the schedule should be awarded 6 cents an hour or 6 cents per day, and that pipe fitters, tinsmiths and plumbers whose rates are likewise among the highest, an increase of 4 cents per hour or 40 cents per day. In discussing the matter with the chairman, I drew his attention to some of these inequalities in the majority report and asked him upon what principle he and Mr. Georgeson had arrived at their conclusion. and he replied that it was not upon any particular principle at all, but rather by rule of thumb, and that he had obtained as much as he could get for the men in each case.

Having regard to all the representations made by the parties, and more especially the very great increase in the cost of living during the past 10 months, it would seem to me inequitable not to increase the wages of a man employed on the Eastern lines of the company 60 cents per day and upon Western lines 40 cents per day. The fact that section foremen now receive higher wages than the ordinary section labourers, and other tradesmen likewise higher wages than those requiring less skill does not seem to me to establish any justification for giving less to them than to the common labourers.

It would seem not improper or unfair at a time like this to leave out of consideration the representations of the employees that they have never yet obtained fair and equitable wages for the class of services performed, and to consider mainly the increased cost of living as the chief factor which should determine the amount of increase in their wages. Applying that principle equitably it would only be fair to give to each and every employee the same increase. It was clearly established that the cost of living has increased during the past year in Eastern Canada more than in Western

Canada and therefore some distinction must be made between the East and West. But to deny the same increase to higher paid men whose existing wages are no doubt classified upon the basis of the various classes of work performed, taking into consideration skill, responsibility, etc., and occupational qualifications required, would seem to me to be adopting the principle that regardless of the increased cost of living, wages should not be increased until the increased cost of living brings the present earnings of the higher paid men down to the point of abject want. The amount of increase herein recommended will not only meet the increased cost of living, and will leave a considerable proportion of it to be borne by the employees, the justice of which seems doubtful.

The question which greatly concerned my colleagues, viz., the inability of the company to shift the burden of increased wages upon the profits of the company, is not one which, to my mind, constitutes a question for the Board to solve. Nor is it a question for this Board as to whether or not the company should in order to continue to pay large dividends to its shareholders, withhold the payment of decent living wages to its employees. That is rather a question for the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, which is the Court of Appeal for all such matters and is open to the company at any time. If a railway company can only exist as a paying institution to its shareholders by the sacrifices of the poorly paid workmen, then it seems to me it ought not to exist at all. I can see no justice in the veiled contention that these wage earners, poorly paid as they are at best, should carry the burden and make the sacrifice of what is due them in wages in order that the people of Canada may have a prosperous railway system.

I have observed with some interest the reports of various Boards of Conciliation made within the last few months to your Department and I notice that in recommending increased wages it has been the general practice to concede a higher increase to the higher paid classes of employees. I also note that an increase of from 4 cents to 5 cents per hour was recommended by the Board of Conciliation of which Mr. Taylor was also a chairman, to truckers and storemen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the city of Winnipeg in June last, and I am unable to understand why a trucker, who is but an ordinary labourer and generally an illiterate foreigner, should receive an increase of 4 cents per hour or 40 cents per day in Winnipeg, and storemen having a higher degree of skill, should receive 5 cents per hour or 50 cents per day of an increase in June last, while section labourers and section foremen in the same city receiving lower wages in the aggregate should only receive 3 cents an hour for the labourers, and 2 1/2 cents an hour for the more skilled section foremen, at a later date, when the cost

of living has materially increased beyond what it was in June.

As to the comparisons strongly urged by the company to the effect that competing lines in the United States were not paying as high wages as this company has paid for some years, and that the working conditions are not as favourable to employees of those companies, does not seem to me to be a principle upon which wages and working conditions should be established. The first difficulty in the way is to know whether or not these employees had a voice in fixing those rates, and, secondly, if due regard was had for the employees. Both of these questions are out of the reach of the Board. In fact, the employees contended that the rates on these lines had been arbitrarily fixed by the employers. To accept as the determining factor by way of comparison either higher or lower rates is to tend to bring all wages to the same level, and once this is done, however inequitable those rates might be, they would remain static forever.

In regard to the rules that are still in dispute I would recommend the rule provided by Section 1 of Schedule A hereto as it seems to me that an employee of the company in this department ought to be regarded as an employee after six months' service, if ever.

In the matter of annual vacation for monthly rated men, as proposed by the employees, it seems to me that men whose service for the company requires them to forego the privilege of the ordinary legal holidays throughout the year ought to receive a substitute by way of a vacation of at least two weeks. This has been the practice for many years for a large number of employees in the service, such as the telegraphers and station agents, and I recommend the rule provided by Section 15 of Schedule A.

I also recommend that the improved working conditions and increased rates of pay should become effective as from August 1, 1917. I do not think that having given the notice mutually agreed upon by the parties, and in this case a period of 60 days, that either of the parties should profit by any delay in the settlement. If a premium is to be placed upon such delays, doubtless the employer will never be in any hurry to give attention to or endeavour to arrive at a settlement of questions of this character.

I regret going into so much detail in regard to the deliberations and conduct of the Board, but it has been my misfortune to have represented the employees on several Boards recently whereon the representative of the company has chosen only to exercise his judgment to the extent of doing the bidding of the employer, and I feel it is my duty to you to state the facts in this case. Permit me also to direct your attention to Section 48 of the Act, and to point out that the Majority Report in this case, as hereinbefore indicated, was determined upon and made at a meeting of the Board on Sunday, October 28, of which I had no notice and at which an officer of the company was

present, and apparently arranged the details of the wage schedule and directed the course which the company's representative should take in all matters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Representing the Employees.

Regina, October 31, 1917.

SCHEDULE "A."

Rules and Rates of Pay for Maintenance of Way
Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Effective September 1, 1917.

SECTION 1.

By maintenance of way employees is meant employees working in the track and bridge and building department and others for whom rates of pay are provided in this schedule, who have been in the service continuously for six months or who have had six months' cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding. Labourers in extra gangs unless those practically engaged all the year round will not be considered as coming under this schedule.

SECTION 2.

(a) Ten hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees, exclusive of one hour for dinner, except for pumpmen, bridge and track watchmen and signal men working in towers with less than 24 levers, for whom 12 consecutive hours including a meal hour will constitute a day's work. Signal men working in towers with 24 levers or over shall have a working day of eight hours exclusive of meal hour. Working hours for day duty shall commence at seven o'clock in the morning. When required to work in excess of these hours, time and a half will be allowed for such excess.

(b) Employees called for duty after having been relieved shall receive a minimum of four hours' straight time and shall not be required to suspend work in schedule working hours to equalize overtime.

(c) Time and a half will be paid for work on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Labour Day except for track walking. For track walking on these days the present practice shall be continued.

(d) In emergencies employees will not be required to work more than 24 hours continuously without a rest of eight hours. Men in snow plow service shall be allowed eight hours' rest after 16 hours' service, if desired, provided such rest is requested on arrival at a terminal.

(e) Section foremen and section men while detained for conveyance and while travelling on orders of the company to and from work after regular hours outside of their regular sections will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on their regular sections on orders of the company to and from work, after regular hours, will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling on boarding cars on Sundays between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be allowed straight time.

(f) Foremen will be allowed straight time for wet days provided they remain on duty.

(g) In computing time, one hour will be allowed for 30 to 60 minutes. For less than 30 minutes no allowance will be made. Fractions of a month will be figured on the basis of 26 days per month.

(h) When the company's interests do not suffer thereby, employees at divisional points except track and bridge watchmen, signal men, signal maintainers or repair men, pump men and pump repairers will be allowed to quit work on Saturdays during the summer season at 12 o'clock. If required to work overtime shall not begin until 18 o'clock.

(i) Employees transferred by the company to the construction department will not lose their seniority standing as employees. Such transfer to be given in writing.

SECTION 3.

(a) Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective superintendent's division in order of seniority provided they are qualified. Senior employees will be advised of all vacancies or new appointments in their departments, except official positions, and their applications if presented within 10 days will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for maintenance of way work are not obtainable on the division.

(b) Employees refusing promotion become junior to employees accepting such promotion.

(c) It is understood that employees in the track department will hold no rights in the bridge and building department, or vice versa.

(d) Employees leaving the service of the company, when their services are required will, in the event of re-employment, rank as new men.

(e) In the event of reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall have preference of employment.

(f) Extra gang men or extra men will not be assigned to work to the exclusion of regular men who have been laid off on account of reduction of staff, provided such regular men are reasonably available when required.

(g) A list of all employees will be prepared for each superintendent's division and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. This list will be revised from time to time to agree with length of service and promotions made, and copies will be furnished representative of employees. They will be open to correction on proper representation by the employees to the head of his department.

(h) The position of track and bridge watchmen is not one subject to the general rules of promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who become unfitted for other service.

SECTION 4.

(a) Any employee disciplined or dismissed or who considers that he has been unjustly treated, will, on request in writing, receive full and impartial hearing within 10 days, and will be advised of decision reached within 10 days after such hearing.

(b) Should investigation show discipline, dismissal, or treatment was unjust, time will be allowed and employee reinstated. Appeals from decision must be made in writing by the employee through his superior officer within 15 days after advised of such decision.

(c) A written decision giving the result of the investigation will, if requested, be furnished to the employee or employees affected and a copy of his or their evidence shall, upon request, be furnished.

SECTION 5.

Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the company and the employees, so far as is consistent with good service, within 10 days after request in writing has been made to the proper officer.

SECTION 6.

(a) Employees, except pumpmen, taken off the regular sections, bridge and building outfits, or place of residence, to work temporarily on snow or tie trains or other work, will be compensated for boarding and lodging expenses they necessarily incur.

(b) Employees boarding in contractors' outfits will not be required to pay for meals while on leave of absence, or when absent from outfits on account of sickness.

(c) When it can be done without in any way interfering with the work, members of the bridge and building road gangs will be permitted to take meals at their homes. In such cases no charges for meals will be made by the boarding contractor. When meals are to be so taken, employees must give two days' notice to man in charge of boarding cars.

(d) An employee instructed to relieve a foreman temporarily will receive the foreman's rate of pay and 50 cents per day additional when away from home for expenses.

(e) A section foreman having his gang increased to 20 men, or over, shall receive 50 cents per day in addition to his regular rate of pay.

SECTION 7.

(a) Employees required to attend to and light semaphore or switch lamps before or after their regular hours will receive therefor \$4.00 per month for six or less lamps, and 50 cents per month per lamp for those in excess of six. When semaphore lamps are included 50 cents per month per lamp additional will be allowed. Where lamps are located at a distance from employee's residence, they will be attended to in regular working hours.

(b) Employees, except pumpmen, attending pump-house or tank fires, shall receive \$7.00 per month therefor where one or both of such fires are situated one mile or more from the employee's residence, and in all other cases the rate shall not be less than \$4.00 per month.

SECTION 8.

(a) Employees called out to work outside of their regular working limits, requiring their absence beyond regular working hours, will be supplied with boarding cars or given an opportunity to procure meals when desirable and practicable; no employees will be required to work more than seven hours without food.

(b) Bridge and building road gangs will be furnished with suitable cars equipped with caboose mattresses and having end doors. Not more than one man for every 150 cubic feet will be required to sleep in such cars. This will also apply to cars supplied extra gang foremen.

SECTION 9.

(a) The company will keep section houses in good repair, the cost of repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear will be charged to the occupants. Their surroundings must be kept clean by the occupants. The company will also furnish, when required storm doors, storm windows (for cold sections of the country), and will also furnish window and door screens when necessary.

(b) Regular section houses shall be for the use of section foremen and their families only, unless with the consent of the occupants.

(c) Where it is necessary to transport water for the use of section houses, good water and suitable receptacles will be provided. When water is not available in vicinity of section house and is not supplied by the company, it may be obtained for use in section houses in company's time.

SECTION 10.

(a) Employees will be granted leave of absence and pay or reduced rates in accordance with the current general regulations of the company.

(b) Opportunity and free transportation will be given to employees for getting to their place of residence at week ends, when such leave will not interfere with the prosecution of the work.

(c) Employees will be granted leave of absence and free transportation four times each year. Such free transportation will not extend beyond their superintender's division, and leave of absence will not exceed 30 days, and then only when consistent with good service and provided the company is not put to any additional expense. It is understood that transportation issued in accordance with this paragraph will not interfere with the issue of transportation one a year in accordance with the general regulations.

(d) Employees laid off through reduction, when re-engaged within one year, will be granted free transportation to place of work over general division on which formerly employed.

SECTION 11.

Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of: First-Foreman.

Second—Carpenters, who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work, and have a proper kit of carpenter's tools.

Third—Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammer men, and have a general experience in bridge work.

Fourth—Bridge labourers, who shall be strong, handy men, and who shall perform such work as may be assigned to them.

SECTION 12.

Employees will not be required to clean out public station latrines.

SECTION 13.

Where in boarding cars it has been the practice heretofore, one man will be allowed one hour for cooking dinner and one hour for cooking supper. In large gangs time will be increased sufficient for him to perform this duty. Foremen will be held responsible if there is any excess time devoted to cooking.

SECTION 14.

Except in case of emergency or temporary urgency, employees outside of the maintenance of way service will not be assigned to do work which properly belongs to the maintenance of way department, nor will maintenance of way employees be required to do any work except such as pertains to his division or department of the maintenance of way service.

SECTION 15.

Monthly rated employees will be given two weeks' leave of absence each year with pay, after four years' service. In the event of the railway company not being able to relieve the employee and grant him his leave of absence at any time in any one year, such leave of absence will be added to his leave of absence in the following year.

SECTION 16.

Except where shop hands are not available, employees in charge of snow plow shall not be required to put on or take off tarpaulins of engines.

SECTION 17.

Employees' rates will be increased 15 cents per day per year until the maximum is reached.

SECTION 18.

It is understood that all maintenance of way employees receiving intermediate rates in positions for which minimum and maximum rates are paid will receive increases equal to the general increase.

SECTION 19.

The above rules and rates will not be changed unless on sixty (60) days' notice of either party.

CLASSIFICATION OF YARDS.

Eastern Lines. For Foremen.

New Brunswick District—

- 1st Class—West St. John, Bay Shore, McAdam and Brownsville Junction Yard.
- 2nd Class—Fairville Yard, Mattawamkeag, Subdivision Section 1.
- 3rd Class—Woodstock, Aroostock, Fredericton, St. Stephen, Presqueville, Edmundston and Fredericton Junction.

Quebec District—

- 1st Class—Montreal, Place Viger, Glenyard, Windsor Street Station, Hochelaga, Angus, Mile End, Outremont, Ottawa (Broad Street).
- 2nd Class—Ottawa (Sussex Street), N. Y. & O. Junction, Smith's Falls.
- 3rd Class—Megantic, Farnham, Carleton Place.
- 4th Class—Sherbrooke, Richford, Newport, Quebec, Hull, Brockville and Prescott.

5th Class—St. Johns, Highlands, Montreal Junction, St. Luc Junction, Western Junction, Ballantyne, South Junction Sortin, Jacques Cartier Junction, Cote St. Paul, Three Rivers, St. Therese, St. Martin Junction, St. Agathe, Arnprior, Pembroke and Renfrew, Prescott No. 1.

Ontario District—

1st Class—Toronto, Parkdale, Toronto Junction, Lampton, Don, North Toronto.
 2nd Class—London East, Windsor, Islington.
 3rd Class—Havelock, Hamilton, Galt, Guelph Junction, Chatham, Owen Sound, Peterboro, Woodstock, London West, Muskoka, Trenton.
 4th Class—Leaside Jct., Perth, Orangeville, Sharbot Lake, Tweed, Streetsville Jct., Weston, Guelph, Ingersoll, Tilsonburg, Port Burwell, Port McNichol.

Algoma District—

1st Class—Chalk River, North Bay, Sudbury, Webbwood, Sault Ste. Marie.
 2nd Class—Cartier, Chapeau, White River and Schreiber.

Eastern Lines. For Sectionmen.

New Brunswick District—

1st Class—West St. John, Bay Shore, Fairville, McAdam, Mattawamkeag Subdivision Sec. 1, and all in the State of Maine.

Quebec District—

1st Class—Megantic, St. Johns, Sherbrooke, Richford, Farnham, Montreal, Place Viger, Glenyard, Windsor Street, Hochelaga, Angus, Mile End, Outremont, St. Luc Jct., Montreal Jct., Western Jct., Ballantyne, South Jct., Sortin, Quebec, Ottawa (Broad Street and Sussex Street), N. Y. & O. Jct., Hull, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Brockville, Prescott, Prescott No. 1.

Ontario District—

1st Class—Toronto, Parkdale, Toronto Jct., North Toronto, Leaside Jct., Don, London East, Windsor, Havelock, Trenton, Hamilton, Chatham, Owen Sound, Peterboro, Woodstock, London West.

Algoma District—

1st Class—North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie.

Western Lines.

Manitoba District—

1st Class—Kenora, Winnipeg, Fort William, Brandon, Broadview, Portage la Prairie, West Fort William, Souris, Port Arthur.
 2nd Class—Ignace, Keewatin (East Section), La Riviere, Neudorf, Bradenbury, Minnedosa, Arcola.

Saskatchewan District—

1st Class—Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Weyburn.
 2nd Class—North Portal, Estevan, Saskatoon, Sutherland, Wilkie, Wynyard, Yorkton, Assiniboia, Shaunavon, Outlook, Kerrobert.

Alberta District—

1st Class—Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod.
 2nd Class—Frank, Dunmore, Canmore, Edmonton, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Hardisty, Empress, Coronation.

British Columbia District—

1st Class—Vancouver, North Bend, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Cranbrook.
 2nd Class—Vancouver (Section 1), Coquitlam, New Westminster, Field, Glacier, Nelson, Tadanac, Rossland, Grand Forks, Mission, Phoenix, Crow's Nest, Fernie, Sardar.

Supplementary Report from Chairman

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and maintenance of way employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, employees.

Supplementary Report of Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, Chairman.

Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
 Minister of Labour,
 Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—

I have had placed before me the Minority Report of Mr. D. Campbell, representative of the employees in this dispute. It is clear that in analyzing the report of Mr. Georgeson and myself he has fallen into several errors. In order that you, as Minister of Labour, representing the public, should have all the facts before you, I desire to deal with the errors contained in Mr. Campbell's report seriatim:

Painter foremen, Eastern lines:

In the old schedule, painter foremen on Eastern lines were paid \$3.15 per day, but in the territory between Chalk River and Cartier, for some reason, the rate was \$3.40, and West of Cartier, as far as Fort William, was \$3.65. There was no reason why the men between Chalk River and Cartier should be paid more than elsewhere, so we eliminated the distinction. We gave an increase on the basing rate paid foremen painters of 30 cents, which left only 5 cents to the men who had been drawing the \$3.40 rate. I am advised that not more than two or three men are affected, and we could not see any just reason for perpetuating an anomalous rate. In accordance with the general intention to bring up the Eastern rate, owing to the proportionately greater increase in the cost of living there, we reduced the differential paid West of Cartier and gave the men there a lesser increase per day. For example, the old basing rate to section foremen on Eastern lines was \$2.60 per day, and the old rate to section foremen between Chalk River and Cartier was \$2.65, and the old rate to section foremen West of Cartier was \$2.80. The foremen between Chalk River and Cartier therefore secured a differential of 5 cents a day over the standard rate and the foremen West of Cartier a differential of 20 cents a day. The new rates are \$2.90, \$2.90 and \$3.05 respectively, which wipes out the differential between Chalk River and Cartier and reduces the differential West of Cartier from 20 to 15 cents.

Pumpmen, Eastern lines:

We carried the same principle out with respect to pumpmen. We felt that the pumpmen East of Cartier should have a substantial per-

centage increase, but the men West of Cartier were receiving what we considered a pretty fair wage, and we did not consider them entitled to as much. As already stated, we consider the men on the short stretch between Chalk River and Cartier are entitled to little, if any, increase over the men elsewhere in the East, and this anomalous distinction we either wiped out or reduced.

Section foremen, Eastern lines:

Do not understand Mr. Campbell's argument about the section foremen. The increase to foremen at Montreal and the other centres mentioned is 30 cents, between Chalk River and Cartier 25 cents, and West of Cartier 25 cents. This is in accordance with our wish to give a proportionately greater increase to the men in Eastern Canada, and to reduce the difference in favor of men West of Chalk River and on Western lines, while at the same time giving the latter men what we considered a fair increase.

Bridge and building foremen, Eastern lines:

Mr. Campbell, in comparing the increases of 60 cents and 35 cents respectively, has confused the minimum and maximum rates in the schedule. We gave a larger increase to these particular men because the old rates paid on Eastern lines did not compare favourably with those paid on Canadian Government Railways, and as these men are often engaged on important bridge work we felt the position called for special recognition in Eastern Canada.

Blacksmiths, pipefitters, tinsmiths and plumbers:

Ever since 1901 the company and the men have had an understanding that men in the above classes should receive the rates paid to the allied mechanics employed in the locomotive and repair shops. These rates we adjusted to meet the latest shop rates. Under the arrangement referred to, the rates of these particular men rise and fall in accordance with the rates generally paid for mechanical work, and they have no relation to other rates in the schedule.

Section foremen in British Columbia:

Mr. Campbell is wrong about the new rate for section foremen in the Crow's Nest and Kootenay country. These men are given precisely the same flat increase as all other section foremen and the differential in that territory was left untouched. The old rate was \$3.20 per day and the new rate is \$3.35 per day.

Re Truckers and storemen:

The rates awarded these were based on the working shop hours, which are 50 hours a week as compared with 60 hours a week worked by trackmen. The storemen can only be worked to advantage at large points when the shop machinery and plant is in operation, and, as already stated, shop hours are 50 a week. We, therefore, adjusted the rates to enable a labourer working 50 hours a week to earn

what we considered to be a living wage.

The final sessions of the Board were held in Regina, beginning Tuesday, October 23. By Thursday it was clear that unanimity in a report could not be obtained. The representatives of the company and the employees were far apart, and the chairman could not agree with either. Mr. Campbell informed me he did not think an agreement could be reached and that he was preparing his report. He also advised me that Mr. Barker, president of the International Union, had become discouraged over the failure to reach an agreement and had left Regina. In spite of this I continued my efforts to get the other two members of the Board together. By Saturday afternoon I had succeeded in making some impression on the representative of the company, but Mr. Campbell had not changed his views. I left him Saturday afternoon with a distinct impression that he was going to finish his report and that he would not consider coming down to the rates which I thought it would be reasonable to award.

I then continued my efforts with Mr. Georgeson and informed him that unless he was willing to agree to much more substantial increases than he had hitherto suggested I would be obliged to send in a report over my own signature only. This I pointed out to him would leave the dispute in a very unsatisfactory condition. After a great deal of argument, Mr. Georgeson finally agreed to meet my views on the rates which I considered most vital and important, and made certain counter-suggestions about the rates for the other positions. He accepted in principle my proposal that the low paid men should receive a substantial increase, that there should be something substantial done toward levelling up the Eastern rates, and, further, that all classes of men in the West should receive some increase to compensate them for the increased cost of living. Having got this far, we proceeded to discuss his counter proposals in detail, and after a great deal of labour worked out the schedule which I attached to our report.

No official of the company was present when Mr. Georgeson and I reached a conclusion, and worked out the details.

On Sunday morning, after Mr. Georgeson and I had agreed in principle, I endeavoured to see Mr. Campbell to make a final effort to try and secure an unanimous report, but found that he had left the city for the day.

I had on Saturday evening received a very urgent telegram from the Department of Labour, stating that the men were dissatisfied with the delay, and intimating the possibility of an immediate suspension of work unless the Board reported without delay. This message, it appears, was sent out in pursuance of a telegram which had been sent to the Minister from Regina, by Mr. Barker. It was this which prompted me to close the matter up without further effort to secure unanimity.

I wish to add a few words as to the general principle upon which the award was worked out. The employees had given evidence to the effect that there is now no difference between the East and the West in the cost of living, and that the rates of pay for the East and West should be equalized. The employees in the West had a considerable differential. They also argued that the lower paid men, particularly in the East, were not receiving a living wage. It was argued by the company, and not disputed, that the company was already paying higher wages, and giving better working conditions than competing railways South of the line, and that as the cost of living was approximately the same there the argument that the Canadian Pacific minimum was not a living wage fell to the ground.

It was further argued that as the competing railways received substantially the same freight and passenger rates it was unjust to saddle the Canadian Pacific Railway with a further increase.

Nevertheless, I decided that the old minimum wage was not sufficient to maintain a proper standard of living, and I insisted on a very same flat rate increase for the higher paid men, I did not feel justified in recommending the same flat rate increase for the higher paid men as there was no evidence to the effect that their standard of living had been substantially reduced. I felt it was not unreasonable to ask them to bear some of the sacrifice incidental to war conditions, instead of throwing the

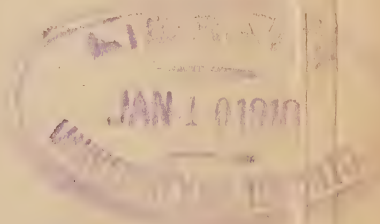
whole burden on the company. A burden thus placed on the company is bound, sooner or later, to reflect itself in increased tolls, which the general public will have to pay. It is well known that the Canadian railways have been called on in recent periods to pay out additional millions of dollars to cover the increased cost of fuel, material and labour, and while it is most essential that provision should be made against any reduction in the standard of living amongst our working men, we must also provide, if possible, against a sweeping readjustment of transportation rates which might complicate the already involved business situation of our Dominion.

The increases suggested by the majority report will cost the Canadian Pacific Railway approximately a million dollars a year, which will be distributed amongst the men affected. They involve an advance of over 20 per cent to a very large proportion of the men in the East, and they make the rates paid to maintenance of way men the highest paid by any transportation company in America. Such being the case, I think the report should be regarded as suggesting a generous and equitable settlement of the dispute.

Dated at Winnipeg, this seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.



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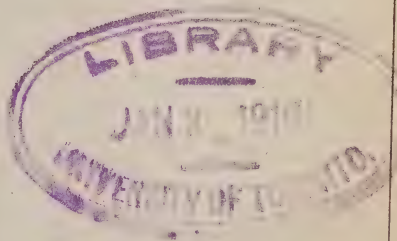
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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Volume 17

DECEMBER, 1917.

No. 12

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE T. W. CROthers, K.C.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.
EDITOR OF 'THE LABOUR GAZETTE'—BRYCE M. STEWART.

Volume 17

DECEMBER, 1917.

Number 12

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

In this Issue

Employment continued at a high level in November; whatever slackness was reported was chiefly due to seasonal causes although some hundreds of men were laid off in metal mining in British Columbia because of a strike at the Trail smelter. The trend of wages was still upward. The cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$12.10, as compared with \$11.81 in the previous month and with \$9.81 in November, 1916. The departmental index number of wholesale prices stood at 247.3 as compared with 242.6 in the previous month. There was a falling off in the number of new strikes recorded, there being only six as compared with 13 reported last month. Five of the new strikes and four of those carried over from October terminated during the month, leaving seven unsettled strikes at the end of November. Special articles deal with the report of the Postal Census of Manufactures recently issued by the Census Office with recent orders of the Director of Coal Operations in the Crows Nest Pass District in regard to wages and working conditions of employees in the coal mines in the district, now under Government control, and with a report on the cost of living in New Zealand by the New Zealand Board of Trade.

During November three Board reports were received: (1) Ottawa Electric

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Company and street railway employees; (2) Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain employees, and (3) the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, and street railway employees. Five applications for Boards were received and Boards were appointed in the case of the Ottawa Electric Company and street railway employees and maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System. A dispute affecting the Dominion Coal Company and coal handlers at St. John, N.B., was adjusted and no Board was required; carpenters employed by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission on power development work at Niagara Falls made application for a Board and this application and one from maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were under consideration at the end of the month. A number of applications in connection with which proceedings had taken place during the preceding month received further attention, namely, one Board was constituted, two Boards were completed by the appointment of chairmen, and two members were appointed in lieu of others who had resigned.

Under date of August 22, the Alberta Government, by order-in-council, appointed a Commission "to make inquiry into Workmen's Compensation and concerning compensation for injuries received by workmen in Alberta, and to embody in their report thereon any amendments to the existing law regarding workmen's compensation which they may consider necessary." The Commission, which is composed of Messrs. John Stirling, W. F. McNeill and James A. Kinney, began sittings in Calgary November 20. Delegates representing the Trades and Labour Council, the railroad organizations and employers of labour, appeared before the Commission and presented their views. The final session of the Commission will be held at Edmonton.

* * *

The Food Controllers in the United Kingdom and in Canada have begun the publication of fortnightly bulletins giving information as to measures taken by their administrations, conditions of supply, and other matters bearing on their work. The first number of the *National Food Journal*, issued by the Ministry of Food for the United Kingdom, was dated September 12, 1917, and the first number of the *Canadian Food Bulletin* was issued October 6, 1917. In the United States, the daily official bulletin, covering the work of all the departments of the Government, gives similar information as to the work of the Food Administration. The aims and policies of the Administration are set forth, and the means by which it hopes to conserve the supply of food and to secure equitable distribution at fair prices for the Allies in Europe, as well as for the home population in each country, are indicated. The co-operation of the public in voluntarily following the methods laid down by the Food Controllers as well as in observing the regulations is requested, particularly in reducing the

consumption of wheat bread, beef and bacon, in which foods the shortage is greatest because of their importance as food for the armies.

In the United Kingdom, the Food Controller stated it was his policy to set prices for those articles of prime necessity over which effective control could be obtained at all stages from producer to the retail dealer, determining profits for each middleman and for the producer on the basis of reasonable pre-war profits, prices being changed from time to time according to cost of production, except in the case of bread and flour, which were set below cost, the Government bearing the loss. As a large part of the food in the British Isles is imported and the Government controls the shipping, the commodities now sold only under control and at fixed prices include the most important foods as well as many of secondary importance. The maximum prices, retail and wholesale, given in each issue of the journal, cover meats, butter, cheese, milk, potatoes, tea, sugar, certain fruits, jams, bread, flour, grain, oatmeal, pickled herrings, etc. An account of prosecutions for offences against the food regulations is also given in each issue.

In the United States, the Food Administrator announced his policy to be the elimination of waste in the trade in food and the stabilizing of prices, to save food by every possible means so that the Allies might be supplied, especially with the concentrated foods, wheat, grain, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar, while other foods were used as much as possible at home, and to see that the surplus of foods should be exported to the Allies without inflation of prices. The control of fuel was placed under the Food Administration by Congress, and a Fuel Administrator was appointed. Prices were set for coal and coke, and distribution in the United States and export to Canada and other countries have been regulated. Committees have investigated production and trade in various commodities, prices of wheat have been fixed, and arrangements

made as to prices of bread, flour and sugar. A Grain Corporation was established to buy and trade in grain under the control of the Food Administration, and wholesale food dealers agreed to work on a minimum rate of profit during the war. A survey of food throughout the country was completed and the Federal Trade Commission made an investigation into canning factories. The distillation of foodstuffs into spirits was prohibited after September 8, and regulations were adopted which, through a system of license, aim to prevent dealers from speculating in foods or asking excessive prices.

In Canada, the Food Controller secured the enactment of regulations restricting the use of beef and bacon, including all cured pork, prohibiting the sale of cereals in small packages except under license, and permitting the manufacture, importation and sale of oleomargarine. Arrangements were made, in co-operation with the Board of Grain Supervisors and millers, setting the price of flour at 20 cents per bbl. above the cost of the wheat required in milling it, the price of wheat having been fixed by the Board at \$2.21 for No. 1 Manitoba Northern at Winnipeg and \$2.22 for No. 2 Ontario Winter at Toronto. Various committees were appointed to increase the supply and facilitate the transportation of fish, to supervise the trade in vegetables and fruit, to investigate the supply and prices of milk and its product, and to develop the food resources. Arrangements have been made to control packing houses and cold storage plants in Canada. In co-operation with provincial committees, various means, such as the food pledge card campaign and motion picture advertising, have been taken to keep the public informed as to the progress of the work and to secure their co-operation.

Progress is being made in the administration of the Vocational Education

Vocational Education in the United States

Law enacted by the United States Congress on February 23 last. (For text of the Act see June issue, page 495). Under this Act the Fed-

eral Government enters the field of education for the purpose of establishing standards in vocational education. The Federal Government grants to the States monies for the salaries of teachers in agriculture, trade and industry and home economics, as well as to pay half the expense of training teachers in these subjects. No grants are made, however, until plans submitted by the State authorities have been approved by the Federal Board for vocational education. For the year 1917-18, the total Federal appropriations for the payment of teachers and for the training of teachers of all kinds is \$1,860,000. Of this, \$548,000 is for the salaries of teachers in agriculture; \$546,000 for the training of teachers in agriculture, trades, industries, and home economics; \$566,000 for the salaries of teachers in trade, industry, and home economics. In case all the States accept the provisions of the Act, twice these sums will be available. The appropriations increase yearly until the total for all purposes of \$7,367,000 is reached in 1925. This sum continues at this rate annually thereafter. In 1926, and thereafter, the portion of the total appropriation for the salaries of teachers in agriculture is \$3,027,000; for the salaries of teachers in trade, industry and home economics, \$3,050,000, and for the training of teachers in all subjects, \$1,090,000. The appropriation for the Federal Board for Vocational Education remains at \$200,000.

The report of the proceedings of the first Industrial Safety Congress of New York State has just been issued. The Congress was held in Syracuse, New York, December 11-14, 1916, under the auspices of the State Industrial Commission. At the first session, George M. Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, read a paper on the duty of employers in the matter of the prevention of accidents and the conservation of health of employees. Mr. Pope held that the duty of employers to exercise supreme care to prevent occupational diseases was no longer a debatable question. The employer was responsible for his own particular plant, and it was also his duty to co-operate with local, state and national organizations interested in the safety movement. E. J. Barcalo, president of the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State, spoke on the attitude of New York organized industry towards the safety movement. He said that nearly all present-day managers had "done their bit" in the works and had not left behind all feeling for their fellows. Employers recognized that a feeling of safety and security on the part of employees brought economic returns which amply repaid them for expenditure on improvement of working conditions. James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labour, discussed the attitude of New York organized labour towards the safety movement. He said that the interest of organized labour in employers' liability for negligence and in workmen's compensation legislation was rooted not in the benefits they provided for the injured, but in the conviction that they would impell effort to prevent industrial accidents. He urged that employees should be consulted in the preparation of shop rules to prevent hazards and that these rules should be vigorously enforced. An evening session was devoted to the subject of woman in industry, and an address entitled

"Women in Industry" was given by Dr. Lucy Bannister, Westinghouse Lamp Company. Dr. Bannister emphasized the importance of instructing and developing new untrained women workers, and also that women should receive equal pay for the same work as that done by men. On the second day of the Congress, John Price Jackson, State Commissioner of Labour for Pennsylvania, spoke on the guarding of elevators, cranes and moving machines. He said passenger elevators ought to be inspected every three months, and the certificate renewed or at least a notice of inspection jotted down. The freight elevator ought to be inspected at least every six months. Fred. S. Crum, assistant statistician, Prudential Insurance Company, gave some statistics of boiler explosions which showed that in the United States for the period 1863 to 1915 the annual average number of explosions was 281, killing an average each year of 256 persons and injuring 380. The fatality rate based on population in the period 1910 to 1914 was 2.3 in United States, 0.1 in Germany and 0.5 in the United Kingdom. C. B. Price, field secretary of the National Safety Council, in a paper entitled "Safety and Efficiency," said that an appreciation of the value of the human equipment was increasing among manufacturers. L. W. Hatch, chief statistician of the New York Industrial Commission, urged upon employers the importance of reporting to the Commission, as only through the co-operation of employers could the Commission assist in the prevention of accidents. James C. Heckman, chairman of the Technical Advisory Board of Associated Manufacturers and Merchants, gave an address on classification of buildings and methods of manufacture as the basis of safety requirements, and H. W. Forster, chairman of the Committee on Life Hazards of the National Fire Prevention Association, spoke on occupancy and its relation to exit facilities from the viewpoint of life hazards. Other papers were given on the standardization of safety

appliances, machine shop hazards, wood-working hazards, hazards in the line-man's work, factory lighting and its bearing on the health and productivity of workers, and on heating and ventilation.

* * *

Some interesting facts and opinions are set forth in a brief article in the

Emigration from Italy after the war* Journal of Commerce Bulletin for October 9, 1917, with regard to labour supply of Italy and the potential emi-

gration from that country after the war. Dr. Francesco Saverio Nitti, professor of economics at the University of Naples and a member of the Italian Parliament, is quoted as saying that Italy will have more men to spare to other parts of the world than she had at the beginning of the war. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities Italy had been sending 350,000 men annually to other countries, chiefly to America. This was the number of permanent emigrants, not including those who returned after brief sojourns abroad. Dr. Nitti points out that with the cessation of this drain, nearly a million men have been kept at home who would otherwise by this time have become residents of other countries. In addition to this number, 700,000 citizens have been called home from other countries. While Italy does not publish her casualty figures, the losses, though heavy, are said to be "insignificant compared to this gain in men due to the temporary stopping of emigration."

Dr. Nitti further points out that there has been no devastation within the Italian boundaries, so that there will be no great restoration undertakings necessary. However, the conditions in the

allied countries of France and Belgium are very different, and will offer fields of employment "where the need will be tremendous, and wages, no doubt, the most attractive that the world will have to offer. You must remember that France and Belgium saved nothing in man power by the stopping of emigration, because there was practically no emigration from those countries to stop. On the other hand, their losses by warfare are very heavy, and they have been invaded." From these facts the conclusion is reached that there will be little emigration to America, which, in past years, has been the chief destination of Italians seeking other places of residence. Speaking of the economic situation, the opinion is expressed that this will be improved rather than adversely affected by the war. Essential industries are being maintained, the mistake of drawing men therefrom for the army having been corrected soon after the beginning of the war. Of the labour situation as it now stands, Dr. Nitti says:

"In a way every man in Italy is a soldier, whether he is under arms or not. Our munitions works and transportation systems, for example, are all under full military discipline, and every man employed in such industry is rated as a soldier. But he gets the pay of a mechanic that prevails in that industry, which is very high just now, almost fantastically so for Italy. We have had no strikes, no labour troubles of any sort since the war began, and we do not fear any. I would like particularly, in that connection, to say a word of praise for our railroad men, even those of them who in the past caused much of our labour troubles. They are all soldiers, and practically all of their work is military, for two-thirds of Italian rolling stock is devoted to transportation of troops and munitions, these railroad men have done their full share."

*Reprinted from the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, November, 1917, p. 64.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER, 1917

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

The volume of employment in metals, machinery and conveyances was well maintained during November. Employment in steel plants and rolling mills continued at

**The Labour
Market**

a high level and moulders were well employed, especially in stove and furnace foundries. There was some demand for munition workers at Montreal and Toronto. Locomotive works and car shops were reported busy at all points, and in shipbuilding more hands were absorbed and much overtime was worked. In foods, flour mills were brisk, and employees in confectionery establishments were well employed on Christmas trade. There was, however, some quietness in meat packing houses, and employment in fruit and vegetable canneries was declining. There was dullness in cane sugar refineries on account of the scarcity of raw cane sugar, but beet sugar refineries in Western Ontario were very busy. Employment for brewery and distillery workers was slack, and for cigarmakers it was only fair. Employment in cotton, woollen and knitting factories was generally good, though some slackness was reported at Winnipeg. Factories working on tents and awnings were seasonally slack. There was an improvement in employment in the garment trades, but at a few points there was slackness due to slow deliveries of cloth. Establishments working on hats, caps, gloves and fur were well employed and employment in steam laundries was good. The high level of employment in pulp and paper was maintained and help was in demand at Ottawa and at Fort William and Port Arthur. Printers on newspaper work had a good month, but some slackness in job printing was reported. Employment in woodworking and furniture was

generally good in the East, some dullness being reported from box factories; in the West, employment in this group was also good, except for some quietness in planing mills on the Pacific Coast. The quietness in brickyards continued. In transportation, railway workers continued well employed, with trackmen in demand at Montreal, Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Calgary. With the close of navigation on the lakes, employment for 'longshoremen and freight handlers declined at Montreal and Quebec. Employment was better, however, at St. John and Halifax with the opening of the winter ports. In metalliferous mining, employment in the mines at Cobalt and Porcupine continued very good, and miners and smeltermen were in heavy demand at Montreal, Fort William and Port Arthur and Winnipeg, but in metal mines in British Columbia hundreds of men were laid off on account of a strike at the Trail smelter. Coal mines in all fields were reported working to capacity. In lumbering, nearly all sawmills had closed for the season and the hands were being absorbed in logging operations. The demand for bushmen was very brisk at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Vancouver. On the Pacific Coast there was some slackness in shingle mills, but other branches of lumbering were stimulated by the demand from shipbuilding yards. Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued by 35 cities decreased 40.75 per cent, as compared with October, and 46.76 per cent as compared with November of last year. There was some demand for carpenters at Montreal and Ottawa, and construction workers were also in demand at Montreal. In civic employ-

ment, ports received from 15 cities indicated a decline of five per cent in the number of employees temporarily employed and an increase of about one per cent in the wages paid such employees the first pay-roll period of two weeks, as compared with the same period in October. The demand for farm help was declining, especially in the East; employment bureaus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon and Calgary reported farm workers still in demand. The demand for workpeople at 110 employment offices showed a decrease of about 11 per cent during October as compared with September and an increase of about 7 per cent as compared with October of last year.

There was a falling off during November in the time lost due to industrial disputes. In all, there were 16 strikes, involving 98 firms and

Strikes

2,485 employees, in existence at some time or other during the month. The total time lost was estimated at 26,844 working days, as compared with 32,900 days in October and 33,469 days in November of last year. There were 10 disputes carried over from October and six new strikes, involving seven firms and 2,130 employees, were reported. Five of the strikes commencing during November and four of those commencing prior to November 1 terminated during the month, leaving the seven following unsettled strikes on record December 1: plumbers and steamfitters, St. John, N.B.; tailors and boilermakers, Montreal, Que.; machinists at Hamilton, Ont.; boulders at Galt, Ont.; smelter employees at Trail, B.C.; waitresses at Vancouver, B.C.

In November the cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$12.10, as compared with \$11.81 in the previous month and with \$9.81 in November 1916. Fuel averaged higher in all the provinces, but Nova Scotia and

Prices

Prince Edward Island, while rents were higher in some provinces. The average weekly cost of fuel and light in November was \$2.54, in October \$2.50, and in November, 1916, \$2.14. In November, rents averaged \$4.51, in October \$4.47, and in November, 1916, \$4.10. In foods, potatoes contributed more to the increased cost than any other commodity, rising in all the provinces but British Columbia, where a decrease was recorded. The average cost of potatoes in the budget for November was 67 cents; in October the cost of the same amount was 56.7 cents. Increased prices obtained also for eggs, milk, butter, sugar, bread, rice, prunes and evaporated apples, while decreases were recorded in flour and beans. The prices of meats fluctuated, there being little difference on the whole from the previous month.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number stood at 247.3 as compared with 242.6 in October, 200.5 in November, 1916, 158.7 in November, 1915, 137.5 in November, 1914, and 135.8 in November, 1913. The chief increases were in textiles, grains, meats and miscellaneous foods, while the most important decreases occurred in the prices of hides, metals and implements. There were slight increases in the prices of fish, dairy products, lumber, fuel and furs, with slight decreases in miscellaneous building materials and in paints and oils.

During November eight changes in wages and hours, affecting approximately 9,079 workpeople,

Changes in Wages and Hours

were reported to the Department. Seven of these changes involved increases in wages, and one a reduction in hours. In the metals, machinery and conveyances group, the Dominion Steel Company at Sydney granted a ten per cent increase, which brings the wages of labourers in the steel works to 24 cents per hour. In printing and publishing, printers in Saskatoon obtained a new scale of wages, which gave day men increases of from

\$3 to \$4 per week, and night men from \$2.50 to \$5 per week. In transportation, freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at St. John, N.B., were granted an advance of \$3 per week. Motormen and conductors of the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, were awarded an increase of 4 cents per hour. Three of the largest transport companies in Winnipeg increased the wages of their teamsters by \$2.50 per week. In mining, by

an order of the Director of Coal Operations in the Crow's Nest Pass district, all employees in coal mines in the district received an increase of 20 cents per day dating from August 1, 1917. In the Miscellaneous group, waiters in the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Winnipeg received an advance of \$5 per month. Butchers employed by the Swift Canadian Packing Company at New Westminster had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—At Sydney the production in tons for November was: pig iron, 29,000; ingots, 34,000; blooms, billets and slabs, 29,000; rods, 7,000; wire and wire products, 1,500, as compared with the following

figures in the previous month: pig iron, 30,000; ingots, 35,000; blooms, 30,000; billets, 11,000;

wire rods, 7,100; wire and products of wire, 2,200 tons. At Sydney Mines the production of iron was 7,200 tons, and steel 9,700 tons, as compared with 7,200 tons of iron and 11,000 tons of steel in the previous month. Halifax reported the Dartmouth rolling mills running to capacity, and at Westville steel plants were steadily engaged, some of them working double shifts. At Amherst the Canada Car and Foundry Company experienced some difficulty in securing stock for cars, but the International Engineering Company continued very active on marine engines and other special work. Truro reported steel works running two shifts. At St. John, rolling mills were active and there was a demand for machinists in foundries and machine shops. Moncton reported Canadian Government railway shops steadily engaged and foundries and machine shops well employed. Fredericton reported machine shops and foundries taking on more help. Montreal reported employment in the metal and machinery

group well maintained; at Quebec, stove and furnace foundries were active, and at Sherbrooke, metal working industries were busy. St. Hyacinthe reported engine and machine shops and farm implement factories and foundries well employed; foundries and machine shops at Three Rivers were active. Toronto reported automobile and agricultural implement manufacturers had large orders on hand and electrical and sheet metal factories were active. At Hamilton there was a demand for labour in locomotive and car shops, stove and furnace foundries and establishments making electrical apparatus and fixtures. St. Catharines reported activity in the metal group, and at Ottawa, iron trades were fully employed, pattern-makers, machinists, boilermakers, moulders and stove-mounters being in demand. Brockville reported manufacturers of boilers and engines, stove and furnaces, and tools and hardware busy, and at Kingston the Canadian Locomotive Company was in need of labour. Belleville and Galt both reported activity in the iron industries. Brantford reported manufacturers of engines and agricultural implements active. At Kitchener, metal industries were busy, and at Guelph there was a steady demand for mechanics. At Stratford, manufacturers of agricultural implements and other iron working establishments were steadily employed. Woodstock reported a con-

stant demand for moulders and stove mounters in stove and furnace factories, and at London, rolling mills, stove and furnace foundries were active. At St. Thomas, iron companies and railway car shops were well employed. There was a demand for skilled mechanics in foundries and machine shops, and at Windsor, also, there was a demand for moulders and machinists, though operations in some establishments were not as active as in the previous month. Owen Sound reported a better supply of labour in some metal industries on account of the closing of navigation. Metal industries at Orillia continued normally employed. Winnipeg reported steady employment in the metals group, and at Medicine Hat, rolling mills were very active and other metal working industries were fairly well employed. Iron works at Calgary were steadily engaged, and at Vancouver various branches of the metal trades were normally employed. Shipbuilding and repairing was active at all points where the work is carried on. Halifax reported much overtime in boat and shipbuilding plants, and St. John reported shipbuilding yards active. At Quebec, shipbuilding and repairing trades were very busy. At Three Rivers, shipyards were in need of carpenters and the Canadian Steamship Company was erecting two large shops. Sorel reported shipyards very busy during the first three weeks of the month, but the transfer of two large companies to Three Rivers left a number of men out of work and some men also were laid off in Government yards. At Toronto, shipbuilding yards were employing an increased number of men. Kingston reported shipbuilding yards active on repairs, and plants at Port Arthur were working overtime. Vancouver reported steel and wooden shipbuilding very active. Shipyards at New Westminster were very busy, and one company absorbed 150 men during the month; most of the smaller yards were engaged on repairs. Victoria also reported work at the iron and wooden shipbuilding yards brisk.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—Baking and confectionery establishments were reported active in nearly all localities, and meat packing companies for the most part were busy. There was some falling off, however, in employment in canning factories with the advance of the season. Halifax reported bakeries and confectioneries busy owing to the approach of the Christmas season, but the Canadian Sugar refinery was quiet on account of a shortage of raw sugar; at St. John the Atlantic Sugar Refinery was still running. Moncton reported biscuit factories active, and meat packing houses at Fredericton were busy. Montreal reported food establishments normally engaged, and at Hull the Matthews-Blackwell Company was well employed. Meat packing houses of Toronto were quieter and had closed down some departments. Canneries at Niagara Falls were closed after a busy season. Brantford reported baking and confectioneries establishments active, but preserving companies were quieter. The sugar factory at Kitchener was running two shifts; meat packing plants were active, and bakeries and confectioneries were working overtime. Stratford and Woodstock reported a demand for help in baking and confectionery establishments, and at London the large confectioneries were very busy. The Dominion Sugar Company's plant at Chatham was running day and night, and meat packing houses and confectioneries at Windsor were busy. Canning factories at Winnipeg were very busy, with a demand for women employees. Regina reported the abattoir busy and bakeries and confectioneries busy. The abattoir at Prince Albert, which was taken over by the P. Burns Company, was making improvements to plant. At Calgary, abattoirs and meat packing houses were well employed, and at Edmonton the Swift Canadian Company had several openings for general help. At Vancouver, meat packing houses and the sugar refinery were busy, but with the closing of the fruit and vegetable canning season numbers of women were

laid off. At New Westminster the meat packing plant was fully employed and the vegetable evaporating plant was running day and night. Victoria reported bakeries and confectioneries busy.

Milling companies were very active. Westville reported the Atlantic Milling Company increasing its output after making extensive repairs and additions to plant; feed and grinding mills were somewhat quieter. St. John reported milling companies well engaged, and flour mills at Fredericton were busy. At Toronto, flour and feed mills were busy, but cereal factories were unsettled pending further action in regard to package goods by the Food Controller. Flour and feed mills at Kingston were active, and at Peterborough were working overtime. At London, the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Company closed part of its plant pending action by the Food Controller. At Windsor, flour mills were dull, but the cereal company reported conditions better than in the previous month. Owen Sound reported flour and oatmeal mills running full time. Flour mills at Brandon, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and Calgary were reported very busy. Vancouver reported flour and feed mills active.

While tobacco factories were generally reported busy or fairly busy, breweries and distilleries for the most part were quiet. Montreal reported the tobacco industry normally engaged, and at St. Hyacinthe, tobacco factories were active. Three Rivers reported tobacco factories fairly busy. At Hamilton there was a demand for cigarmakers. Breweries at St. Catharines were quiet, but at Kingston were active. Kitchener reported a demand for help in union cigar factories, and breweries were working full time. Breweries and cigar factories at Guelph, however, were quiet. At London, cigar factories were well employed, but at Chatham were quiet. Cigar factories at Windsor were in need of women help, and at Owen Sound experienced help was in demand. Tobacco factories at Winnipeg reported employ-

ment well maintained. Brandon reported cigar factories and breweries dull. Breweries at Saskatoon and Lethbridge were fairly active, but at Calgary were very quiet. Cigar factories at New Westminster reported some improvement and all hands were employed. Cigar factories at Victoria were quiet.

Textiles, cordage and carpets.—Halifax reported cotton mills had all available help employed and were behind with orders, and at Amherst and Truro, woollen mills were working full time. St. John reported cotton mills working steadily, and at Moncton the Atlantic Underwear Company was running at full capacity and woollen mills continued active. Cotton mills at Fredericton were busy. Montreal reported cotton and woollen mills very active, and at Quebec, cotton mills were brisk. Sherbrooke reported textile factories busy, and at the Penman factory at St. Hyacinthe the women were in demand. Three Rivers reported the cotton factory busy. The Smart-Woods Company at Hull reported a large falling off in the manufacture of tents, and upon the completion of a large order laid off about 120 women employees. Toronto reported textile factories active, and at Hamilton there was a demand for weavers in cotton mills. St. Catharines reported silk, woollen and knitting mills well employed. Textile mills at Kingston required help, and at Peterborough, woollen mills and the carpet factory were active. Cotton and woollen mills at Galt were brisk, and at Brantford, woollen mills and knitting factories were very busy and unskilled help was in demand at the Brantford Cordage Company. At Kitchener, hosiery and underwear factories were busy and the twine factory worked overtime. At Guelph, cotton and woollen spinning mills were active, and Stratford reported a constant demand for woman help in woollen and knitting mills. London reported hosiery mills very busy, and at St. Thomas the Monarch Knitting Company had a full staff employed. Woollen mills at Chatham and Owen Sound were busy. Winnipeg reported

that knitting companies reduced their staffs somewhat, but bag companies were well employed. Tent and sail factories at Vancouver were active.

Clothing and laundering. — Halifax reported ready-made clothing establishments busy, and at Truro the Eastern Hat and Cap Company was active. At Moncton also the Maritime Hat and Cap Company was busy. Montreal reported clothing manufacturers busy, and fur and glove factories reported a busy month. Sherbrooke reported ready-made clothing establishments active, and at Hull, clothing manufacturers, though hindered by a shortage of material, were fairly brisk. Toronto reported garment workers, hat and cap workers and furriers well employed, and at Hamilton manufacturers of ready-made clothing, shirts and collars, hats, caps and gloves were busy and steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a demand for labour. Brockville reported the Walthosen Hat Corporation active and glove and fur factories busy. At Kitchener, shirt and collar factories were short of help. Guelph reported all branches of the clothing group busy, and at Stratford there was a demand for help in clothing factories and steam laundries. At London, ready-made clothing factories were quiet, but fur factories were busy. Windsor reported women help in demand at overall and shirt factories. At Orillia several employees of a clothing factory were thrown out of employment owing to fire, and another factory was quiet. Winnipeg reported ready-made clothing factories fairly busy, and there was some demand for help in shirt factories; glove factories and fur factories also required experienced and inexperienced help; dyeing and cleaning establishments were very quiet. At Edmonton the Great Western Garment Company, while short of material, expected to increase its staff upon better deliveries of cloth. At Vancouver ready-made clothing and shirt factories were fully employed. Shirt and overall factories at Victoria were busy.

Pulp, paper and fibre. — St. John reported the pulp mill steadily employed, and employment for pulp and paper makers at Newcastle continued very good. Three Rivers reported pulp and paper mills working full time, with plenty of orders ahead. At Hull the staff of the Beaver Board Company was slightly increased. Hamilton reported manufacturers of felt and tarred papers busy, and at St. Catharines, pulp and paper mills and other factories making pulp products were very busy. Pulp and paper mills at Ottawa were active. The pulp and paper mill at Port Arthur was installing machinery and contracting for large quantities of pulpwood. Mills on the Pacific Coast continued active.

Printing, publishing and paper. — Halifax reported all branches of the printing and publishing group active, with considerable overtime, and at Sydney, newspaper and job offices were busy. Newspaper printing at St. John was active, but job printing was quiet. Moncton and Newcastle newspaper and job offices reported steady conditions, and at Fredericton all establishments were busy. Montreal reported all printers well engaged, and at Quebec printing offices were well employed, though paper box factories were quiet. At Toronto, printing and allied trades were busy, and experienced help was in demand at box factories. Hamilton reported newspaper and job printing offices fairly busy. At Ottawa, newspaper and job printing offices were busy, and paper box factories were fully employed. Belleville, Peterborough, Galt, Brantford, Kitchener, Guelph and Stratford reported steady conditions in newspaper and job printing, and at Woodstock there was a demand for job printers. At London, newspaper and job printers were active, and paper box factories fairly well employed. Chatham reported a demand for skilled hands in printing establishments. Windsor reported newspaper offices normally employed, job printers busy and paper box factories active on Christmas goods. At

Winnipeg, newspaper offices were active, but job printing was dull; bookbinders were very busy, and experienced help was in demand; paper box companies, while retaining their help, reported business quiet. Newspaper and job printing establishments at Regina were fully employed, and binderies were busy. At Saskatoon, printing establishments were very brisk and were in need of skilled help. At Medicine Hat, newspaper and job printing offices were fairly active, and at Calgary were well engaged. Edmonton and Vancouver reported newspaper offices busy and job printing fair. Victoria reported newspaper printing active, but all other branches of the printing industry dull.

Woodworking and furniture.—Halifax and Sydney reported sash, door and planing mills normally employed. At Westville, wooden box factories were working at capacity and other woodworking establishments were normally employed. At Truro, woodworking factories were running full time, but reported labour scarce. St. John reported sash, door and planing mills busy and wooden box factories and brush factories running full time. Moncton and Fredericton also reported sash and door factories busy. At Quebec, sash, door and planing mills reported active conditions, but wooden box factories were dull. At Sherbrooke, sash and door factories were well employed, and at St. Hyacinthe worked some overtime. At Toronto all branches of the woodworking industry were steadily employed, and piano manufacturers reported a scarcity of skilled labour. Hamilton reported all branches of the woodworking group busy. St. Catharines, Ottawa and Kingston reported sash and door factories well employed, and at Belleville there was a demand for mechanics in furniture and chair factories. At Kitchener, furniture factories were busy, some of them working overtime, and at Woodstock, furniture factories were in need of men. London reported planing mills and wooden box factories busy, and at Owen Sound, sash factories were running full time and

furniture factories were normally engaged. In Western cities, sash, door and planing mills were active, except at New Westminster and Victoria where some quietness was reported.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported that the boot and shoe factory was very quiet and had laid off most of its help. The Amherst Boot and Shoe Company at Amherst was actively engaged, and the output for the year was expected to be the largest in the company's history. The tannery and boot and shoe factory at St. John were running steadily. Fredericton reported shoe factories fairly well employed and larrigan factories busy. Montreal reported tanneries only fairly active and boot and shoe factories continued quiet. At Quebec, boot and shoe factories had a dull month and tanneries were quiet. Shoe factories at Sherbrooke were well employed. At St. Hyacinthe the tanneries and boot and shoe factories were more active than in the previous month, but some shoe workers still remained out of employment. Leather and boot and shoe factories at Three Rivers were quiet. Sorel reported the tannery busy. Toronto reported tanneries active, boot and shoe factories quiet and rubber factories well employed. Hamilton reported fair conditions in boot and shoe factories, and other branches of leather manufacture were active. The shoe parts factory at Niagara Falls was advertising for women operators. St. Catharines reported tanneries and rubber footwear factories busy, and tanneries at Kingston were working overtime. Galt reported an improvement in boot and shoe manufacturing, and at Brantford the Brandon Shoe Company was active. At Kitchener, tanneries were busy, and all boot and shoe factories were working full time; in rubber factories some overtime was worked. The rubber tire factory at Guelph was taking on extra help. London reported tanneries and shoe factories well employed. Winnipeg reported tanneries busy and normal conditions in the manufacture of trunks and horse goods. At

Brandon, tanneries and trunk and horse goods factories were fairly busy. Calgary reported leather manufacturers fully employed, and at Edmonton the Great West Saddlery Company reported fair conditions. The boot and shoe factory at Vancouver was busy.

Clay, glass and stone.—St. John reported cut stone and brick and tile yards quit, but lime kilns were steadily employed. Fredericton reported stone and granite workers active, but brickyards quit. At Sherbrooke, cut stone and granite yards reported some quietness, but brickyards were busy. At St. Hyacinthe, granite yards were fairly active, but brickyards were somewhat slack; lime kilns were in full operation. At Hamilton, all branches of the clay, glass and stone group were active, and there was a demand for labour in potteries and porcelain works. Belleville reported pottery works well employed. Stratford reported brick yards becoming quit, and at Chatham, brick, tile and cement works reported normal conditions. Medicine Hat reported brick plants quiet, but the stoneware company busy.

Lumps, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Sydney reported the tar and chemical company active. At Montreal, manufacturing druggists, owing to difficulty in securing containers and manufacturing materials, were obliged to close down some departments. Hamilton reported soap factories and manufacturers of acids and drugs busy. Brantford reported starch and varnish factories well employed. At Windsor, manufacturing druggists were busy and required woman help; the Canadian Salt Company was active, but expected to shut down part of its plant owing to shortage of fuel. At Medicine Hat, the linseed oil mills reported business somewhat improved. Vancouver reported the oil refinery fairly active and soap works busy. Soap and paint works at Victoria reported business good.

Water, light and power.—There was little change from normal conditions in

water, light and power companies. Niagara Falls reported that work on the hydro-electric power canal was continued, and during the month the new civic power plant of Orillia at Swift Rapids was brought into operation and considerably relieved the power shortage in the district.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during October were \$14,733,774, as compared with \$13,237,086 for the same month in the previous year. Halifax and Syd-

Transportation

ney reported railway workers in all branches well employed. Westville reported a shortage of cars interfered with the movement of freight on steam railways, but that electric railways had an active month in freight and passenger traffic. Montreal reported all railway men employed, and at Quebec a number of extra freight trains were put on and all railway workers were busy. Toronto reported railway traffic brisk, but repair shops quieter. Hamilton reported railways active, and at Niagara Falls there was an increase in traffic. Stratford and London reported the Grand Trunk car shops busy, and at Stratford men were in demand. St. Thomas reported a decided improvement in the amount of business handled by railways, all regular men were well employed and men were being added to the service. Chatham reported freight traffic heavy on steam railways, but lighter on electric radial lines. At Winnipeg, railways continued busy and employment in the repair shops was well maintained. At Regina, passenger and freight traffic was exceptionally heavy, and repair shops were working full time. At Medicine Hat all departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway were well employed, and Calgary reported railway traffic active and the car shops busy. Vancouver reported steam and electric lines normally employed, and at New Westminster there was a scarcity of men in the repair shops.

Navigation was quiet on the Great Lakes, the season being almost closed, but conditions at the winter ports were improving. Halifax reported 'longshoremen well employed, and at Sydney, navigation and 'longshore work continued fairly active. At St. John, the opening of the winter port brought improvement in 'longshore work. Newcastle reported marine workers quiet. 'Longshore work at Montreal was dull, navigation having practically ceased, though at the end of the month a few boats had yet to come through the Lachine canal. 'Longshore work at Quebec was finished for the season. Three Rivers reported that navigation continued active until the end of the month. At Hamilton, there was a fair amount of work for 'longshoremen, and at Brockville the unloading of coal provided some employment. At Owen Sound, 'longshore work was quiet, navigation being almost closed. Port Arthur reported activity in the movement of grain. Vancouver reported 'longshore work active, but at Victoria 'longshore work was only fair and a number of men usually engaged at the work obtained employment in ship yards.

Sherbrooke reported asbestos, chrome iron and copper mines busy, and at Cobalt, silver mines worked at full capacity; ore shipments for November

Mining

amounted to 53 cars containing 4,071,284 pounds of ore as compared with 91 cars containing 6,380,710 pounds in October, and 60 cars containing 4,357,610 pounds in September. Bullion shipments for the month totalled 701,536.10 fine ounces as compared with 291,381.68 in October. Gold mines in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake district were active, but reported a shortage of labour, and the Dome mines decided to curtail milling operations for a time. Extensive development work was being carried on at all the leading mines and ore reserves were steadily increasing. Sault Ste. Marie reported a scarcity of labour in the metal mines. At Trail and Rossland,

conditions were satisfactory up to the middle of the month, when a strike of employees of the smelter for an eight-hour day adversely affected conditions in practically all mines in the district and several hundred men were laid off. Fernie reported metal mining in the district affected by labor troubles at the Trail smelter and between 400 and 500 men were thrown out of employment. Nanaimo reported that quartz mines in the district were doing only development work and the smelter at Ladysmith still remained closed.

Sydney reported the coal output of the Dominion Coal Company 281,000 tons as against 291,000 tons last month. The coke output was 49,000 tons. The output of coal at Sydney Mines was 50,000 tons as compared with 47,000 in October. At the Dominion Coal Company 565 coke ovens were producing, and at Sydney Mines 190 coke ovens were in operation. All coal mines in the Westville district worked steadily, except for a few days' idleness on account of shortage of cars for moving coal; the production of coal in the district averaged 2,250 tons per day. Coal mines at Minto were running at full capacity. Lethbridge reported coal mines were absorbing all available labour, but were still short-handed, and mines at Diamond City, which had been idle for some years, were being reopened. Calgary reported coal mines in the district working at full capacity, and Fernie reported coal mining very active. Nanaimo reported coal mines working to capacity and increasing outputs.

In the Maritime Provinces, building was reported active or fairly active in nearly all centres. At Sydney, contractors reported a shortage of men and material, and at Charlottetown there was a demand for carpenters, masons and builders' labourers. Moncton also reported a demand for building tradesmen, but at St. John building was quiet. Quebec points for the most part reported building quiet,

Building and Construction

though in one or two centres there was some activity in connection with industrial establishments. Toronto reported building fairly active, and at Hamilton building was brisk, though handicapped by a shortage of materials and labour. Nearly all other Ontario localities reported building dull and building tradesmen were taking inside jobs for the winter. Western cities also reported building quiet, with one or two exceptions. Vancouver reported that building operations employed all men in the trade, but at New Westminster no building was under way, and other centres comparatively quiet. The value of building permits issued in 35 cities decreased from \$3,627,102 in October to \$2,149,223 in November, or 40.75 per cent. As compared with November of last year there was a decline of \$1,886,635, or 46.76 per cent.

Westville reported that logging was being carried on extensively and that quite a number of small mills had commenced cutting rough lumber.

Lumbering

At St. John, several of the sawmills were still running, but at Newcastle all sawmills had ceased sawing for the season; logging operations, however, were under way. Fredericton also reported sawmills closed and the greater number of the employees at work in the woods. Montreal reported lumbering quiet and the number of men leaving for the woods was small. Quebec reported difficulty in obtaining men for lumbering camps, and saw and robbing mills had finished the season's cut. Sherbrooke reported lumber camps busy, but sawmills and shingle mills quiet. Hull reported lumbering very active, with a shortage of men. At Ottawa, two sawmills ceased operations for the year, and most of the men released were absorbed in other branches of lumbering. Peterborough reported that lumbering companies were

sending into the woods all the men available and expected to increase their cut. Owen Sound reported sawmills active, and at Sault Ste. Marie there was a scarcity of labour in lumbering camps. Prince Albert reported lumbering camps in full operation. Calgary reported a good demand for men in lumber camps and sawmills. Fernie reported logging operations were being carried on extensively and sawmills were busy. Vancouver reported lumbering busy in all branches, though companies still complained of difficulty in securing supplies. At New Westminster, sawmills were running full time, with a fair supply of logs, but shingle mills were only partly employed, due chiefly to the shortage of foreign cars and suitable cedar logs. Nanaimo reported logging camps as busy as possible with the supply of labour available; sawmills were working full time, but were short of men. Victoria reported the lumbering industry stimulated by the demand from wooden shipbuilding yards.

Agriculture was seasonally quiet, though during the month, owing to the open weather, considerable fall ploughing was reported in many localities.

Agriculture

Hamilton reported that farm help was still in demand at wages of from \$500 to \$600 for yearly engagements, and at Chatham farm help was very scarce owing to the demand for men in sugar factories. Prince Albert and Saskatoon reported that fine weather enabled the farmers to do more ploughing than was expected.

Sydney reported that rough weather continued to interfere with fishing, only a few mackerel and cod being taken. At Newcastle, fishermen were getting nets and gear in readiness for smelt fishing, and it was expected that upwards of 3,000 men and boys would be employed. Port Arthur reported herring fishing active, and many tugs

Fishing

and boats busily employed. Vancouver reported fishing hampered by rough weather, and at New Westminster fishing was quiet; only a few humpbacks

were caught, for which canneries paid 80 cents as compared with a normal price of about 10 cents. Nanaimo reported herring fishing active.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

Halifax reported the Dartmouth rolling mills running to capacity and there was much overtime in boat and ship repairing plants. The Acadia Sugar refinery, owing to a shortage of raw sugar, was quiet, but was expected to be busy in a few weeks when further supplies were secured. Bakeries and confectioneries were very busy owing to the approach of the Christmas season. Cotton mills had all available help employed, and were behind with orders. Ready-made clothing establishments were busy, and all branches of the printing and publishing group were active, with considerable overtime. Sash, door and planing mills were normally employed. The boot and shoe factory was very quiet and had laid off most of its help. Railway workers in all branches were active, and longshoremen were well employed.

Sydney reported active conditions in the steel industry, though production at the Sydney plant was slightly under that of the previous month. Newspaper and job printing offices continued busy, and sash, door and planing mills were active. Steam railways were busy and navigation and longshore work continued fairly active. The output of the Dominion Coal Company showed a slight decrease as compared with the production of the previous month. Iron ore bins and stock piles of the Sydney Steel plant were almost filled to capacity, but it was expected that limestone would be brought in from Newfoundland until the middle of December. Rough weather continued to interfere with fishing, only a few mackerel and codfish being taken.

Westville reported steel working plants were all steadily employed, some of them working double shifts. The At-

lantic Milling Company, after completing extensive repairs and additions to its plant, was increasing its output; feed and grinding mills, however, were somewhat quiet. Wooden box factories were working at capacity and other woodworking establishments were normally employed. A shortage of cars interfered with the movement of freight on steam railways, but electric railways reported an active month in freight and passenger traffic. All coal mines worked steadily, with the exception of one or two idle days occasioned by a shortage of cars for moving coal. Coal raised in the district averaged 2,250 tons per day. Logging was being carried on extensively and quite a number of small mills commenced cutting rough lumber.

Amherst reported that the Canada Car and Foundry Company was experiencing some difficulty in procuring stock for cars, but the International Engineering Company continued very active on marine engines and other special work. Woollen mills were working full time, and sash, door and planing mills were exceptionally busy. The Amherst Boot and Shoe Company was actively engaged all month, and the output for the year was expected to be the largest in the company's history.

Truro reported the steel works running two shifts and well supplied with orders. Woollen mills were working full time and the Eastern Hat and Cap Company was busy; the Canada Cap Company ceased operations, and its stock of machines were taken over by the Eastern Company. The shirt factory had plenty of orders, but was short of skilled help. Woodworking factories were running full time, but reported labour scarce. Railway employees were very busy.

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown reported canning and meat packing houses busy. Other local industries were normally engaged, and there was a good demand for skilled men.

New Brunswick

St. John reported rolling mills and shipbuilding yards active, and there was a demand for machinists and tool makers in foundries and machine shops. Milling companies reported business favourable and the Atlantic Sugar Refinery was still running despite the shortage of raw sugar. Bakeries and confectioneries reported trade brisk; cotton mills were working steadily, and steam laundries were very busy. The pulp mill continued steadily employed, and newspaper printing was active; job printing was quiet; binderies were normally employed but paper box factories reported an improvement. Sash, door and planing mills continued busy, and wooden box factories and brush factories were running full time. The tannery was busy, and the boot and shoe factory was running steadily. Cut stone and brick and tile yards were quiet, but lime kilns were steadily employed. The opening of the winter port resulted in an improvement in longshore work. Several of the sawmills were still running.

Morton reported the various departments of the Canadian Government railway shops steadily engaged, and foundries and machine shops well employed. Flour mills and biscuit factories were active. The Atlantic Underwear Company was running at full capacity, and the Maritime Hat and Cap factory and woollen mills continued active. Newspaper and job printing offices reported steady conditions. Sash, door and planing mills continued busy and were expected to continue so well into the winter.

Newcastle reported that shipbuilding had commenced at Nordin, but that the loss of the planing mill by fire delayed operations. Carriage builders were very

slack, but men laid off from carriage factories found employment in sash and door factories. Employment for pulp and paper makers continued very good, and newspaper and job printing offices were active. Railway workers were very busy, but marine workers were quiet. Navigation on the Miramichi was practically closed. All the local sawmills had ceased sawing, but logging operations were under way. Fishermen were getting nets and gear in readiness for smelt fishing, to begin on December 1, and it was expected that upwards of 3,000 men and boys would be employed.

Fredericton reported machine shops and foundries active and taking on more help. Flour mills and packing houses were busy. Tannery employees were well engaged and cotton mills and printing establishments were very busy. Door and sash factories had plenty of work on hand. Shoe factories were fairly well employed and larrigan factories were busy. Stone and granite workers were active, but brickyards were quiet. Sawmills were closed and the greater number of the employees were at work in the woods. Coal mines at Minto were running to full capacity.

Quebec

At Montreal the volume of business in the metals and machinery group was satisfactory and little changes were reported. Establishments engaged in the preparation of food and tobacco reported normal conditions. Cotton and woollen mills were active, and clothing and costume manufacturers were fairly busy. Fur manufacturers were active, and glove factories reported a busy month. Bag factories were very busy. Printers were well engaged and most of the pressmen who had been on strike were again at work. Tanners were only fairly active, and boot and shoe factories continued quiet. Manufacturing druggists reported a difficulty in securing containers and were obliged to close down some of their departments; material for manufacturing purposes was also hard to obtain and some companies took their

travellers off the road. All railway men were employed, but 'longshore work was quiet, navigation having practically ceased, though there were at the end of November still some lake boats to come through the Lachine canal. The lumber trade was reported quiet and the number of men leaving for the woods was small.

Quebec reported shipbuilding and repairing trades very busy, and stove and furnace foundries active. Cotton mills were brisk, and clothing and laundering establishments reported an active month. Printing offices were well employed, but paper box factories were quiet. Door, sash and planing mills reported activity, but wooden box factories were dull. Boot and shoe factories had a very dull month and tanneries were quiet. Steam railways had replaced their laid-off summer passenger trains with freight trains and all crews were employed; railway repair shops were busy. 'Longshoremen and ship labourers were finished for the season. Lumbering camps were starting and reported difficulty in obtaining men. In saw and robbing mills the season's cut was finished and the men employed were going to the timber camps.

Sherbrooke reported metal working industries active and all branches of the food group busy except creameries and soft drink establishments. Textile mills and ready-made clothing factories were active. Sash and door factories and shoe factories were well employed. Cut stone and granite yards were quiet, but brickyards were busy. All branches of metal mining were active. Lumber camps were busy, but sawmills and shingle mills were quiet.

At St. Hyacinthe, engine and machine shops were very busy. Foundries had an active month and farm implement manufacturers were busy. The food, tobacco and liquor group was active. Cotton and woollen industries were busy and the Penman Company worked day and night with an increased staff; woman help was still in demand. Clothing establishments were fairly busy, and laundries were active. Sash and door fac-

tories were very active and had to do some night work; wooden box factories were busy. The chair factory and other woodworking establishments had a fair month. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories were more active than in the previous month; some shoe workers still remained out of employment. Granite yards were fairly active, but brick-making was quiet; lime kilns were in full operation. The transportation group was very active.

Three Rivers reported foundries and machine shops active and shipyards were in need of carpenters; the Canada Steamship Company was busily engaged in the erection of two large shops. Food and tobacco industries were fairly active. The cotton factory was busy and pulp and paper mills were working full time with plenty of orders ahead. Sash, door and planing mills were active, and the wooden toy factory reported a good month. Leather and boot and shoe factories were quiet, but paint factories were fairly active. Navigation continued active until the end of the month.

Hull reported pulp mills working full time, but short of help. The Matthews-Blackwell Meat Packing Company was well employed. The Smart-Woods Company reported a large falling off in the manufacture of tents, and, upon the completion of a large order, 120 employees, most of them girls, were laid off. Clothing manufacturers were fairly busy, but were suffering from a lack of material. The staff of the Beaver Board Company was increased slightly. Lumbering was very active and a shortage of men was reported.

At St. Johns and Iberville, manufacturers were in full operation. Hatters were active and furriers very busy. Sash and door factories reported a good month, and planing mills worked overtime. Railway men were well employed. Navigation was active.

Sorel reported shipyards very busy during the first three weeks of the month, but the transfer of two large shipbuilding and steamship companies to Three Rivers left some men without work; a

number of men were also laid off from the Government shipyards. Foundries and machine shops were active, and the mica factory, tannery and shirt factory were busy.

Ontario

Toronto reported engine and boiler works busy and shipbuilding yards employing an increasing number of workmen. Automobile and agricultural implement manufacturers had large orders on hand and electrical and sheet metal establishments were active. Flour and feed mills were busy, but owing to the recent order of the Food Controller regarding the package of cereal goods this branch of industry was unsettled. Confectioneries were taking on extra help and working overtime. Meat packing houses were quieter and closed some departments; cigar factories were fairly busy. Textile plants were active, and the ready-made clothing trade reported business good. Garment workers and hat and cap workers and furriers were well employed. Printing and allied trades were busy, and paper box and bag plants were in full operation, with experienced help in demand at box factories. All branches of the woodworking industry were working steadily, though piano manufacturers reported a scarcity of skilled labour. Tanneries were active; boot and shoe factories continued quiet; rubber factories were well employed. Railway traffic was active, but repair shops were not as busy as in the earlier months of the year.

Hamilton reported the metal industry actively employed and there was a demand for labour from manufacturers of locomotives and cars, stoves and furnaces and electrical apparatus and fixtures. All branches of the foods group were active, and there was a demand for cigar makers. Cotton mills were active, with a demand for weavers; other branches of the textiles group were busy. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing, shirts and collars, hats, caps and gloves were busy; steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a

demand for labour. Manufacturers of felt and tarred paper were busy and various branches of the printing and publishing group were active, except in newspaper and job printing, which was fairly busy. All branches of the woodworking and furniture group were active, and fair conditions existed in boot and shoe factories. Other branches of leather manufacture were active. Stone and granite yards and brick, tile and sewer pipe yards were active. There was a demand for labour in potteries and porcelain works. Soap factories and manufacturers of acids, drugs, etc., were busy. Railways and repair shops were active and there was a fair amount of work for 'longshoremens. Farm help was still in demand at wages of from \$500 to \$600 for yearly engagements.

Niagara Falls reported all metal working plants busy. Canneries were closed after an active season. The knitting factory was busy and the shoe parts factory was advertising for woman operatives. Increased railway traffic was reported and work on the hydro-electric power canal was continued.

St. Catharines reported manufacturers of boilers and of electrical apparatus active. Flour mills continued busy, but breweries were quiet. Silk, woollen and knitting mills were well employed. Pulp and paper mills and manufacturers of beaver board and other pulp products, newspaper and printing establishments were busy. Sash, door, planing mills and other woodworking industries were well employed. Tanneries and rubber footwear factories had a busy month.

Ottawa reported the iron trades fully employed, and boilermakers, machinists, patternmakers, moulders and stove mounters in demand. At the Victoria Foundry Company 20 machinists were taken on. Clothing manufacturers were busy. Pulp and paper mills were active. Newspaper and job printing was busy, and paper box factories were fully employed. Sash and door factories continued busy. Canal traffic was quiet. Two sawmills ceased operations for the year, the greater number of the men

thus released being absorbed in other work of a lumbering nature.

Brockville reported manufacturers of boilers and engines, stoves and furnaces and tools and hardware fairly active. The various branches of the food group were steadily employed. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was active, and glove and fur factories were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly active. The unloading of coal provided a fair amount of work for 'longshoremen.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Company very active and in need of more labour. The Kingston Shipbuilding Company and the Montreal Transportation Company were busy on repairs. Flour and feed mills and breweries were active. Textile mills required more help, and newspaper and job printing houses reported business fair. Various branches of the woodworking group were well employed and tanneries were working overtime.

Belleville reported activity in the various iron industries and flour and feed mills; shirt factories and steam laundries were busy. The paper mill was busy and newspapers and job printing establishments were active. Sash, door and planing mills were active, and in furniture and chair factories there was a demand for mechanics. Pottery workers were well employed. Railway transportation was brisk and repair shops were busy.

Peterborough reported iron foundries, machine shops and all metal trades very active; one company removed its establishment to Montreal, a number of employees going to that city and the rest securing employment in other shops. Flour and feed mills and woollen mills were working overtime and the carpet factory was active. All branches of the publishing group were busy, and woodworking factories were well employed. Lumber companies were sending into the woods all the men available and expected to increase their cut.

Galt reported manufacturers of cars, engines and stoves and furnaces very active, and other branches of the metals

group busy. Food establishments were well employed. Cotton and woollen mills were brisk, and printing and paper box establishments were well employed. Sash, door and planing mills were busy, and there was an improvement in boot and shoe manufacturing. Steam and electric railways were very busy.

Brantford reported manufacturers of engines, agricultural implements, stoves and carriages busy. Flour mills and baking and confectionery establishments were active, but preserving companies were quieter. Woollen mills and underwear and hosiery factories were very busy, and the Brantford Cordage Company was short of unskilled help. Clothing manufacturers and printing establishments and paper box companies were active. Sash and door mills and the Brantford Piano Case Company were well employed. The Brandon Shoe Company was busy. Starch and varnish companies were steadily engaged.

Kitchener reported employees in the metals group well employed. Flour mills were busy, and the sugar factory was running two shifts of 12 hours; meat packing plants were active, and bakeries and confectioneries were working overtime; cigar factories were busy, with a demand for help in union shops, and breweries were working full time. Hosiery and underwear factories were busy and the twine factory worked overtime part of the month. Shirt and collar factories were short of help and working overtime; whitewear factories, also, were short of help. Newspaper and job printing offices were steadily employed, and furniture factories were busy, some of them working overtime. Tanneries were very busy, and all boot and shoe factories were working full time. In rubber factories some overtime was worked.

Guelph reported all branches of the metals and machinery group active, with a steady demand for skilled mechanics. Food establishments were active in all instances, with the exception of breweries and cigar factories, which were quiet. Cotton and woollen spinning mills were active, and the Guelph carpet

mills continued very busy, with large orders ahead. Hosiery and knitting factories, women's whitewear and men's clothing factories, laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were very busy. Newspaper and job printing offices and paper box factories were active, and the rubber tire factory was taking on extra help. The White Sewing Machine Company was quiet, but the piano factory was active.

Stratford reported manufacturers of agricultural implements and other iron working establishments steadily employed. Flour mills and meat packing houses were busy and there was a demand for help in bakeries and confectioneries; cigar factories and breweries were quiet. Woollen and knitting mills were very active, with a constant demand for woman help. There was also a demand for help in clothing factories and steam laundries. All printers were fully employed. Sash and door factories were active, the tannery was well engaged, but brickyards were becoming quiet. The Grand Trunk car shops were very busy on repair work, with men in demand.

At Woodstock a large wagon factory closed for stock-taking, but there was a constant demand for moulders, stove mounters and polishers in stove and furnace foundries. Bakeries and confectioneries and underwear and knitting factories reported a demand for woman help. There was a demand for job printers and for help in furniture factories. Piano and organ factories also reported a demand for skilled labour.

London reported all furnaces at the rolling mills in operation and the McClary Company very busy in furnace and stove departments. Manufacturers of biscuits and candy were extremely busy, and all cigar factories were well employed. The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Company closed part of its plant, awaiting action by the food controller. Hosiery companies were very busy, and the Middlesex color dyeing mills were active. Ready-made clothing factories were quiet, but fur manufacturers were busy. Newspaper and job

printers were active, and paper box makers reported trade fair. Planing mills and wooden box factories were busy, and the London and Petrolia Barrel Company and the Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company were well employed. Tanneries, shoe factories and the Grand Trunk car shops were busy.

St. Thomas reported the Canadian Iron Corporation busy, with unskilled labour in demand; the Dominion Brake Shoe Company reported improvement over the previous month. The Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railway car shops were busy and iron foundries were normally employed. Confectionery factories were working overtime, and the St. Thomas Packing Company was busy. The Monarch Knitting Company had a full staff employed, and local shoe factories were slightly busier than during the previous month. There was a decided improvement in the amount of business handled by railroads, and all railroad men were well employed and additional men were being added to the service.

Chatham reported all branches of the metals group busy and that foundries and machine shops required skilled mechanics. Flour mills and the Dominion Sugar Company's factory were running day and night; cigar factories were quiet. Woollen mills were busy. Newspaper and job printing establishments were busy, with a demand for skilled hands. Sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were very active. Brick, tile and cement works reported normal conditions. Freight traffic was very heavy on steam railroads, but lighter on electric lines. Building was active. Farm help was very scarce owing to the demand for men in the sugar factory.

Windsor reported a scarcity of moulders and machinists in some metal working establishments, but employment in the metals group was not as active as in the previous month. Automobile plants were steadily employed, but reported a shortage of men; stove foundries were very busy. Flour mills were dull, but

the cereal company reported conditions better than in the previous month. Meat packing houses were quiet. Confectioneries and cigar factories were busy, and required woman help, which was also in demand in nearly every department of the Peabody Overall factory; machine operators were in demand at the shirt factory. Newspapers were normally employed and job printing offices were busy; paper box factories were active on Christmas goods. Sash, door and planing mills and the piano factory were busy, and the Standard Paint and Varnish Company reported business good for the time of the year. Manufacturing druggists were busy and required woman help. The Canadian Salt Company was active, but was expected to shut down part of its plant owing to a shortage of fuel.

Owen Sound reported metal industries active, with a better supply of labour in some works on account of the closing of navigation. Oatmeal and flour mills were running full time and pickle factories were busy. Tobacco factories were somewhat short of experienced help. Knitting mills were busy. Sash and door factories were running full time and business in furniture factories was normal; a company making woollen toys closed down. The tannery was busy, and there was a slight increase in railway transportation, but navigation was about to close. Sawmills were active.

Orillia reported one machine shop was adding to staff and that other metal working industries continued normally employed. Fifteen hands employed in a clothing factory were thrown out of employment owing to fire and another clothing factory was quiet. The tannery was busy and made some additions to staff. During the month the new power plant at Swift Rapids was brought into operation, which relieved the power shortage throughout the district.

Cobalt reported silver mines working at full capacity. Ore shipments for November amounted to 53 cars containing 4,071,284 pounds of ore as com-

pared with 91 cars containing 6,380,710 pounds in October, and 60 cars containing 4,357,610 pounds in September. Bullion shipments for the month totalled 701,536.10 fine ounces as compared with 291,381.68 in October. Gold mines in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake district were active, but were feeling the shortage of labour. The Dome mines decided to curtail milling operations for a time. Extensive development work was being carried on at all the leading mines and ore reserves were steadily increasing.

Sault Ste. Marie reported a scarcity of labour in mines and in lumbering camps. Canal freight returns during October showed a decrease as compared with the same month in 1916.

Port Arthur and Fort William reported active conditions in the metals group, and at the Port Arthur ship-building plant men were working overtime. The pulp and paper mill being erected in Port Arthur was installing machinery and contracting for large quantities of pulp wood. The movement of grain kept elevator employees busy. Farmers were getting out pulpwood for the new mill. Herring fishing was active and many tugs and fishing boats were busily employed.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported employment in the metals group well maintained. Confectioneries, while retaining the same staff as last month, were somewhat hampered by the shortage of sugar. Canning factories were busy, with a demand for woman employees, and tobacco factories reported employment well maintained. Knitting companies reduced their staffs somewhat, but bag companies were busy. Ready-made clothing factories were fairly busy and shirt factories reported business normal, with some demand for help. There was a demand for glove workers, and furriers were in need of experienced help. Dyeing and cleaning establishments were very quiet. Newspaper printers were active, but job printing was dull; bookbinders were very busy

and experienced help was greatly in demand; paper box companies, while retaining their help, reported business quiet. Tanneries were busy, and normal conditions prevailed in the manufacture of trunks and horse goods. Steam railways continued busy, and employment in repair shops was well maintained.

Brandon reported manufacturers of engines busy, flour mills active and cigar factories and breweries dull. Newspaper and job printing establishments and sash and door factories were busy. Tanneries and manufacturers of trunks and horse goods were fairly busy.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported the abattoir busy and bakeries and confectioneries active; the Regina brewing and packing company went into liquidation. Help was in demand at steam laundries. Newspaper and job printing establishments reported printers fully employed and binderies were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were running full time. The oil works were busy and the soap works reported conditions fair. Steam railways reported passenger and freight traffic exceptionally heavy and repair shops were working full time.

Prince Albert reported flour mills running steadily, and the local abattoir, which was taken over by P. Burns & Company, was making improvements to plant. Newspaper and job printers were busy, but planing mills were quiet. Railway transportation continued active. Lumbering camps were in full operation. Fine weather enabled the farmers to do more fall ploughing than was expected.

Saskatoon reported flour mills busy and breweries and soft drink establishments fairly active. Printing establishments were very brisk and in need of skilled help. Sash and door factories were busy. Farmers, owing to the open fall, were able to do more ploughing than in previous years.

Alberta

Medicine Hat reported rolling mills very active, and at the Alberta Foundry and Machine Company a number of men were started on the night shift. The International Foundry and Supply Company reported business rather quiet, but all other metal working industries were fairly well employed. Flour mills reported business very brisk. Laundries and dyeing and cleaning works reported employment better than in the previous month. Newspaper and job printing offices were fairly active. Brick plants were quiet, but the Medalta Stoneware Company was busy. The Alberta Linseed Oil mills reported business somewhat improved. All departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway were fairly well employed.

Lethbridge reported bakeries and creameries busy and the brewery fairly active. Newspaper and job printing offices were busy. Coal mines were absorbing all available labour, but were still short-handed. Mines at Diamond City, which had been idle for nearly five years, were being re-opened and were expected to ship coal some time in December.

Calgary reported iron works fully employed, flour mills running day and night shifts, abattoirs and meat packing houses fully employed, and an improvement in cigar factories; breweries, distilleries and soft drink establishments reported trade very quiet. Newspaper and job printing offices were well engaged and leather manufacturers were fully employed. Railways were active and repair shops were busy. Coal mines in the district were working at full capacity, and there was a good demand for men for lumber camps and saw-mills.

Edmonton reported the Edmonton Iron and Machinery Company normally engaged. The Swift Canadian packing house had several openings for general help, and the Great Western Garment Company, while short of material, expected to increase its staff after better

deliveries of cloth. The Great West Saddlery Company reported business fair. Newspaper printing was busy and job printing fair. There was a decrease of 100 employees in the municipal payroll.

British Columbia

Fernie reported breweries and soft drink establishments active and job printing very busy. Sash and door factories were dull, but planing mills were running at capacity. The heavy movement of lumber, coal and coke kept railway employees steadily engaged. Metal mining in the district, owing to labour troubles at the Trail smelter, was seriously affected, and between 400 and 500 miners were thrown out of employment. Coal mining, however, was very active. Logging operations were being carried on extensively and sawmills were busy.

Conditions in the Trail, Rossland and Nelson district were satisfactory up to the middle of the month when a strike of employees of the smelter for an eight-hour day adversely affected conditions in practically all mines in the district, a number of men being laid off in the Rossland mines.

Vancouver reported steel and wooden shipbuilding very busy and other branches of the metals group doing a normal business. Flour and feed mills, meat packing houses and the sugar refinery were busy, but the closing of the fruit and vegetable canning season resulted in a number of women in canning factories being laid off. The temporary closing of one cigar factory also threw about 30 women out of employment; most of these women were finding employment in other directions. Tent and sail making industries and ready-made clothing and shirt factories were fully employed. Newspaper printing was busy and job printing fair. Sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories were brisk and the boot and shoe factory was busy. The Petroleum refinery was fairly active and soap works were busy. Steam and electric railways were normally employed and longshore work was active. Lumbering was busy

in all branches, though companies still complained of difficulty in securing supplies. Fishing was busy, but much hampered by rough weather.

New Westminster reported ship yards very busy, and one company absorbed 150 men during the month. Most of the smaller yards were engaged on repair work, with a full force of men. The meat packing plant was fully employed and the vegetable evaporating plant was still running night and day. Cigar factories reported some improvement, and all men were employed. The brewery, while not very brisk, was working steadily with a full staff. Printing offices were about normally employed. The sash and door factory was running with reduced working forces. Wooden box factories were working single shifts, the fall rush being over. The tannery was working full time. Electric railways were very busy, and railway repair shops reported a scarcity of men. Sawmills were running full time, with a fair supply of logs, but shingle mills were only partly employed, due chiefly to the shortage of foreign cars and suitable cedar logs. The city was employing an extra gang replacing a retaining wall. Fishing was quiet, only a few humpbacks being caught for which canneries were paying 80 cents as compared with a price in other years of about 10 cents.

Nanaimo reported the local foundry quiet. Cigar factories, breweries and printing establishments reported conditions quiet. Quartz mines in the district were doing only development work; the smelter at Ladysmith still remained closed. Coal mines in the city and district were working to capacity and were increasing their output. The Jingle Pot mine, which had been closed on account of fire, was re-opened, but closed when fire broke out again. Logging camps were as busy as possible with the supply of labour available. Sawmills were working full time, but were short of men. Herring fishing was busy.

Victoria reported work at the iron and wooden ship yards brisk. Flour and feed mills, bakeries and confectioneries were

busy, but cigar factories were quiet. Shirt and overall factories were steadily employed. Pulp and paper mills were busy and newspaper printing was active; all other branches of the printing industry were dull. Sash and door factories were quieter, but soap and paint fac-

tories reported business good. 'Long-shore work was only fair; a number of men usually employed in this class of work obtained employment in ship yards. The lumbering industry was stimulated by a strong demand from wooden ship-building yards.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING NOVEMBER, 1917

DURING the month of November three reports were received in the Department from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to inquire into disputes between (1) Ottawa Electric Railway Company and street railway employees; (2) Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain employees engaged in and about Winnipeg and on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg respectively; and (3) International Transit Company and street railway employees.

Five applications for Boards were received in the Department during the month. In two cases Boards were constituted; in one an agreement had been reached by direct negotiations between the parties concerned without the establishment of a Board; and in the other two the applications were under consideration at the close of the month.

A number of applications in connection with which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding month received further attention, namely, one Board was constituted, two Boards were completed by the appointment of chairmen, and two members were appointed in lieu of others who had resigned.

Applications Received

On November 1 an application for a Board was received from the motormen, conductors, shop and shed men in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Particulars of this application and the

text of the report of the Board established in connection therewith will be found in this article.

On November 5 an application for a Board was received from the maintenance of way employees on the Grand Trunk Railway system, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The application stated that the dispute related to the question of wages and affected 3,200 employees. A Board was established in this matter on November 12. Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and John G. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto, were appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing Board members, the Minister appointed His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, Woodstock, Ont., to the chairmanship.

On November 12 Messrs. R. P. & W. F. Starr, Limited, agents for the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, applied for a Board to deal with a wages dispute affecting the coal handlers at St. John, N.B., members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 810, International 'Longshoremen's Association. The application stated that 30 employees were directly affected by the dispute and 100 indirectly. On November 15 the Department was informed by the applicants that an agreement had been reached by negotiations, and the proceedings therefore dropped.

On November 16 an application for a Board was received from the carpenters and joiners employed by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission on the

power canal development work at Niagara Falls and district. A number of the employees concerned were members of Frontier District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The dispute grew out of a demand for the conditions established in the district by the union, principally the recognition of the eight hour day and payment for overtime, Sundays and holidays. Thirty-two employees were directly affected by the dispute and 22 indirectly. At the close of the month this matter was under consideration, but it had been pointed out to the employees that jurisdiction under the Act was doubtful, since the works concerned are owned by a province.

On November 26 an application for a Board was received from the maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. It was stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The number affected by the dispute was given as 2,000 directly and 1,200 indirectly. At the close of the month this matter was under consideration.

Other Proceedings under Act

Reference has been made in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette* to certain proceedings under the Act which had taken place during the month of October, as follows:

1. The appointment of Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and D. Campbell, both of Winnipeg, as members of a Board which had been established to deal with a dispute affecting the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the number of 6,200 directly and 8,800 indirectly, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. On November 6 the Honourable H. A. Robson, K.C., of Winnipeg, was appointed to the chairmanship on the

joint recommendation of the other Board members. The Honourable Mr. Robson was, however, unable to act, and in the absence of any further recommendation from the Board members, the Minister appointed the Honourable Chief Justice Mathers, of Winnipeg, as chairman.

An application in this matter was received from the employees on October 16; this was followed a few days later by one from the employing company. Both applications grew out of proposed changes in the existing schedule of rules and rates, and it was therefore decided that one Board should deal with the matter.

2. An application for a Board from the firemen employed by the Corporation of Edmonton, Alberta, members of Division No. 29, Fire Fighters' Federal Labour Union. The dispute, it was stated, affected 70 employees and grew out of the city's refusal to enter into an agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. A Board was established on November 12, and was constituted as follows: Rt. Rev. H. A. Gray, Bishop of Edmonton, Edmonton, chairman, appointed by joint agreement of the other Board members; Mr. Wm. J. Carter, Edmonton, city's nominee, and Mr. Arthur Davis, Edmonton, employees' nominee.

3. The appointment of Messrs. John T. Haig and D. Campbell, both of Winnipeg, as members of a Board established in connection with a wages dispute affecting the maintenance of way employees on the Western lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, to the number of 3,000 directly and 2,000 indirectly, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. On November 13 the Minister appointed the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, of Winnipeg, to the chairmanship, the other Board members having failed to make any joint recommendation.

4. The constitution of a Board on the application of the freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway

Company at Vancouver, members of Vancouver Freight Handlers' Union No. 40, to deal with a wages dispute affecting 158 employees directly and from 500 to 1,000 indirectly, the personnel of the Board being as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy, Vancouver, chairman, appointed by joint agreement; Mr. A. E. James, Vancouver, company's nominee; and Mr. Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver, employees' nominee. Some questions arising as to the scope of the Board inquiry, Mr. James, the company's nominee, resigned. On November 16 the Minister appointed Mr. W. E. Burns, Vancouver, as for the company, in substitution for Mr. James.

5. The constitution of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company and its employees, being boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers, to the number of 500 directly and 1,200 indirectly, the personnel of the Board being as follows: Mr. Fred. Urry, Port Arthur, chairman, appointed by joint agreement; Ald. Wm. Marrigan, Port Arthur, company's nominee; and Mr. W. N. Welsh, Fort William, employees' nominee. During the month Ald. Marrigan, the company's nominee, resigned, and on the company's recommendation the Minister appointed Mr. D. W. Davis,

Fort William, in substitution for Ald. Marrigan.

An application in this matter was received from the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company on October 24; this was followed on October 26 by an application purporting to be from Lodge No. 461 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. The primary cause of the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the reinstatement of a workman, the company claiming that this workman had himself severed his connection with the company; the employees, on the other hand, claiming that the workman had been unjustly discharged. The employees' application asked also for increased wages and a signed agreement covering hours and working conditions; as these matters were then the subject of negotiations between the parties concerned, it was decided to defer the Board inquiry until the outcome of the negotiations was known. No settlement was reached and the whole matter was referred to the Board.

No action was taken during the month in the case of the dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton, Alberta, and its street railway workers, the employees, however, remaining at work.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and Street Railway Employees

ON November 7 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain employees, being motormen, conductors, shop and shedmen, members of Division No. 279 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application emanated from the em-

ployees and stated that 450 were directly affected and 50 indirectly affected by the dispute which had grown out of the alleged violation by the company of the agreement entered into in July, 1916.

A Board was established on November 2, and was composed as follows: Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. G. F.

Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, company's nominee, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was unanimous. It was stated that the dispute arose through misunderstandings between the parties concerned as to the working out of certain sections of the agreement and that these misunderstandings had been cleared up by the Board inquiry. Word was received from both parties concerned expressing their concurrence in the Board's award. The dispute was thus satisfactorily settled.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of certain differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, have pleasure in reporting that we have succeeded in working out a friendly agreement between the company and the men.

The matters in dispute were in relation to certain alleged violations by the company of provisions of the agreement entered into between the company and the men under date of the tenth day of July, A.D. 1916, as reported to you by the Board on the same day.

As a result of discussion we found that there was no real difference between the company and the men. Misunderstandings had arisen as a result of a failure to come together for complete discussion such as we were able to bring about, and as a result the misunderstandings have disappeared and mutual assurances have been given which are practically certain to result in harmonious operation in the future.

The principle was asserted that the men have the right to nominate the members of their Grievance Committee as they think proper, and this principle is to be recognized by the management of the company. Certain minor difficulties were due to a failure in the past to recognize this principle, but we are satisfied that the probability of a recurrence of similar difficulties is very slight.

One objection of the men was based upon the fact that an employee of the company had been dismissed without an opportunity being given to the Grievance Committee to consider his case. This again appeared to have been the result of a misunderstanding, and the acting superintendent has promised to reinstate this employee in the hope that the difficulty such as occasioned his dismissal will not occur again.

Another minor difficulty had arisen owing to the failure of the company to supply seats for conductors in certain cars. This also appeared to have been an oversight, and the company has promised to remedy it within a time satisfactory to the men.

The third minor difficulty was the failure of the company to supply boards in the pits in the sheds as provided by the agreement mentioned. It appears that this was because of an objection raised by the Insurance Underwriters, and the men have recognized the justice of the company's position in this regard and do not intend to press for compliance with that term of the agreement.

Certain instances were mentioned of changes in the shop rules without previous consultation with the Grievance Committee. These matters were explained to the satisfaction of the men, and, on the recommendation of the Board, care will be taken in the future not to give rise to similar complaints.

In the result we have every reason to believe that there will be no difficulty in the future in working out the provisions of the agreement between the men and the company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) HAMNETT P. HILL,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) FRED. BANCROFT.
(Sgd.) GEO. F. HENDERSON.

Ottawa, November 6, 1917.

Report of Boards in Dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain Employees, being Clerks, etc., engaged (1) on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and (2) in and about Winnipeg

ON November 19 the Minister received the report of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with disputes between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees: (1) on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, being clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and (2) in and about Winnipeg, engaged in clerical capacity in the car accounting department, stationary engineers' shops, West yards' office, dining car stores department, etc. Both disputes related to the employees' demand for the adoption of a proposed agreement of rates and rules, and in the latter case related also to the dismissal of certain union members. These disputes were dealt with concurrently, the personnel of the Board being the same in each case, namely, Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. John T. Haig, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister as for the company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The report was signed by all three members, Mr. Campbell, dissenting, however, on one point. The Board reported the reinstatement of all the dismissed employees with but one exception. In the matter of wages and working conditions the report stated that a settlement had been arrived at which was satisfactory to all concerned, with the

exception of a few isolated cases, which, it was expected, would in due course be adjusted.

Report of Boards

The text of the report of the Board established in these matters is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, being clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employees; and in the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees engaged in a clerical capacity in the car accounting department, stationary engineers' shops, West yards' office, dining car stores department, etc., in and about Winnipeg, employees.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—

In the above matters two Boards were appointed, consisting in each case of Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., of Winnipeg, chairman; John T. Haig, barrister-at-law, of Winnipeg, representing the company, and David Campbell, barrister-at-law, also of Winnipeg, representing the employees; but we are glad to be able to report that in harmony with the suggestion of the Minister, we were able to deal with these two disputes concurrently.

The Board began its sittings on April 30, and further sittings were held on May 11, June 13, July 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, August 2, 7, 9, 10, 13, and November 14.

The Board from the outset endeavoured to get the various parties interested in the dispute to arrive at a settlement of the many matters involved, and for this purpose adjourned from time to time.

There were several classes of employees concerned, some of whom were located at widely separated points. A number of the employees had been dismissed and these the Board was

able to have reinstated with the exception of Mr. P. Myles. In addition to the dismissal of employees the dispute consisted of a demand for increased wages and better working conditions. The Board was successful in getting the parties to work out a settlement of these matters, and the settlement arrived at was satisfactory to all parties, with the exception of a few isolated cases. We are of the opinion, however, that these isolated cases will in due course be adjusted.

In the case of Mr. P. Myles, the chairman and Mr. Haig, taking into consideration all the circumstances in connection with the matter and relating thereto, did not feel free to sug-

gest that the company reinstate him. On the other hand, Mr. Campbell thought that Mr. Myles ought not to have been dismissed, and should now be reinstated in his position.

(Sgd.) E. L. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. HAIG,
For Employer.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For Employees.

Dated at Winnipeg, this fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1917.

Report of Board in Dispute between the International Transit Company and Street Railway Employees

ON November 21 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment a dispute between the International Transit Company and the motormen and conductors engaged in the operation of the street railway at Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, Ont. The application was made by the company and the employees jointly and resulted from the latter's demand for a wage increase of 5 cents per hour. To enforce their demand the employees had gone on strike on September 25, but resumed work on the forenoon of the same day, both parties having agreed to refer their differences to a Board. Twenty employees were directly affected by the dispute.

A Board was established on October 6, and was constituted as follows: Mr. Francis E. Crawford, Sault Ste. Marie, chairman, appointed by joint agreement; Mr. Chas. Farwell, Sault Ste. Marie, company's nominee, and Mr. Chas. N. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was unanimous and contained a recommendation for increased rates to be effective for

one year from October 1, 1917. On November 26 the Department received word on behalf of the employees concerned of their acceptance of the award. No word had been received from the company at the close of the month, but it was understood that the findings were acceptable to them.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the International Transit Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and their employees, motormen and conductors.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter, and consisting of Mayor F. E. Crawford, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour; Mr. C. F. Farwell, Registrar, K.C., the representative of the company, and Mr. C. N. Smith, ex-M.P.P., the representative of the employees, begs to report as follows:

The company was represented before the Board by the manager, Mr. A. E. Pickering, and the vice-president, Mr. J. A. McPhail, barrister, and the employees were represented by John Galloway, motorman, and J. Newburn, conductor.

The Board met in the Court House on the twenty-sixth of October, 1917, and on subse-

quent dates, and took the evidence first from the representatives of the company as to its annual earnings, cost of system, cost of operation, hours of work, cost of plant, and depreciation of street car system.

It was found from this evidence that the company's earnings during the past five years, after allowing a fair amount for depreciation of the system, amounted to approximately six per cent per annum on a valuation based on the purchase price of the system, and the monthly statements furnished by the company indicate that the earnings and profits for the year 1917 will be at least equal to those of the previous years.

The wage scale agreed to by the company and certain representatives of the employees, on the first day of May, 1917, was a graded scale, being: 27 cents an hour for the first year; 28 cents an hour for the second year; 29 cents an hour for the third year; 30 cents an hour for the fourth year; 31 cents an hour for the fifth year; 32 cents an hour for the sixth year and subsequent years. It was stated, however, by the employees that the representatives who agreed to this scale on the first of May had not been authorized to do so by the motormen and conductors as a body.

Evidence was given by Mr. Pickering showing the scale of wages paid in numerous other cities in Ontario. In the majority of cases the maximum pay per hour in other cities is reached in the third or fourth years. It was found in comparing the scale of wages paid in those cities with the scale paid by the International Transit Company that the wages paid by the International Transit Company were exceeded by only a few of the cities in Ontario, especially as compared with cities of a similar size and population.

The company claimed that the scale now being paid by them was as large as they could afford to pay and showed that they had made advances in wages from time to time during the past three years in accordance with the general increase in wages, as follows:

On the first of May, 1915, the minimum wage was 19 cents per hour; on the first of December, 1915, 20 cents per hour; on the first of May, 1916, 21 cents per hour; on the first of September, 1916, 23 cents per hour; on the first of February, 1917, 25 cents per hour; on the first of May, 1917, 27 cents per hour. It was claimed, however, by the representatives of the employees that the advance in pay in their line of work was not equal to the advance in wages in most other lines of work in this locality, and evidence was given showing that the International Transit Company had lost many of its employees recently who had secured positions with the Algoma Steel Corporation and elsewhere, at much larger pay.

A number of manufacturing concerns employing large numbers of men are located in the city of Sault Ste. Marie and in the town of Steelton, the chief among which are: The Lake Superior Paper Company, The Algoma Steel Corporation, The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, Standard Chemical Company, the Northern Foundry, and the different machine shops in connection with the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Company. The Algoma Steel Corporation is manufacturing shell steel in large quantities as well as shells, and the Northern Foundry are also manufacturing shells for the British Government. The scarcity of men caused by the heavy enlistments from this district and by the general industrial activity here as well as elsewhere has created a sort of competition to secure the necessary labour to carry on the work of the different plants, and as a result wages are abnormally high in this vicinity. Common labourers are receiving in most cases 35 cents per hour, and men working in other lines of work receive correspondingly higher pay.

Consequently the Board is of the opinion that the wages paid in all lines of work here are much higher correspondingly than in most other parts of this province, and that in order for the International Transit Company to keep a satisfactory and permanent staff of employees it will be necessary for them during the continuance of these abnormal conditions to increase their scale of wages to correspond with the wages paid in other lines of work.

In arriving at the scale of wages which we include in our recommendations we have based it accordingly on local conditions and not in accordance with the scale of wages paid for similar work in other cities and towns in Ontario.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We accordingly recommend that the following schedule of wages be adopted by the International Transit Company for their motormen and conductors, for the term of one year commencing October 1, 1917:

First 6 months	30c per hour.
Second 6 months	31c per hour.
Second year	32c per hour.
Third year	33c per hour.
Fourth year and subsequent years	35c per hour.

(Sgd.) F. G. CRAWFORD,
Chairman of the Board.

(Sgd.) C. F. FARWELL,
Representing the Company.

(Sgd.) C. N. SMITH,
Representing the Employees.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 16, 1917.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the present year several cases of alleged infringements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act have come into court. On May 1, nine employees of the Algoma Steel Company, Limited, engaged in the manufacture of munitions at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., were charged in the police court with going on strike contrary to the law. The counsel for the accused stated that they had a bona fide dispute about wages, as they had been offered an increase of 5 cents per hour, which was reduced to about 4 cents without their being informed of the change. In consequence of a notice posted at the works the men hastily inferred that the increased pay was not going to be given, and they stopped work. They stated that they were willing to return to work at once on the understanding that the increased rate should apply from April 17. One of the accused was discharged, and the case against the eight others was adjourned to May 10, when they were also discharged, having returned to work.

On November 4, a foreman of the Algoma Steel Corporation told his men

that they should demand more wages, and if they did not get them they should quit work. The men accordingly made a demand for more wages, and as they were met with a refusal, they went home. On November 8, three of the men were found guilty of going on strike and were each sentenced in the police court to a fine of \$40 and costs. Two days later another striker was similarly fined, and the foreman was fined \$50 and costs for inciting the men to go on strike.

On July 9, 12 employees in the mines of the Manitoba & Saskatchewan Coal Company were prosecuted at Estevan, Sask., for unlawfully going on strike contrary to Sections 56 and 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. One man was dismissed, four were fined \$25 and costs each, and seven were fined \$50 and costs each, the costs in each case amounting to \$13. On the following day 15 employees of the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, working in the mines at Taylorton, Sask., were tried for the same offence. Two were dismissed with costs, seven were fined \$25 and costs, and six were fined \$50 and costs, the costs in each case amounting to \$11.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1917

SIX strikes were reported to the Department as having commenced during November, involving seven employers and 2,130 employees. There were 16 strikes, involving 98 employers and 2,485 employees, in existence during November, 10 of which, involving 91 employers and 355 employees, commenced prior to November. These 16 strikes occasioned to the employees involved a time loss of 26,844 working

days. Five of the November strikes and four of the strikes commencing prior to November were settled during the month, leaving the seven following unsettled strikes on record December 1: plumbers and steamfitters, St. John, N.B.; tailors and boilermakers, Montreal, Que.; machinists at Hamilton, Ont.; moulders at Galt, Ont.; waitresses at Vancouver, B.C., and smelter employees at Trail, B.C.

Termination of Disputes Commencing Prior to November

The following strikes commencing prior to November were settled during the month:

ELECTRICIANS, HALIFAX, N.S. — The strike affecting five firms and 40 electricians and wiremen, members of Local 625, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which went into effect July 9, was amicably settled on November 2. The electrical workers demanded an increase in the rate of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour and an agreement embodying the increased scale was accepted by the employers.

PATTERN MAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE. — The 11 pattern makers in the employ of the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., members of Montreal Association, Pattern Makers' League of North America, who went on strike October 25 as a protest against submission to a medical examination as required by the firm, returned to work November 7, the management assuring the pattern makers that they would not be required to submit to a medical examination.

PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS, MONTREAL, QUE. — The strike affecting 68 printing establishments and 240 printing pressmen and assistants, members of Local No. 52, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which commenced October 16, terminated November 30 after a new working agreement embodying an increased wage scale had been signed.

WAITERS, MONTREAL, QUE. — The 40 waiters in the employ of the Windsor Hotel Company, who went on strike October 31 to enforce their demand for increased wages, resumed work on November 3, the management conceding an increase.

Disputes beginning during November

CLOTHING WORKERS, DUNDAS, ONT. — Sixty-six clothing workers in the employ of the clothing manufacturing firm of Grafton & Company went on strike

November 2 on account of the firm refusing to accede to their demand for an increase of \$2 per week in wages. The firm granted an increase of \$1 per week and work was resumed on November 26.

WAITERS, WINNIPEG, MAN. — Thirty-five waiters in the employ of the Fort Garry Hotel went on strike November 5 to enforce their demand for an increase of \$10 per month in wages, the then prevailing rate being \$30 per month. The dispute was satisfactorily adjusted and work resumed November 9, the management granting an increase of \$5 per month or a monthly wage of \$35.

COAL MINERS, MONARCH MINE, DRUMHELLER, ALTA. — On November 7, 100 employees of the Monarch Mine, operated by the North American Collieries, Ltd., at Drumheller, Alta., ceased work as a protest against alleged unsatisfactory conditions in the boarding arrangements obtaining at the mine. Work was resumed on November 14 following the removal of the boarding supervisor.

PACKING-HOUSE EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C. — Packing-house employees of two firms, namely, the P. Burns Company and the Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Company, numbering about 179 male and female workers, members of Local No. 643, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, went on strike November 8. They demanded a 10 per cent increase in wages and a reduction of the daily hours of labour from ten to eight. The employees of the P. Burns Company resumed work on November 12 and those of the Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Company on November 15, both firms conceding the 10 per cent wage increase and granted a nine-hour instead of an eight-hour day as demanded.

SMLTER EMPLOYEES, TRAIL, B.C. — Smelter employees of the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, to the number of 1,600, ceased work on November 15 to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day. The strike remained unadjusted December 1.

COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.—One hundred and fifty coal miners in the employ of the Canmore Coal Company, Ltd., went on strike November 16 as a protest against the employment of Chinese labour. Work was resumed November 19 pending the decision of W. H. Armstrong, director of coal operations, to whom the matter was referred for adjustment.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING NOVEMBER, 1917

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number involved		Date of commencement	Date of termination	Method of settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				

DISPUTES COMMENCING PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1917

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	St. John, N.B.	Increased wages.....	12	6	April 23	Unsettled.	In favour of employees
	Halifax, N.S.	Increased wages.....	5	40	July 9	Nov. 2	Negotiations.	
METAL, MACHINERY & SHIPBUILDING— Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for nine-hour day.	1916 June 12	Unsettled.	In favour of employees
Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.	Increased wages and nine-hour day.	1	.....	May 17	.....	Unsettled.
Pattermakers.....	Montreal, Que.	Objection to medical examination.	1	11	Oct. 25	Nov. 7	Negotiations.	
Boilermakers.....	Montreal, Que.	Alleged discrimination in the dismissal of employees.	1	8	.....	.....	Unsettled.
CLOTHING TRADES— Ladies' tailors.....	Montreal, Que.	Demand wages on weekly instead of piece-work basis.	1	March 2	Unsettled.	In favour of employees
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES— Printing pressmen and assistants....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages and recognition of union.	68	240	Oct. 16	Nov. 30	Negotiations.	
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES— Waitresses.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dismissal of waitresses, demand for shorter hours and recognition of union.	1	10	Oct. 6	.....	Unsettled.
Waiters.....	Montreal, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	40	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Negotiations.	In favour of employees

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING NOVEMBER, 1917

MINING AND METALLIFEROUS WORKS Coal mines employees.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Dissatisfaction with boarding conditions.	1	100	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
	Canmore, Alta.	Objection to Chinese labour	1	150	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Resumed work pending adjustment.	
Smelter employees.....	Trail, B.C.	Demand for eight-hour day	1	1,600	Nov. 15	.....	Unsettled.	Compromise.
CLOTHING— Clothing workers.....	Dundas, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	66	Nov. 2	Nov. 26	Negotiations.	
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION— Butchers, meat cutters and packing-house employees.	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages and shorter hours.	2	179	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES— Waiters.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Increased wages and shorter hours.	1	35	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Negotiations.	Compromise.

FURTHER REGULATIONS FOR COAL MINERS IN CROW'S NEST PASS DISTRICT

IN the August, 1917, *Labour Gazette* an account was given of the settlement of differences between miners and coal operators in what is known as District 18, embracing coal mines in South-eastern British Columbia and Southwestern Alberta, and reference was made to the arrangement by which it was provided that a Commission should sit every four months to adjust wages in accordance with increases or decreases in the cost of living during the life of the agreement. In pursuance of this clause in the agreement, a Commission composed of representatives of the operators and of the men sat during October and found that the increased cost of living for the period April 1, 1917, to August 1, 1917, amounted to .1974 cents per day. The director of coal operations, Mr. W. H. Armstrong, accordingly directed that all employees in coal mines of District 18 should receive an increase in wages of 20 cents per day, dating from August 1, 1917. During October the director of coal operations also made an order in regard to wages and conditions which should govern in the Rosedale Star mine in the Drumheller field, to continue to March 31, 1919. The order dealt with contract rates to be allowed pick miners and for timbering and other work in the mines. The order also covers conditions in regard to the use of tools, the rate at which miners are to be supplied with coal, etc. Another order, which became operative October 1, affected the Fernie and Michel mines, and substituted a rate of \$1.46 per set instead of \$1.21 as formerly for entry timber of from 10 to 12 inches.

Another order, dated October 21,

1917, deals with the claim of certain employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company for yardage occasioned by the widening of a section of a level in a mine at Coal Creek. The commissioner held that the company had erred in changing the working conditions without definite understanding as to the rate to be paid, and directed the company to pay yardage for the distance they had driven the level at an increased width.

Other orders fixed the contract rates to be paid at the Greenhill-Bellevue mine, and the Pacific Pass mines of the North American collieries at Lovett, Alberta, both orders to continue until March 31, 1919. There is also an order dealing with a request from pullers employed on Bee Hive coke ovens for an increase in the rate of wages for leveling and drawing a six and one-half ton charge and for the adjustment of certain working conditions. The Director found that the rate should be \$1.50 per oven instead of \$1.30 per oven as formerly, and also made certain minor amendments in an order of July 31, dealing with the loading of coke into cars. In this order, which became effective November 5, it was stated that the coke oven employees had given assurances that no further request for the adjustment of wages or working conditions should be made during the life of the tentative agreement which expires April 1, 1919. Two other orders fix rates and conditions for the Oliphant Munson Collieries, at Oliphant, and the Lethbridge Collieries, at Coalhurst, the first order becoming effective from October 28, 1917, and the other from October 26, 1917, both lasting until March 31, 1919.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

THERE was a decrease of 10.8 per cent in the demand for workers during October as compared with Sep-

tember, on the basis of the daily average of vacancies notified to 110 employment bureaus (80 commercial, 14 public and

16 philanthropic). As compared with the demand reported for October, 1916, by practically identical bureaus, there was an increase of slightly over 7 per cent. The number of vacancies notified to all offices in October was 48,423, a daily average of 1833.1, as compared with averages of 2055.7 and 1711.6 in September, 1917, and October, 1916, respectively. The number of persons placed was 22,386, a daily average of 842.5, as compared with 895.5 in September, and with 645.9 in October of last year. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 45.9 per cent, as compared with 43.6 per cent in September and with 37.7 per cent in October, 1916. As to employment for woman and girl workers, the number of vacancies notified was 6,091, a daily average of 236.2, as compared with averages of 311.8 in the preceding month and 278.1 in the corresponding month of last year. The number of such workers placed was 2,164, a daily average of 84.2, as compared with 87.5 in September, 1917, and with 85.9 in October, 1916. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 47.8 per cent, and for women and girls 35.5 per cent, as compared with 39.3 per cent and 28.1 per cent, respectively, for September, and with 41.5 per cent and 28.5 per cent, respectively, for October of a year ago.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Edmonton and Vancouver reported increases in the demand for workers during October as compared with September, while the other cities showed decreases. In comparison with October, 1916, Montreal and Winnipeg only, recorded declines. Of the smaller centres, Fort William and Port Arthur and Victoria reported increased demands, both as compared with the preceding month and with October of last year.

The number of persons who obtained

casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 2,225, a daily average of 86.0, as compared with averages of 111.2 in September, 1917, and 83.9 in October, 1916. The number of casual jobs secured was 4,804, a daily average of 185.5, as compared with 194.9 in the previous month and with 174.5 in October of last year.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1917.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual employment				Number of casual jobs supplied.			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Salvation Army...	265	51			316	906	59	965
Halifax.....	2				2	2		2
St. John.....	30				30	30		30
Quebec.....	4				4	11		11
Montreal.....	37				37	335		335
Ottawa.....	5	1			6	30	3	33
Toronto.....	29				29	301		301
Hamilton.....	13	3			16	20	3	23
London.....	3				3	7		7
Winnipeg.....	5	38			43	5	38	43
Calgary.....	36	8			44	42	14	56
Edmonton.....	3	1			4	25	1	26
Vancouver.....	98				98	98		98
Y.W.C.A....	99	99			251	251		251
Sherbrooke.....	3				3	6		6
Winnipeg.....	9				9	9		9
Brandon.....	2				2	4		4
Regina.....	1				1	8		8
Saskatoon.....	27				27	90		90
Calgary.....	16				16	61		61
Edmonton.....	17				17	17		17
New Westminster.....	2				2	14		14
Victoria.....	22				22	42		42
Miscellaneous.	720	1090			1810	1521	2067	3588
Montreal Municipal.....	20				20	20		20
Montreal Catholic Social Serv. Guild.....	1	55			56	1	55	56
Montreal Directorate of Female Immigration.....		2			2	2		2
Toronto Provincial.....		552			552	871		871
Toronto Municipal.....	150				150	216		216
London Provincial.....		17			17	51		51
Hamilton Provincial.....	1	10			11	4	10	14
Winnipeg Municipal.....	173	161			334	857	533	1390
Saskatoon Provincial.....	14				14	40		40
New Westminster Municipal.....	1				1	1		1
Vancouver Municipal.....	186	293			479	208	545	753
Victoria Municipal.....	174				174	174		174
Total.....	985	1240			2225	2427	2377	4804
Daily Average								
October.....					86.0			185.5
September.....					112.2			194.9

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1917.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.								INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		
						Sept., 1917	Oct., 1917	Oct., 1916						Sept., 1917	Oct., 1917	Oct., 1916
Halifax—Commercial (2)....	22	62	...	4	78	5.76	3.00	5.73	22	39	...	3	64	3.00	2.46	3.26
St. John—Commercial (1)....	40	8	...	...	46	3.70	1.84	2.62	17	1	...	...	18	.40	.72	.83
Quebec—Provincial.....	300	1	...	...	301	16.83	11.58	12.88	214	1	...	...	215	7.52	8.27	4.76
Sherbrooke.....	100	1	...	57	158	12.48	5.88	6.11	63	1	...	31	95	2.48	3.52	4.27
Provincial.....	100	...	...	50	150	12.12	5.56	5.80	63	...	...	28	91	2.24	3.37	4.12
Y.V.C.A.....	1	1	...	7	8	.36	.30	.31	...	1	...	3	4	.24	.15	.15
Montreal.....	5107	322	1	120	5550	224.60	215.17	239.60	2311	116	26	28	2481	100.93	95.79	74.80
Provincial.....	682	41	...	...	723	23.75	27.81	34.80	341	24	...	...	365	12.54	14.04	16.96
Municipal.....	639	16	...	...	655	13.29	25.19	10.12	311	7	...	...	318	8.88	12.23	8.84
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	1	32	1	6	40	2.13	1.48	3.00	1	21	1	1	24	.92	.89	1.28
Directorate of Female Immigration.....	1	132	...	...	133	6.13	4.93	6.69	...	26	...	...	26	1.54	.96	.50
Commercial (10).....	3784	101	...	114	3999	179.30	155.76	184.99	1658	38	25	27	1748	77.05	67.67	47.31
Ottawa.....	2327	61	9	81	2478	158.14	95.57	92.37	1124	41	9	4	1178	57.34	45.12	24.17
Provincial.....	587	31	9	...	627	33.58	24.12	1.37	587	31	9	...	627	33.58	24.12	.26
Y.V.C.A.....	...	30	...	3	33	3.50	1.22	2.15	...	10	...	...	10	.33	.37	.85
Women's Hostel.....	...	...	...	78	78	1.26	2.52	1.04	...	...	...	4	4	.33	.13	.48
Commercial (5).....	1740	...	...	...	1740	119.80	67.71	87.81	537	...	...	...	537	23.10	20.50	22.58
Toronto.....	3612	448	2	373	4435	218.30	170.78	115.54	2820	233	2	121	3176	128.52	117.97	62.91
Provincial.....	376	223	2	223	824	36.93	33.12	...	224	99	2	99	424	26.87	16.95	...
Municipal.....	1142	...	...	...	1142	53.46	43.92	33.68	984	...	...	...	984	34.54	34.00	22.72
Y.V.C.A.....	6	...	140	146	8.48	5.84	2.71	...	1	...	15	16	16	1.00	.64	.75
Commercial (5).....	2094	219	10	2323	114.14	87.90	79.15	1612	133	...	7	1752	65.82	66.38	29.44	
Hamilton.....	80	129	...	1	210	26.00	7.96	.60	80	66	...	1	147	6.04	5.54	.40
Provincial.....	80	129	...	1	210	26.00	7.96	.60	80	66	...	1	147	6.04	5.54	.40
London—Provincial.....	102	156	18	...	276	10.38	10.62	24.69	142	18	...	...	229	3.42	8.81	.24
Fort William and Port Arthur—Commercial (6)....	3971	...	...	...	3971	103.46	148.56	145.88	547	...	...	...	547	13.50	20.52	32.22
Winnipeg.....	8737	1678	59	136	10610	416.79	396.12	434.07	3772	541	38	18	4369	147.26	162.01	180.49
Municipal.....	150	228	15	12	405	12.83	15.58	14.28	96	114	13	4	227	6.63	8.73	7.88
Girls' Home of Welcome.....	130	...	...	130	4.92	5.00	4.78	...	40	...	...	...	40	1.35	1.54	.78
Y.V.C.A.....	181	...	...	181	6.00	6.70	7.93	...	18	...	...	...	18	.80	.67	1.41
Commercial (10).....	8587	1139	44	124	9894	393.04	368.84	407.08	3676	369	25	14	4084	138.48	151.07	170.42
Brandon.....	950	78	30	62	1120	53.95	42.93	22.58	311	10	...	13	334	16.61	12.54	13.15
Y.V.C.A.....	8	...	2	10	.25	.42	.77	...	2	...	...	...	8	.25	.42	.12
Commercial (3).....	950	70	30	60	1110	53.71	42.51	21.81	311	8	...	5	324	16.36	12.12	13.03
Regina.....	1139	61	7	42	1249	114.04	47.36	47.30	528	33	1	24	586	26.28	22.12	17.11
Y.V.C.A.....	...	...	15	15	.16	.56	.11	...	...	...	6	6	6	.04	.22	.11
Commercial (3).....	1139	61	7	27	1234	113.88	46.80	47.19	528	33	1	18	580	26.24	21.90	17.00
Saskatoon.....	3430	37	6	96	3569	138.15	133.34	141.76	985	12	...	20	1017	77.17	38.52	28.51
Provincial.....	671	17	6	...	694	55.13	26.69	37.84	567	6	...	...	573	40.88	22.04	15.27
Y.V.C.A.....	20	...	96	116	4.80	4.46	4.00	...	6	...	20	26	26	1.32	1.00	1.04
Commercial (3).....	2759	...	...	...	2759	78.22	102.19	99.92	418	...	...	...	418	34.97	15.48	12.20
Calgary.....	3300	155	5	51	3511	178.42	132.49	108.87	2372	37	3	6	2418	131.27	91.55	45.61
Y.V.C.A.....	50	...	...	...	51	101	3.68	3.74	8.92	6	...	6	12	.48	.46	1.23
Commercial (5).....	3300	105	5	...	3410	174.74	128.75	99.95	2372	31	3	...	2406	130.79	91.09	45.38
Edmonton.....	4804	323	15	196	5338	177.65	200.49	165.09	2195	139	3	26	2363	76.58	88.66	63.78
Y.V.C.A.....	97	...	...	...	97	3.83	3.59	2.44	...	24	...	...	24	.67	.89	.32
Commercial (10).....	4804	226	15	196	5241	173.82	196.90	162.65	2195	115	3	26	2339	74.91	87.77	63.46
New Westminster.....	36	4	...	4	44	.80	1.69	.69	3	5	...	1	9	.12	.34	.31
Municipal.....	36	...	...	3	39	.72	1.50	...	3	1	...	...	4	.04	.15	...
Y.V.C.A.....	...	4	...	1	5	.08	.19	.69	...	4	...	1	5	.08	.19	.31
Vancouver.....	3912	501	11	469	4893	175.23	182.46	153.25	2606	188	5	167	2966	92.23	110.47	91.46
Municipal.....	136	68	2	...	206	7.58	7.63	4.00	136	6	2	...	144	5.33	5.33	3.48
Y.V.C.A.....	147	...	23	170	3.25	6.54	5.56	...	26	...	9	35	70	1.35	.44	...
Commercial (10).....	3776	286	9	446	4517	164.30	168.29	143.69	2470	156	3	158	2787	86.20	103.79	87.54
Victoria.....	196	244	4	142	586	20.99	25.30	16.41	76	43	2	53	174	6.85	7.59	7.67
Municipal.....	100	38	...	138	6.08	5.11	...	12	14	...	...	26	...	.88	.96	...
Y.V.C.A.....	64	...	...	64	3.13	2.46	3.60	...	5	...	...	5	...	.21	.19	.56
Commercial (7).....	96	142	4	142	384	11.78	17.73	12.81	64	24	2	53	143	4.76	6.44	7.01
Total (19 centres).....	42165	4257	167	1834	48423	2055.68	1833.12	1711.59	20115	1648	107	516	22386	895.52	842.52	645.95

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES

EMPLOYMENT for civic employees during the first pay-roll period of two weeks in November, as indicated by reports from 15 cities, showing the numbers of workers temporarily employed and the wages paid these employees, showed a decline as indicated by the number of persons engaged and there was practically no change from the standpoint of wages paid, as compared with the same period in October. The total number of employees was 7,787, as compared with 8,286 in October, a decline of five per cent. Wages to the amount of \$263,590.36 were paid, as compared with \$260,923.35 in October, an increase of about one per cent. Larger numbers of employees and larger pay-rolls were reported at Montreal, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Calgary, while fewer employees and smaller pay-rolls were reported at St. John, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. Saskatoon indicated a falling off in the number of workers, but an increase in the pay-roll, while at Edmonton a larger number of employees was shown, but the amount of the pay-roll was smaller.

Reports from nine cities are available since July, 1916, and are summarized in the accompanying table. As indicated in previous months, these reports show a decline in the number of workers, beginning in January, 1917, and continuing practically without interruption. This is continued in November, the number of employees being the smallest yet reported. As regards wages, only one month, May, 1917, shows a smaller total in the 17 months of the record.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1917

City.	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:	
	Oct.	Nov.	October	November
St. John.....	310	299	\$ 7,603 44	\$ 6,927 31
Montreal.....	2,248	2,348	59,789 08	66,674 94
Ottawa.....	491	399	16,508 71	14,758 82
Toronto.....	1,646	1,511	52,305 55	55,871 52
Hamilton.....	492	392	16,991 54	14,156 55
London.....	333	317	10,658 82	10,532 06
Winnipeg.....	650	512	20,670 20	19,022 43
Brandon.....	44	45	1,218 32	1,355 29
Regina.....	242	251	9,846 37	9,990 55
Moose Jaw.....	85	88	3,072 80	3,346 65
Saskatoon.....	303	290	9,878 87	11,437 25
Calgary.....	320	356	11,542 75	12,549 80
Edmonton.....	439	343	15,707 65	12,908 62
Vancouver.....	485	446	17,884 01	16,741 49
Victoria.....	198	190	7,245 24	7,217 08
*Total.....	8,286	7,787	\$260,923.35	\$263,590.36

*Halifax omitted.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY NINE CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY, 1916—NOVEMBER, 1917

Month.	Total number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight	Total amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight
1916		
July.....	10,244	\$281,062.15
August.....	9,425	275,364 93
September.....	8,397	235,632.94
October.....	8,079	220,986 22
November.....	7,669	211,678.38
December.....	6,360	164,293.79
1917		
January.....	8,466	193,797.33
February.....	7,784	213,605.85
March.....	8,390	210,691 01
April.....	7,341	167,938.77
May.....	6,639	160,076 31
June.....	6,515	206,449 96
July.....	6,612	201,856.82
August.....	5,954	188,731.51
September.....	5,445	174,203.48
October.....	5,165	161,374.34
November.....	4,879	160,695.47

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

OF persons other than citizens of the United States, 2,330 left the United States in September, 1917, to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared with 2,360 in August, 1917; 3,309 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in September, 1917, to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 2,803 in August, 1917, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 979 in September of this class of persons as compared with 443 in August, 1917.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During October, 1917, there were 237 homestead entries

in Manitoba, 255 in Saskatchewan, 396 in Alberta, and 17 in British Columbia, a total of 895, as compared with a total of 616 in September, 1917, and 834 in October, 1916.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of October, 1917, the number of patents was 2,143 and the number of acres 334,698.08, compared with 2,182 patents and 343,784.07 acres in September, 1917, and 1,293 patents and 199,593.61 acres in October, 1916.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, showed a decrease during November as compared with the previous month, the total value of permits falling from \$3,627,102 in October to \$2,149,223 in November, a decrease of \$1,477,879, or 40.7 per cent. Increases are indicated in Quebec and Saskatchewan, while all the other provinces record declines. As compared with the corresponding month of last

year, there was a decrease of 46.8 per cent, the value for November, 1916, being \$4,035,858. In this comparison gains are shown in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver all reported decreases, both as compared with October, 1917, and with November, 1916. Of the smaller centres, Sherbrooke, Fort William, St. Catharines, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon showed increases in both cases.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

City.	October, 1917	November, 1917	November, 1916	November, 1917, compared with October, 1917		November, 1917, compared with November, 1916	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (—)	Increase (+)	Decrease (—)
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia	\$101,903	\$81,373	\$121,185	—	\$20,530	—	\$39,812
Halifax.....	55,835	35,208	99,485	—	20,627	—	64,277
Sydney.....	46,068	46,165	21,700	+	97	+	24,465
New Brunswick	180,350	26,903	19,800	—	153,447	—	7,103
Moncton.....	174,250	18,403	4,800	—	155,847	—	13,603
St. John.....	6,100	8,500	15,000	+	2,400	+	6,500
Quebec	475,233	784,170	1,842,705	+	308,937	+	1,058,535
Maisonneuve.....	86,500	1,200	15,550	—	85,300	—	14,350
Montreal.....	227,033	219,355	865,530	—	7,678	—	646,175
Quebec.....	77,375	495,945	783,875	+	418,570	+	287,930
Sherbrooke.....	3,500	53,400	15,450	+	49,900	+	37,950
Three Rivers.....	75,700	12,770	127,100	—	62,930	—	114,330
Westmount.....	5,125	1,500	33,200	—	3,625	—	33,700
Ontario	2,248,786	971,142	1,624,693	—	1,277,644	—	653,551
Brantford.....	21,965	27,346	9,945	+	5,381	+	17,401
Fort William.....	8,900	11,100	4,225	+	2,200	+	6,875
Guelph.....	5,685	6,515	.....	+	830	+	6,515
Hamilton.....	197,495	153,460	178,920	—	44,035	—	25,460
Kingston.....	18,132	4,247	10,053	—	13,885	—	5,806
Kitchener.....	15,275	11,765	7,710	—	3,510	—	4,055
London.....	143,460	85,010	64,850	—	58,450	—	20,160
Ottawa.....	93,625	104,200	150,575	+	10,575	+	46,375
Peterborough.....	817,875	7,235	5,040	—	810,640	—	2,195
Port Arthur.....	830	5,932	3,454	+	5,102	+	2,478
Stratford.....	4,529	6,060	6,485	+	1,531	+	425
St. Catharines.....	38,520	56,448	54,470	+	17,928	+	1,978
St. Thomas.....	2,820	2,400	10,890	—	420	—	8,490
Toronto.....	786,225	418,019	948,026	—	368,206	—	530,007
Windsor.....	93,450	71,405	170,050	—	22,045	—	98,645
Manitoba	74,680	49,300	209,900	—	25,380	—	160,600
Brandon.....	2,380	2,700	16,500	+	320	+	13,800
Winnipeg.....	72,300	46,600	193,400	—	25,700	—	146,800
Saskatchewan	84,925	109,290	15,580	+	24,365	+	93,710
Moose Jaw.....	4,650	33,950	6,050	+	29,300	+	27,900
Regina.....	42,800	13,240	4,720	—	29,560	—	8,520
Saskatoon.....	37,475	62,100	4,810	+	24,625	+	57,290
Alberta	212,500	83,700	72,700	—	128,800	—	11,000
Calgary.....	132,000	27,700	35,400	—	104,300	—	10,700
Edmonton.....	80,500	56,000	34,300	—	24,500	—	21,700
British Columbia	248,725	43,345	129,295	—	205,380	—	85,950
New Westminster.....	4,600	4,550	4,725	—	50	—	175
Vancouver.....	233,975	35,075	100,695	—	198,900	—	65,620
Victoria.....	10,150	3,720	23,875	—	6,430	—	20,155
Total (35 cities).....	\$3,627,102	\$2,149,223	\$4,035,858	—	\$1,477,879	—	\$1,886,635

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1917,
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE chief advances for the month occurred in some lines of foods, potatoes, eggs, butter and meats, and in textiles and lumber. On the other hand, metals and metal products showed decreases. A considerable advance in opium raised the level for drugs and chemicals, while raw furs were also higher.

In retail prices, the family budget of staple foods averaged \$12.10 in 60 cities

as compared with \$11.80 in October, \$9.81 in November, 1916, \$8.02 in 1915, and \$7.96 in 1914. The chief increase for the month was in potatoes, which were also slightly higher than in September and somewhat higher than in November, 1916. Slight increases occurred in nearly all the 29 lines included, but in eggs, butter and bread, the more important increases appeared. In coal, wood and coal oil, slight increases occurred. In rents there were advances in

Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In wholesale prices, the index number rose to 247.3 as compared with 242.6 for October, 245.0 in August, 200.5 in November, 1916, and 137.5 in November, 1914. The chief increases for the month occurred in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Textiles, Lumber, Drugs and Chemicals, while there were decreases in Metals and Implements and in Miscellaneous Building Materials.

The weekly budget for a family of five, including staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood and coal oil, and rent, is based upon the estimated importance of the various commodities included, these being slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included, owing to the omission of other important foods of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It is estimated that these calculations represent from 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income.

The index number of wholesale prices is based upon the quotations of 271 commodities, one having been dropped in 1915, and is the simple average of the percentages which the current prices of the several commodities bear to their average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous year. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

In meats, prices showed little change except for local fluctuations as a result of conditions of supply. In fish, a considerable increase in consumption was reported in several of the cities. At Victoria, B.C., the supply was short and prices rose. At several Ontario points, prices were lower and the consumption increased as a result of the marketing of fish from the Atlantic coast and the lakes in Ontario through the efforts of the Food Controller for Canada and the Government of Ontario.

Eggs advanced, fresh eggs being up to 50c and 65c per dozen in the East and as high as 80c and 90c in British Columbia. Only in Charlottetown, P. E.I., Brandon, Man., and Prince Albert, Sask., were fresh eggs below 50c per dozen. Storage eggs averaged 50.7c per doz. as compared with 41.3c in November, 1916, and 34.6c in November, 1915. Milk advanced in several of the cities, 12c and 13c being reached in many localities in the East, while in the West 14c and 15c was reached in some cities, 12½c, however, prevailing. In butter, prices were lower in St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Hamilton, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., but advances occurred at several of the cities.

Bread and flour were unchanged except at Montreal, where bread advanced. Rolled oats declined slightly in some of the cities, but rose slightly in others. Rice and tapioca showed little change.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Fredericton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sharnbrooke	Sorel
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak...lb.	35	30	30	35	32	32.4	28	32	33	35	30	32.5	25-28	30	30	28-30
2-Beef, round steak....	30	30	30	32	30	30.4	28	30	28	30	28	29	25-28	28	28	28-30
3-Beef, rib roast prime..	30	25-28	22	28	28	26.9	25	28	30	24	22	26	25	30	25	25
4-Beef, shoulder roast....	25-28	23	20	24	24	23.5	25	20-24	22	16	20	20	19-20	20	20	20-22
5-Veal, roast, forequarter	15-20	15	22	16	18	17.7	.....	18	15	15	18	18	25-30	18	20	18-20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q..	25-30	18-20	25	25	22	23.7	.....	25-30	30	20	20	24.4	25-28	25	.....	30
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	32-35	30	30	30	28	30.3	28	30	30	25	28	28.3	28-30	30	30	30
8-Pork, fresh chops.....	38	25-30	30	30	30	31.1	28	30	32	30	30	30.5	28	30	30	30
9-Pork, salt, mess..... "	22	35	30	27	30	28.8	28	30	32	30	35	31.8	28-30	33	30	30
10-Bacon, br'fast, not sal'd	39	35	38	38	40	38	40	45	40	48	40	43.3	38	50	45	45
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality..	7	12	25	8-12	25	15.8	10	12	8-13	12	.....	11.5	12	10-30	20	9-12
12-Fish, salt, herrings...doz.	60	50	60	40	50	52	50	50	43	50	60	52	55	43	.....	50
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	.....	25	35	30	25	28.8	25	30	35	28	30	30.8	30	25-40	10	25
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....	34	35	32	32	35	33.6	30	32	30	33	32	31.8	32	33	25	30
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	60	60	50	60	60	58	42	50	50-55	50	55	51.9	60-65	60	60	50-55
16-Eggs, storage..... "	55	55	50	50	.....	52.5	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45	50	50	.....	43
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10-12	10	10	12.5	10	10.7	8	10	12	11	10	10.8	12	11	11.1	10
18-Butter, dairy, solids...lb.	52	43	50	50	45	49	43	50	48-50	45	45	47.3	44-46	47	48	48
19- " creamery, prints " "	55	55	53	54	55	54.4	48	55	55	54	55	54.8	48-50	50	53	50
20-Cheese, old..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	32	32	.....	32	32-34	35	25	28
21-Cheese, new..... "	30	30	30	30	32	30.4	26	30	30	30	30	30	28-30	30	.....	26
22-Bread, plain white.... "	7-8	8	7.3	8	8	7.8	5.5	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	7.5	6.3
23-Flour, family..... "	7.2-7.4	7.6	7	7	8	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	7	7.6	7	7	6.6	7.6	6.4
24-Rolled oats, standard.. "	7	7	7	8	8	7.4	7	6.5	8	7	7	7.1	8	5.5	7	6
25-Rice, medium..... "	12	10	10	10	10	10.4	7	10	10	12	10	10.5	10	9	9	9
26-Rice, Patna..... "	.....	.....	10	15	10	11.7	9	.....	12	14	15	13.7	.....	10	12.5	10
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	18	15	12	18	20	16.6	14	17	12	18	22	17.3	15	17	18	18
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	30	25	30	27	22	22	25	28	25-27	25.3	25	25	25	25
29-Peas, canned 2's.... "	25	15	20	18	20	19.6	14	15	20	15	20	17.5	20	18	20	18
30-Corn, canned 2's.... "	25	18	25	25	20	22.6	22	20	25	25	23	23.3	20	25	22	22
31-Beans, common.....lb.	20	18	18	18	18	18.4	16	18	16	17	18	17.3	18	20	18	15
32-Apples, evaporated.... "	.....	18	16	18	15	16.8	12	15	22	16	18	17.8	13	20	.....	.....
33-Prunes, medium..... "	12-20	15	15	18	13	15.4	16	18	16	20	.....	18	12	20	.....	15
34-Sugar, granulated.... "	12	11	10	11	10.8	11	10	10	10	10	10.1	10.1	10	11	10	10
35-Sugar, yellow..... "	11	10	9.1	10	10.8	10.2	9.5	10	9.1	8.3	10	9.4	9	10.5	9.1	9.5
36-Tea, black, medium.... "	50-55	55	55	50	45	51.6	45	60	55	55	55	56.3	50	40	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium.... "	.....	55	55	50	.....	53.3	60	.....	65	60	65	63.3	50	40	45	30
38-Coffee, medium..... "	40-45	45	45	40	40	42.5	45	45	40	40	45	42.5	50	40	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25-	.....	.....	.....
1½ bu., 90 lbs..... "	\$2.10	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$1.84	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$2.70	\$1.50	\$2.10	2.50	*2.82	\$2.40	\$2.50
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	.12	.12	.09	.10	.13	.112	.12	.10	.12	.10	.15	.118	.22	.15	.125	.10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	.15	.12	.15	.15	.13	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.15	.143	.14	.15	.15	.12
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	16.80	.....	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.89	15.00	14.00	14.50	13.00	14.00	13.88	11.00	10.50	9.50	10.50
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	4.80	5.35	7.00	8.00	7.75	6.58	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.25	8.19	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	6.00	5.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	9.60	14.00	6.00	8.63	13.33-	12.00	13.00	13.00
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	4.50	4.35	6.00	4.00	64.80	7.00	4.00	4.95	11.13-	8.00	11.00	9.00
46-Coal, oil, prime white, per gallon.....	.25	.25	.24	.25	.24	.246	.22	.24	.24	.24	.25	.243	.20	.25	.25	.23
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00-	12.00	16.00	25.00	20.00	17.60	10.00	20.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	15.50	25.00	12.00	16.00	13.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month	12.00	8.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	11.10	8.00	14.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	11.25	.....	8.00	14.00	6.00

*Calculated from price per 80 pounds.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER, 1917

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario															
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
25	30	28	25-30	28.3	35	30-32	30-35	28	30	30-32	30-35	35	32-35	30	34	30	35	33	1	
30	30	22	25-30	27.6	32	30	28-32	25	30	30	25-30	32	30-32	28	30	30	30	30	2	
18	20	20	25-30	24.1	30	25-26	30	24	24	28	25-30	28	25-26	25	25	25	28	25	3	
18	20	16-18	18-20	19.3	25	24	23-25	22	22	20-23	19-22	23	23	20	22	22	24	24-25	4	
20	30	20	16	21.3	.....	.....	20-22	28	25	28	25-28	30	28	24	30	25	27	28	5
30	30	25	28	27.9	38	.....	23-25	35	35	25	32-38	35	30	28	40	30	30	.....	6
27	30	35	32	30.4	37	28-33	30	30	35	30	37-40	40	40	38	37	35	30	35	7	
27	30	38	32	30.6	38	30-35	30-38	32	38	30-35	40-45	40	40	40	42	35	40	38-40	8	
27	30	34	31	31.1	37	30	30-35	.....	30	.....	35-38	32	29	22	35	25	31	30	9
35	38	43	33	40.9	46	45	40-45	45	50	48	45-48	53	43	45	45	40	42	50	10	
12-18	15	12	15-25	15.6	10-12	14-30	15-20	12.5	20	15	11-12	18	18-25	18	20	28	12.5-20	20	11	
.....	72	60	55	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
25	25-30	22.5	24	27.1	22-30	20-40	28-30	20	30	30	25-35	35	27	30	30	35	30	20-30	13	
30	30	30	32	32.1	34	30-32	30	34	33	32	32	34	34	30	34	32	32	35	14	
50-55	55-60	55	40-55	56.5	55-60	55	65	52-55	50	50	60-65	60	55-60	53	65	55	60	55	15	
.....	50	.....	46	48.8	.....	50	55	.....	48	.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50	48	.....	16
8	9	13	9-10	10.5	11	11-12	10	11	12	10	13	12	12	12.5	10	11.8	9-11	10.5	17	
.....	47	45	47	46.7	48	48	48-50	50	a 50	48	45-50	.....	50	47	49	48-50	a 47	a 48	18
45	48	48	50	49.3	50	48-52	50-55	50	50	50	52-55	53	51-52	49	50	52	52	49-50	19	
28	35	35	28	32.1	38	.....	.....	34	35	35	38	30	32-34	28	.....	32	35	38	20
.....	30	30	23	28	32	29-32	30	.....	30	30	28-30	28	32	.....	30	26	30	32	21
6.5	5.3	6.7	5.7-7.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	22	
6.4	7	7.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	6-6.8	7.4	6.8	6.6	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.7	23	
5	8	6	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.5	6	6	8	4.5	6	7	6.3	7	7	6.3	6.3	6.7	24	
8	10	10	8.5	9.2	10	10	8	10	10	8.3	8	10	10-12	10	10	10	10	.....	25
10	12	12	10	10.9	10	12.5	10	11	13	10	10-12.5	12.5	12.5	12-13	10	12	12.5	10	26	
12	15	15	16	15.8	15	15-18	12.5	20	15	18	18	12.5	15	17	20	18	20	20	27	
20	25	23	25	24.1	25	25	20-25	25	25	30	25-30	25	25	25	28	25	25	25	28	
18	20	18	15	18.4	18	20	15	20	18	20	18-30	20	20	18	20	20	20	18	29	
18	20	20	20	20.9	20	20	18	25	23	25	25	20	25	25	25	20	20	20	30	
13	18	20	14	17	15	15	13	15	15	15	15	15.5	17	15	15	20	18	15	31	
12	18	16	15	15.7	17	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
13	18	18	15	15.9	18	15	15	17	15	12.5	15-20	17	.....	13-18	22	20	15	18	33
10	10	10	10	10.2	10	11.1	10	10	10.5	10	11	10	11.1	11.1	10	11.1	11.1	10	34	
9.1	10	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	10	9.1	9.5	10	9.1	10	9.5	10	10	9.5	10	10	10	35	
40	40	45	45	43.1	60	55	40-45	55	60	40	50-55	40	50-55	50	60	50-60	55	50	36	
40	40	40	40	40.6	45	50	40-45	55	55	30	50-55	40	35-40	50	60	50	50	45-50	37	
40	40	30	40	40.6	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-50	30	35-40	30	45	30-50	40	30	38	
\$2.25	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$2.42	\$ 2.15	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$2.35	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.25	39	
.10	.12	.15	.10	.131	.125	.10	.10	.10	.125	.10	.12	.125	.12	.10	.10	.10	.13	.10	40	
.10	.12	.12	.10	.124	.13	.12	.10	.08	.125	.12	.15	.14	.14	.12	.15	.12	.13	.13	41	
11.00	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.22	9.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50-9.00	9.25	10.00	9.25	9.75	9.50	42	
11.00	.....	8.50	9.00	9.93	10.00	.....	10.00	7.50	11.00	11.00	11.60	9.00	10.25	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.00	a 8.00	43
1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.00	13.00	14.00	8.00	12.56	8.50	13.50	10.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.50	15.00	44
9.00	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0.00	9.00	8.00	6.00	8.06	4.50	.....	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.50	45
.22	.20	.25	.20	.224	.30	.25	.22	.20	.25	.22	.25	.20	.22	.20	.20	.25	.23	.24	46	
2.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	15.00	18.00	12.00	25.00	13.00	.....	22.00	15.00	.....	14.00	18.00	.....
4.00	12.00	18.00	17.00	15.19	24.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	15.00	35.00	18.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	22.00	47	
9.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....
12.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	10.57	17.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	48	

a Dairy prints.

b Calculated from price per wagon load.

c Coke.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	33	32	33	30	32	33	30	35	35	30-35	30-35	32.3	28	30	29
2-Beef, round steak....."	30	30	30	28	30	32	25	30	34	28	28	29.6	25	25	25
3-Beef, rib, roast, prime....."	28	22	28	25	23-25	30	22-25	28	23-25	28	25	26.2	25	25	25
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	23	20	25	22	22	25	15-17	25	22-23	20-22	20-22	22.4	17	22	19.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	25	28	28	25	25	26	25	28	25	30	27-30	26.7	20	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind' q'ter....."	28	34	30	.....	25	30	25	30	30	30-35	30-35	31	36	30	33
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	35	38	35	33	38	42	30	35	35-40	32-35	32-35	35.1	38	30	34
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	40	35	38-40	40	38	42	28	35	40-45	35	35-38	37.6	40	30	35
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	32	36	30	30	.....	25	35	.....	30	29	30.3	33	.....	33
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	46	42	48	40	45	43	45	48-50	47	50	50	45.8	.....	50	50
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-20	20	10-15	15	15-20	12-18	16	18	15	12-18	15-18	17.1	15	20-25	16.8
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz	45	50	40	30	25	25	.....	50	.....	50	50	43.3	90	.....	90
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	28	25	25	30	25	30	30	35	25-35	20-35	28.7	28	25	26.5
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	32	30	32-35	32	34	32	30	33	32	33.3	33.3	32.5	35	35	35
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	55	52	50	50	50	54	48	65	65	.....	.....	56.4	55	45	50
16-Eggs, storage....."	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	55	55	50.5	45	35	40
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	10	10	8.3	11-12	12-14	10	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.3	13	12.5	12.8
18-Butter, dairy, solids.....lb.	48	47	50	.....	45	54	47	47	49	.....	.....	48.5	.....	35	35
19-Butter, creamery, prints....."	50	49	52	50	50	54	47	50	53	55	55	51.1	50	48	49
20-Cheese, old....."	35	30	35	35	32	35	.....	33	.....	30	30	35.3	38	35	36.5
21-Cheese, new....."	28	28	30	30	32	32	30	30	35	30	30	30.2	30	.....	30
22-Bread, plain, white....."	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.7	8.7	8	8.3	8.3	7.3	6.4	7.2	6.8
23-Flour, family....."	6	6	6.4	6.2	6.6	7.2	6	7.2	6.8	6.2	6	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.4
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	6.3	6	6.3	7	8	8.3	6.3	7	7	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.5
25-Rice, medium....."	10	8	10	10-12.5	8	10-12	10	10	12.5	6.3	8.3	9.6	10	6	8
26-Rice, Patna....."	12.5	10	13	15	10	12.5	12.5	15	15	8	8-12	11.8	12	10	11
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	18	15	18	15	18	18	12.5	17	20	15	12.5	16.7	17.5	12	14.8
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's.....can	25	25	28	25	30	30	25	22	25	20	20	25.3	25	25	25
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	20	20	20	20	20	22	20	18	20	15	15	19.2	17	12	17.5
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	20	20	25	20	25	25	20	20	23	20	20	21.9	22	18	20
31-Beans, common....."	20	.....	18	20	20	18	15	15	18	15	15	16.4	12.5	10	11.3
32-Apples, evaporated....."	20	.....	15	.....	18	.....	15	18	17.5	17.5	17.5	15.7	17.5	18	17.8
33-Prunes, medium....."	18	15	20	18	15	15	12.5	18	18	15	15	16.5	14	18	16
34-Sugar, granulated....."	11.1	10	11.1	10	11.1	10.5	10	10	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.5	11.1	10.8
35-Sugar, yellow....."	10	9.1	10	9.1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.8	10	8.3	9.2
36-Tea, black, medium....."	50	50	55	55	50-70	50-60	55	45	55	50-75	50-75	53.3	35	55	45
37-" green, medium....."	40	50	45	55	40-50	50-60	50	45	40	45-65	50-65	48.1	35	45	40
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	40	40	35-40	40	40	40	40	40	39.6	28	40	34
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$1.40	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.08	\$1.80	\$2.25	\$2.03
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.125	.10	.10	.125	.10	.15	.15	.15	.114	.....	.15	.15
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.125	.13	.13	.09	.14	.10	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.128	.125	.15	.138
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	12.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.79	12.50	13.50	13.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	8.50	9.50	.....	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.61	12.00	10.50	10.88
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	10.00	12.00	12.00	8.50	68.00	d	12.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.35	9.00	10.50	9.75
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	5.00	10.00	.....	.....	66.00	d	6.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.53	7.00	8.50	7.75
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.25	.22	.20	.18	.24	.18	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.229	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	25.00	22.00	18.00	22.00	13.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.31	.....	20.00	.....
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	17.00	12.00	10.00	16.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.72	.....	15.00	.....

cJackpine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

dNatural gas.

CANADA, AT THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER, 1917.—Concluded

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia											
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	Trail	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Average	Average (all cities)			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
35	31	32	32	32.3	30	28	32	32	30.5	30	35	32	30-35	30	27	32	31.2	31.3			
25	21	24	30	26	25	23	28	28	26	28	30	28	25-30	25-28	24	28	27.4	28.5			
25	21	28	30	27	25	22-23	28	26	26	26	28	28	25	25	22	25	25.6	25.9			
18	21	20-25	28	23.4	18	15-18	22	22	19.6	22	20-25	23	22	20	20	22	21.6	21.7			
25	21	18-25	30	25.4	30	20-22	.....	30	27	30	25-30	25-28	30	28	25	28	27.9	24.3		
35	30	32	30	31.8	30	30-35	35	35	33.1	35	35	35	35	35	40	32	35.3	29.7			
32	21	25-30	28	28.1	30	32	36	30	32	35	35	35	30-35	30	32	30	32.8	32.5			
35	30	25-40	28	31.4	35	35	36	30.35	34.6	32	38-40	35-40	30-35	35-45	30	35	35.1	34.5			
.....	21	25	25	24.3	22	32	30	.....	28	35	35	35	25	.....	30	20	30	29.9	
50	41	45	45	46.3	40	40-50	40	45	42.5	45	50-55	40-45	40	44	42	42	45.4	44.1			
25-27	15-25	25-30	20	23.4	25	12.5-25	25	25	23.4	25	25	25	20	22	15-22	15	21.5	17.8			
75	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	30	20-30	25	27.5	.....	25-35	30	.....	30	25	33	33	25	25	20	30	27.3	28.3	
35	30	35	30	32.5	25	30	33	35	30.8	35	33.3	33	35	30	29	30	32.2	32.4			
60	41	60	50	53.8	50	55	60	55-60	55.6	65	80	77	75	90	80	75	77.4	58.1			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	50	55	50	45	60	59	60	65	50	50	55.6	50.7
12.5	12.5	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	14.3	14.3	15	12.5	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.6	11.6			
40	45	45	45	43.8	45	45	45	45	46.3	.....	55	46	50	44	47	45	47.8	47.2		
45	50	50	50	48.8	50	50	50	55	51.3	50	55	52	55	50	55	55	53.1	51.4			
35	35	35	35	35	25	30	35	35	31.3	.....	35	.....	35	35	37	32	34.8	34	
35	.....	30	.....	32.5	30	.....	30	35	31.7	30	.....	30	.....	32	30	32	30.8	30.1
8.3	7.3	6.7	8.3	7.7	7	6.7	8.3	8.3	7.6	8.2	8.3	10	8.9	8.9	8.9	10	9	7.5			
6.6	6.2	6.4	.....	6.4	6	6.2	6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6	6.4	6	6	6.2	6.5		
7.1	5	6.5	5.8	6.4	5	5.6	6	7.5	6	6.9	7.5	6	6	7	6	6	6.5	6.6			
8.3	8.3	8	10	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.1	8-10	8.2	8	10	10	11	10	9	10	9.7	9.4			
10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	12.5	10	.....	11.3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	12	11.6
15	14.5	15	15	14.4	15	17.5	18	15	16.4	17.5	12.5	16	12.5	15	15	15	14.8	16.1			
20	20	25	20	22.5	25	22.5	22.5	25	23.8	20	22.5	21	20	20	20	20	20.5	24.4			
20	20	17.5	15	18.1	20	17.5	17.5	20	18.8	17.5	15	16	15	20	15	20	16.9	18.5			
20	20	.....	20	20	20	22.5	20	20	20.6	22.5	25	21	17.5	25	20	20	21.6	21.7		
20	10	15	15	15	15	12.5	16.7	20	16.1	12.5	15	15	20	16	18	15	15.9	16.3			
15	15	20	15	16.3	20	17.5	22	20	19.9	15	20	18	15	22	15	20	17.9	16.8			
17.5	15	18	15	16.4	17.5	17.5	17	20	18	15	20	17	20	15	15	15	16.7	16.5			
11.3	11	10	11.1	10.9	14.3	12.5	12.5	11.8	12.8	11.1	11.3	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.7			
11.1	10	10	10	10.3	12.5	12.5	11.1	11	11.8	10	10	10	10	10	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.9			
50-60	45	45-60	50	53.1	30	40-50	50	50-55	44.4	40	40-45	40	50	40	45	50	43.9	49.9			
50-60	45	45-50	50	51.9	40	40-50	40	55	45	40	50	37	50	40	45	50	44.6	47.7			
45-50	45	40-45	40	43.8	40	35-50	35-40	40-45	40.6	37.5	40	33	40	35	40	40	37.9	40.2			
.....	.....	1.65-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1.88	\$1.20	\$1.85	\$1.50	\$1.69	\$1.90	\$1.50	\$1.65	\$2.70	\$1.94	01.71	02.03	01.62	\$1.50	\$1.50	01.58	01.58	\$1.65	\$2.01			
.15	.15	.25	.15	.175	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.30	.20	.18	.15	.25	.15	.20	.204	13.6			
.15	.15	.175	.15	.158	.125	.15	.15	.18	.148	.15	.15	.16	.10	.15	.14	.12	.139	13.4			
15.00	14.00	14.00	14.75	14.69	d	.....	7.50	.....	6.63	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	11.15
9.25	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.75	d	5.00	7.50	5.75	6.75	5.50	7.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	.....	6.00	7.46	8.78		
10.00	7.00	9.00	.....	8.67	d	4.00	5.00	7.00	6.47	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	9.53
8.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	7.38	d	4.00	4.50	6.75	6.08	9.00	.....	.....	6.50	5.63	6.50	.....	6.77	6.98
.30	.30	.30	.35	.313	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.40	.30	.30	.35	.30	.364	.26			
30.00	15.00	30.00	20.00	23.13	20.00	22.00	35.00	20.00	22.75	20.00	17.00	22.50	15.00	18.00	12.00-	15.00-	17.71	18.05			
10.00-	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-	12.00-	.....	.....	
15.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	11.50	12.50	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.63	18.00	9.00	15.00	10.00	15.00	.....	15.00	13.42	12.18		
fLignite. eIncluding \$1.00 for delivery. gCalculated from price per 100 lbs.																					

fLignite.

eIncluding \$1.00 for delivery.

gCalculated from price per 100 lbs.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT, IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities.	Quantity	1909*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Oct. 1917	Nov. 1917
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.3	48.8	47.4	52.2	62.8	62.6
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	29.0	29.9	33.4	32.8	34.0	34.2	32.4	34.2	43.6	43.4
Veal, roast, forequarter.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	24.0	23.9
Mutton, roast, hindq'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	23.3	20.9	20.9	24.3	29.4	29.7
Pork, fresh, roast, ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	16.9	17.3	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	22.0	20.0	19.8	23.4	32.7	32.5
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.7	37.6	36.2	42.6	59.6	59.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.3	22.5	24.7	25.0	25.6	28.9	26.4	26.2	30.6	43.2	44.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	40.4	36.8	36.4	45.0	63.8	64.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	32.3	32.8	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	38.0	40.3	42.6	50.1	54.7	58.1
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.7	32.5	34.6	41.3	48.5	50.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	26.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.6	52.8	51.6	56.4	64.8	69.6
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	53.4	58.0	57.2	61.8	68.7	60.0	64.6	82.8	92.6	94.4
Butter, creamery, prints.	1 "	25.6	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	39.5	34.5	36.8	45.6	50.6	51.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	17.1	18.7	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	26.0	22.1	24.3	28.7	33.5	34.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.9	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.8	24.2	20.2	21.3	26.9	30.3	30.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	68.0	64.5	69.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	74.0	68.0	66.0	87.0	109.5	112.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	41.7	38.0	34.0	54.0	66.0	65.0
Rollod oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.9	24.5	23.5	27.0	32.5	33.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.1	13.2	11.8	13.4	18.4	18.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	8.4	10.8	10.4	11.8	12.4	12.4	14.5	16.5	13.6	15.8	22.4	33.6	32.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4	12.8	12.1	13.6	16.5	16.8
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.0	12.2	12.9	11.0	12.0	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.8	13.3	16.1	16.5
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.8	22.0	24.0	24.0	29.0	23.8	25.8	31.4	35.0	32.4	30.4	37.6	42.4	42.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	16.9	14.8	14.0	17.6	19.6	19.8
Tea, black, medium.....	½ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.9	12.4	12.5
Tea, green, medium.....	½ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.8	11.9	11.9
Coffee, medium.....	½ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.8	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	55.7	31.7	38.3	61.0	56.7	67.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9
All foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.40	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.87	\$8.79	\$7.96	\$8.02	\$9.81	\$11.81	\$12.10
Starch, laundry.....	½ lbs.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.4	4.5
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	49.8	51.0	55.0	54.0	52.7	58.0	54.0	52.8	62.4	69.4	69.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	37.4	36.3	44.2	54.6	54.9
Wood, hard.....	" cord	32.5	35.3	38.9	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	42.6	41.3	48.5	57.3	59.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	30.9	31.4	30.2	32.7	43.2	43.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.8	23.3	23.0	23.7	23.1	22.9	25.8	26.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.92	\$1.89	\$1.84	\$2.14	\$2.50	\$2.54
Rent.....		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.80	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.12	\$4.04	\$4.38	\$3.97	\$4.10	\$4.47	\$4.51
Grand total.....		\$9.35	\$10.51	\$12.79	\$13.00	\$13.79	\$14.03	\$14.31	\$13.65	\$14.78	\$14.25	\$13.86	\$16.07	\$18.82	\$19.19

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
	\$5.81	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.20	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.71
	7.76	8.07	9.68	11.92	12.15				
	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.89	6.11	6.34	6.69	6.70	7.57
	6.73	7.02	8.20	10.31	10.66				
	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.44	7.85	8.70
	7.42	7.87	9.66	11.74	12.05				
	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.16	7.35	8.48
	7.44	7.53	9.38	11.67	11.66				
	5.01	5.00	5.59	5.87	7.25	7.20	7.48	7.68	8.84
	7.72	7.95	10.03	11.34	12.20				
	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.07	9.68
	8.15	8.19	9.30	11.13	11.53				
	6.88	6.92	7.86	8.03	8.16	8.25	8.32	8.30	8.86
	8.82	8.18	9.83	11.06	11.95				
	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.03	8.15	8.33	8.27	8.21	8.79
	8.41	8.18	9.75	11.87	12.06				
	8.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.12	8.81	9.25
	9.32	8.61	10.27	12.42	12.63				

*December only.

Canned vegetables advanced in several of the cities. Dry beans declined in several of the cities as the new crop increased the available supply and good crops were reported. Evaporated apples were off the market in several of the cities in Ontario and Quebec.

Sugar was higher in few cities, but stocks were reported to be low in several localities and dealers would sell only limited quantities to each customer. Tea and coffee were steady.

In potatoes, prices were higher, as in localities where crops were large supplies were bought for shipment to other districts where scarcity prevailed. Some loss owing to blight and to frost were reported and farmers were said to be holding back supplies till spring more than usual in some districts. Prices were higher in all the provinces except in British Columbia, where prices declined in several of the cities.

Anthracite coal advanced slightly in several cities in Quebec and Ontario, but declines occurred in St. John and Fredericton, N.B., where very high prices had been reached at \$15.00 and \$14.00 per ton. In some localities in Ontario scarcity was reported and coal could be obtained only in small quantities, if at all. In Chatham, Ont., owing to the failure of the supply of natural gas used extensively for heating, there was an increased demand for coal. Bituminous coal prices were little changed. Wood was higher in sympathy with coal and was scarce in many localities as a result of shortage of men for cutting, lack of cars for transportation and the exhaustion of stocks on hand at farms.

Rents advanced in Saskatoon, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and Victoria, B.C., where houses were scarce owing to an increase in the labour population.

Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER. — Wheat was steady at the prices fixed, No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Port Arthur, \$2.21, and No. 2, Ontario at Toronto, at \$2.22 per bushel. The Board of Grain Supervisors also fixed the prices for

lower grades at Winnipeg, No. 4 at \$2.08, No. 5 at \$1.96, and No. 6 at \$1.87, from Nov. 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918. The movement to market was reported slow, and cars were scarce. Barley advanced at Winnipeg and Toronto. Oats rose steeply, there being a good demand for shipment to the East. No. 2 Western rose to 79c at Winnipeg and at Toronto, No. 2 Ontario rose to 74-75c. Flaxseed rose to \$3.34½, there being a very strong demand for spot offerings, but later the price fell to \$3.10. Supplies from Argentina, where the crop is large, were expected on the market in January. Peas came on the market at Toronto at \$3.40-3.50 per bushel and advanced to \$3.80-3.90. Hay advanced to \$13.50 per ton at Montreal and to \$13.00-14.00 at Toronto. Straw rose \$1.00 per ton to \$8.00-8.50.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle rose to \$10.00 per hundred at Winnipeg for top grades as these were scarce, although receipts of lower grades were very heavy. At Toronto, top cattle rose to \$13.00 per hundred. Dressed beef, hindquarters, was steady at 16-18c per lb., to which the price had fallen at the end of October. Hogs, live, rose to 17c per lb. Breakfast bacon was steady at 40-41c per lb., and ham at 31-32c. Sheep rose to \$14.00 per hundred. Fowl was up to 20-24c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. — Butter, finest creamery, rose to 45-45½c at Montreal, but eased off ½c. Fresh eggs were up to 55c per doz. at Montreal, and storage eggs rose to 48c at Toronto.

FISH.—Salt mackerel rose from 9c per lb. to 10c, and salt herring from 4½c to 5c. Whitefish and salmon trout eased off at Toronto to 12c per lb. The dried fish market was very strong, there being a good demand from the West Indies and South America, except Porto Rico. The supply of salt herring and mackerel was short as the fall run was small.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Early winter apples were up to \$5.50-8.00 per barrel as compared with \$5.00-6.50 a year before. Lemons rose to \$8.00 per box, and oranges to \$4.00-5.50. Evapor-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1917, OCTOBER, 1917, AND NOVEMBER, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.					
		*Nov. '17	*Oct. 1917	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—							
Grains, Ontario.....	6	349.3	344.4	285.5	183.3	180.8	143.1
Grains, Western.....	4	302.8	292.5	263.9	161.6	167.1	115.8
Fodder.....	5	204.0	195.9	184.5	160.8	177.1	155.3
All.....	15	288.4	281.0	246.1	170.0	175.9	139.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—							
Cattle and beef.....	6	289.7	290.0	211.0	204.1	215.5	202.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	336.6	332.8	224.9	176.2	160.9	177.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	266.1	251.0	204.0	153.5	148.1	137.4
Poultry.....	2	305.8	291.5	234.9	200.3	161.6	186.5
All.....	17	304.3	298.4	217.5	184.9	177.9	180.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....							
	9	245.8	245.2	227.8	180.6	171.5	172.9
IV.—FISH							
Prepared fish.....	6	241.6	234.4	167.7	151.8	155.4	143.6
Fresh fish.....	3	217.1	230.3	178.6	157.8	161.3	165.5
All.....	9	233.5	233.0	171.3	157.3	157.4	150.9
V.—OTHER FOODS—							
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:—							
Fresh fruits, native.....	15	254.0	145.9	216.4	131.7	78.0	160.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	128.3	105.0	118.9	109.3	84.9	95.6
Dried fruits.....	4	258.1	213.2	183.5	167.2	115.9	115.9
Fresh vegetables.....	5	345.3	324.7	318.6	198.0	132.0	159.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	247.8	224.6	176.0	105.4	101.2	95.9
All.....	16	258.8	213.1	214.2	152.2	111.3	126.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—							
Breadstuffs.....	10	257.2	256.1	209.4	135.3	145.9	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	153.9	151.7	133.9	121.9	122.9	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	238.9	234.9	179.3	143.1	130.4	108.2
Condiments.....	5	197.5	193.0	151.8	136.5	118.3	97.6
All.....	25	224.4	221.7	178.5	135.3	133.0	112.4
VI.—TEXTILES—							
Woolens.....	5	359.5	359.5	237.6	200.7	148.2	136.6
Cottons.....	4	257.0	249.4	187.9	138.1	123.8	150.5
Silks.....	3	130.9	130.9	119.0	88.7	87.3	99.4
Jutes.....	2	574.3	514.3	330.1	252.1	197.5	243.7
Flax products.....	4	329.0	321.1	243.3	166.9	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	171.4	168.7	139.8	118.7	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	301.3	291.9	210.5	161.6	129.0	136.9
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—							
Hides and tallow.....	4	295.3	295.3	337.4	207.4	196.9	187.7
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	251.2	174.3	155.7	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	229.0	229.0	220.3	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	257.5	257.6	272.6	183.1	171.4	165.8
VIII.—METAL AND IMPLEMENTS—							
Iron and steel.....	11	280.5	286.7	166.9	115.1	99.8	101.4
Other metals.....	12	239.1	239.0	226.7	207.0	123.3	130.0
Implements.....	10	199.1	199.8	145.9	114.8	108.2	105.6
All.....	33	240.8	243.0	182.3	148.4	111.4	113.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—							
Fuel.....	6	202.9	202.3	201.7	131.9	119.0	130.4
Lighting.....	4	114.0	114.0	89.6	94.7	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	167.3	167.0	156.9	116.7	108.5	115.1
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
Lumber.....	14	227.7	222.5	184.1	174.1	178.4	184.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	209.8	212.2	171.9	122.4	108.1	113.4
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	256.9	259.9	215.1	164.4	139.5	142.0
All.....	48	228.8	229.1	187.9	149.7	137.8	142.5
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—							
Furniture.....	6	207.3	207.3	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	237.5	237.5	208.4	170.3	147.7	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	150.7	150.7	132.2	87.3	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	200.0	198.5	144.5	125.5	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	206.0	205.6	169.0	139.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....							
	16	274.5	265.7	239.2	227.7	135.5	111.6
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—							
Raw furs.....	4	427.5	415.1	342.7	257.8	137.5	247.9
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	165.9	165.9	148.2	134.3	138.7	134.6
Sundries.....	7	197.8	197.8	150.7	121.6	110.0	111.2
All.....	17	240.6	237.7	195.0	158.1	126.6	151.6
All commodities.....	262†	247.3	242.6	200.5	158.7	137.5	135.8

*Preliminary figures. †Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. §Number of commodities varies from month to month. ‡Revised

ated apples rose to 24c per lb., and currants to 24-32c. Prunes were slightly easier at 12¼-13c, and raisins were steady at 10-10½c. Beans were firmer at \$7.50-8.00. Onions were easier at \$2.00-2.25 per bag. Canned corn rose to \$2.40-2.50 per dozen, canned peas to \$1.80-2.25, and canned tomatoes to \$2.50-2.75. Potatoes were up to \$2.10-2.25 per bag at Toronto and to \$2.20-2.25 at Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES.—Flour was steady, but oatmeal rose to \$5.40 per bag. Tapioca eased off slightly to 13½-15c per lb. Molasses rose to 85c per gallon, and honey rose to 19-20c per lb. Cream of tartar advanced to 75c per lb.

TEXTILES.—Cotton rose to 29.95c per lb., and cotton goods averaged higher. Japan raw silk declined to \$5.52½-5.57½ per lb. Hessians advanced to 24.50 per lb. Fine tow rose to 18-22c, and table oilcloth advanced about five per cent.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES. — Beef hides were easier, but leather and boots were steady. Some lines of leather were scarce and difficult to obtain.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron black sheets were lower, but wrought iron scrap advanced \$1.00 per ton. Antimony, brass, lead, silver were lower, but copper, quicksilver, solder and tin were higher. Soldering coppers were lower.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal was up to \$8.75 at Montreal. Connellsville coke was steady, the price having been fixed in the United States.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Several lines of lumber advanced, pine shipping culls, box boards, spruce deals and British Columbia fir and shingles. Lath, however, was lower. Lead pipe and red lead declined. Wire cloth and wire fencing were lower. Sash cord advanced. White lead, linseed oil, putty and shellac were lower, but turpentine advanced.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Sad irons rose to \$1.75 per set.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Opium rose to \$30.00-32.00 per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink advanced. Raw rubber was lower.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying table indicates the price levels and movements in other countries as shown by the index numbers for which current statistics are available. It will be noted that there are differences in the number and list of commodities included in each and in the base periods, so that comparisons are possible only in a general way.

In the United Kingdom, retail food prices were reported slightly higher at the first of November than a month before, owing to advances in the prices of tea, salt, butter, bacon and eggs, but meat was lower. In wholesale prices at the end of October higher levels appeared, the greatest advances having occurred in sugar, tea, coffee and textiles.

In the United States, Bradstreet's reported a downward turn in foodstuffs, metals and fuel, while textiles and oils were higher. The general level of prices therefore showed little change.

In Austria, the decline in foods in August was due to lower prices for potatoes and onions, there being advances in eggs, butter and bread.

In India, prices of food in Calcutta were reported by the Department of Statistics higher in July, 1917, than in July, 1914, as follows: fowl, 2 per cent; fresh fish, 8 per cent; grain, 10 per cent; rice, 4 per cent; wheat flour, 17 per cent; pulses, 9 per cent; tea, 10 per cent; sugar, 87 per cent; dairy products, 35 per cent; salt, 50 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 12 per cent; while meats were 4 per cent lower; eggs, 11 per cent, and mustard oil, 22 per cent.

In France, the index number of wholesale prices of the General Statistical Office for June stood at 295.7 as compared with 249.2 in January and 116.8 in the autumn of 1914.

In Italy, the index number of wholesale prices compiled by Professor Riccardo Bachi, similar to that of the *Economist*, London, stood at 369.9 in June, 1917, as compared with 290.0 in January and 132.7 in January, 1915.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	HOLLAND 29 articles 40 cities	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 21 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95			991				113			82
1914.....	7.73		1155	1098				116			90
1915.....	7.86		1428	1201				142	115		89
1916.....	8.79							167	135		112
1914											
Jan.....	7.73		1099				95.7		112		91
April.....	7.50		1162				96.2	413c	111		85
July.....	7.42	100	1164	1070	100	100	94.3		113	100	90
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	1096	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	115	103	93
1915											
Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	1190	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	123	113*	91
April.....	7.79	124	1318	1212	165.5	165.4	106.5	139	128	121*	87
July.....	7.80	132½	1522	1200	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	135	124*	88
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	1202	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	140	128*	90
1916											
Jan.....	8.28	145	1504	1236		183.5	125.1	153	159	130*	94
April.....	8.34	149	1520	1258	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	175	134*	96
July.....	8.45	161	1516	1276		217.6	124.6	170	199d	142*	97
Oct.....	9.30	168	1454	1289		209.4	124.2	179	206d	152*	106
1917											
Jan.....	10.27	187	1453	1359	271.7		136.0	186		160	112
Feb.....	10.46	189	1462	1346			145.6	187		168	117
March.....	10.70	192	1462	1346			151.5	191	230d	170	117
April.....	10.77	194	1473	1357			154.6	192	240d	175	127
May.....	11.32	198	1473	1367	288.3		157.7	203	257d	175	133
June.....	11.89	202	1473	1365	311.6		162.1	208		175	131
July.....	11.62	204	1470	1357	296.1			212		177	
Aug.....	11.68	202		1363	273.2		168.2		2953	181	
Sept.....	11.65	206									
Oct.....	11.81	202									
Nov.....	12.10	206									

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

d. Basis changed; calculated to previous basis. *Quarter beginning that month.

Wholesale Prices.

Number of commodities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.					AUSTRALIA		
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth	
	271	44	45	294	255	96	200	225		92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	66	109.252		91.56a	43.4			1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	57	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0			760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	65	99.338	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000c		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	69	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3			910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	81	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205		1003
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	80	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303		1140
1915.....	143.7	150.6	108	81	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1562		1604
1916.....	182.0	196.3	137	100	175.720	11.8236	148.80	74.9	1873		1504
1914											
Jan.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	81	142.452	8.8857	124.528	53.2	1337		1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	80	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389		1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	80	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1060	1185
Oct.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	80	150.245	9.2416	123.351	62.9	1303		1229
1915											
Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	80	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162	1387*
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	81	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362	1660*
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	82	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640	1822*
Oct.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	82	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494	1544*
1916											
Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	89	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300	1502*
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	94	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1297	1493*
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	97	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1331	1505*
Oct.....	187.2	208.7	141.5	108	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2	1920	1330	1514*
1917											
Jan.....	208.1	225.1	159.3	122	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	2049	1330	1525*
Feb.....	217.3	230.5	164.0	126	229.33	13.9377	176.273	90.5	2064	1330	
March.....	220.6	240.9	173.0	130	239.00	14.1360	186.244	96.4	2061	1344	
April.....	228.7	244.5	179.0	139	262.50	14.5769	190.012	109.2	2049	1361	
May.....	240.0	246.0	175.0	147	283.18	15.1203	208.435	118.5	2039	1371	
June.....	242.7	256.6	181.2	150	276.53	15.4680	211.585	114.2	2078	1441	
July.....	242.6	254.4	176.9		265.20	16.0680	211.950	116.4	2083	1483	
Aug.....	245.0	257.1	175.7		267.59	16.3985	218.779	117.9	2128		
Sept.....	243.2	256.1	176.2		276.80	16.6441	215.010	119.4			
Oct.....	242.6	259.1	180.1		280.205	16.9117	219.679	120.1			
Nov.....	247.3				276.804	17.0710	220.750	119.9			

a. July of each year. b. Foods. c. 1901-1000. *Quarter beginning that month.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

UNDER the provisions of the Cost of Living Act, 1915, a Board of Trade for New Zealand was established to investigate and report on conditions of trade, prices, cost of living, etc., and to enforce the Commercial Trusts Act, 1910, which prohibited combines, trusts, etc. The President is ex-officio the Minister of Industries and Commerce, or the Acting Minister, and the other members are appointed for three years by the Governor-in-Council. The first annual report of the Board covers the period March 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Trade is empowered:

- (a) To investigate and report to the Governor upon any case in which it is alleged that there has been an infringement of any of the provisions of the Commercial Trusts Act, 1910;
- (b) To inquire into and report to the Governor upon matters affecting the cost of living, or upon any other question referred to it by the Governor relating to the supply, demand or price of commodities;
- (c) To inquire into and report to the Governor upon any complaint that the price of any class of goods is unreasonably high;
- (d) To consider, inquire into and report upon any question relating to the trade, commerce or business of New Zealand which may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (e) To institute inquiries in reference to markets for goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand, to report the result of such inquiries to the Governor, and to make recommendations to the Governor in regard to trade with other countries;
- (f) To make recommendations to the Governor for legislation in relation

to matters referred to it for consideration; and,

- (g) Generally to advise the Governor as to how the trade, industries and commerce of New Zealand can be best encouraged, developed and protected.

After a preliminary survey of prices and the measures used to control them, the Board decided to deal successively with the main commodities in common use. The first investigation was into the trade in wheat, flour, etc.

As a result of this inquiry, the Board recommended that statistics as to threshing returns, milling, etc., be secured by the Board, and in co-operation with the Government Statistician, information as to market conditions and prices should be published weekly for the guidance of the public and dealers in order to prevent the use of unreliable information to inflate prices. In December, 1916, the Board, after conference with farmers, millers, bakers, etc., recommended that the Government should control the wheat and flour trade during the war and for one season after, in order to avoid violent fluctuations in prices which would be prejudicial to the production of wheat and to the interests of the consumer. The Government therefore fixed the prices of wheat for the current season's crop and for the next crop. Prices of bread, however, were not fixed. Owing to a crop shortage, the Government, upon the recommendation of the Board, bought a large quantity of wheat in Australia to supply the deficit.

In regard to butter, complaints were made to the Board as to the high prices prevailing and as to further advances expected, two shillings per pound being predicted, as the export market was high. After investigation as to conditions of local supply and export, the Board recommended that wholesale prices for

home consumption should be fixed, that distribution charges of retailers should be fixed at the same rate as before the war, 2d. per lb., and that exportation of butter and cheese should be allowed only under license and government control. The Government adopted this course and established an Equalization Fund for the purpose of reimbursing producers of butter for home consumption for any loss sustained as compared with prices obtainable by exporting, as two-thirds of the output is exported. The scheme was found to work in a satisfactory manner as regards the local control of prices. In February, 1917, the Board fixed the wholesale and retail prices of butter for consumption in New Zealand.

As regards meat, the Board made an early inquiry and found that retail prices were reasonable as compared with wholesale prices, which were based on the rates paid by the Imperial Government for the exportable surplus, which had been reserved for its purposes. Retailers agreed to refrain from raising their prices without first notifying the Board. In January, 1917, the butchers in Auckland reported to the Board that they would have to raise prices unless they could get supplies from the stocks of the Imperial Government as buyers for the freezing plants were willing to pay higher prices than the Government buyers had set. The Board found that small meat dealers could not sell at existing prices owing to their low turnover. An offer was made to the butchers by the Board that supplies would be provided from the Imperial stores if they would retail the meat at existing retail cash-over-the-counter prices, but the butchers refused. One butcher, however, offered his two stores to the Government to be operated as State Meat Depots at bed-rock prices, delivery being eliminated. The offer was accepted, the owner becoming manager, and prices were reduced. From January 22 to March 1, the butchers of Auckland put in force the higher schedule of prices which the Board had refused to approve, but on

the latter date returned to the previous schedule. In several localities applications were made for State Meat Depots, but it was found impossible to establish these. It was found by the Board that the existence of the two in Auckland steadied prices throughout New Zealand. In several localities, butchers agreed to charge prices approved by the Board if furnished supplies from the stocks of the Imperial Government. Other investigations were made into the prices of sugar, milk, fish, petrol and kerosene. Investigations were also made into alleged infringements of the Commercial Trusts Act, 1910, and into complaints as to supplies and prices under the Cost of Living Act, 1915, into Post War Trade with Enemy Countries, and also special investigations were made into the cost of fencing for the Lands Department and into the question as to the exportation of white pine.

In general remarks as to the rise in prices it is pointed out by the Board that before the war there was an upward movement.

"The war has clearly accelerated this upward tendency, but was not entirely responsible for it. War finance and abnormal economic conditions have produced an inflated currency, which results in a general rise in prices by lowering the value of money. This is not the place to enter upon a detailed explanation of the economic grounds on which this statement is made. The question has been ably dealt with in the banking number of the *Economist* in October last. The writer discussed the evidence of inflation drawn from the examination of banking credits created during the war by the belligerent Powers, and continued, 'If we add to this evidence of increased banking credits during the war the creation of one hundred million Treasury notes, backed by securities and bills at the Bank of England, it is clear, even after making allowances for gold circulation which these notes have replaced, that inflation is an element in the rise of prices.' This is the most unsatisfactory feature of financing war expenditure mainly by loan, because it occasions rapid rises of prices, thus enhancing the money cost of the war.

"The greater quantity of money in circulation due to inflation and to a more rapid circulation, whilst sufficient to explain the general rise in prices, does not explain why some articles have risen more than others. The law of supply and demand determines this, and, summing up the factors under this head that

have operated as far as New Zealand is concerned, we may briefly state that the main reasons for the increased prices in New Zealand are as follows:

- “(1) The enormous demand for New Zealand primary products overseas.
- “(2) High inward and coastal freights owing to shortage of shipping.
- “(3) Shortage of all supplies in countries affected by the war, owing mainly to men being diverted from the productive industries to the fighting line and munition works, necessitating many factories that in pre-war times were engaged in the production of articles of commerce giving up their ordinary work entirely and devoting their whole time to the production of war materials.
- “(4) Shortage of labour in New Zealand tending to decreased production.
- “(5) Depreciation in the value of labour owing to the best men having joined the Expeditionary Forces.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

“The Board frankly confesses it has not found during its investigations and inquiries a panacea for the increased cost of living. The fixation of prices, although force of circumstances has compelled almost every nation in the world to adopt this course, is fraught with many and obvious dangers. The conditions in New Zealand do not yet warrant a general resort to so drastic a remedy. True, the Board has recommended the fixation of prices of certain commodities and the Government has adopted its recommendations, but loss and hardship have in some instances been occasioned

thereby, and these have not always fallen on those best able to bear them. It is admitted, however, that the assistance and work of the Board has served as a check on combinations that might otherwise have taken advantage of their economic position to ‘exploit’ the public, meaning thereby extracting an illegitimate gain. The usefulness of the Board in this direction would be greatly enhanced if power were conferred on it by legislation making it obligatory on purveyors of goods and services (to be specified from time to time by the Board) to give the Board at least seven days’ notice of any intended increase in price and the reasons for such increase. Such reasons could then be considered, and if they were found to be unsatisfactory the proposed increase could be disallowed, the present legislation being sufficient to deal with any trader insisting on an increase after such a decision had been come to.

“An increase in price may be necessary as the result of any one of a number of causes—*e.g.*, a shortage in supplies, a rise in freights, increased cost of labour; but during war periods a trader should not be allowed to increase his price more than is necessary to recoup him for the extra cost entailed, as suffering may be caused before competition has restored the balance between supply and demand and eliminated undue profits. We believe that with the loyal co-operation of the commercial community the exercise of the powers hereby sought would give confidence to the great mass of the people that ‘exploitations’ and ‘profiteering’ would be effectively checked.

“In conclusion, the Board would urge the imperative necessity that now exists for increased production, for rigid economy, for the curtailment of expenditure on luxuries, and for the elimination of waste.”

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1917

DURING November the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to ten fair wage contracts. Of these contracts, five were awarded by the Department of Public Works, one containing a fair wage schedule, another containing a special fair wage clause, and the others the usual fair wage clause, which was also embodied in the other five contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Erection of eight standard tool houses on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, John McQuarrie, Stellarton, N.S. Date of con-

tract, November 28, 1917. Amount of contract, \$1,760 (\$220 per house).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Supply and erection of ladders and platforms for towers and boiler rooms in connection with Cape Tormentine and Carleton Point car ferry terminals. Name of contractors, The Maritime Bridge Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, November 28, 1917. Amount of contract, \$1,385.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Erection of an ice house at Mulgrave, N.S., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Company, Limited, Am-

herst, N.S. Date of contract, November 28, 1917. Amount of contract, \$8,700.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Delivery of 1,000 30-ton stock cars with steel draft arms for the Canadian Government Railways. Name of contractors, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited. Date of contract, November 28, 1917. Amount of contract, \$2,271,000 (\$2,271 per car).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Delivery of 2,000 40-ton steel frame box cars for the Canadian Government Railways. Name of contractors, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited. Date of contract, November 28, 1917. Amount of contract, \$5,295,000 (\$2,647.50 per car).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Post office, customs and inland revenue fittings in public building, Three Rivers, Que. Name of contractors, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1917. Amount of contract, \$6,725.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Erection and completion of steel plate girder bridge over the sluice ways, St. Charles River, Que. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, November 5, 1917. Amount of contract, actual cost of said works plus 10 per cent on items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Extension to East Block in connection with macerating plant of Currency Branch of Finance Department, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Doran and Devlin, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1917. Amount of contract, \$7,400.

The fair wage clause obtaining in such cases was inserted in the above contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Rebuilding of grain conveyor at Shed No. 5, Sand Point slip (West St. John, N.B.). Name of contractors, J. A. Grant and Ern. G. Horne, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 19, 1917. Amount of contract, \$7,000.

The following fair wages schedule was inserted in the above contract:

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Carpenters	37½c per hr., 8 hrs. per day.
Blacksmith's	40c " 9 " "
Blacksmith's helpers	30c " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers	25c " 9 " "
Driver, with 1 horse and cart. .	\$4.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver, with 2 horses and wagon	6.00 " 9 "

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — Dredging (cleaning up of deep water berths), West St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, J. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 2, 1917. Amount of contract, Class "B," p.c. yd. \$0.40 scow meas.

The following fair wages clause was inserted in the above contract:

The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1917

THE Department received reports of the occurrence during November of 58 fatal accidents, as compared with 73 during October and 108 during Novem-

ber, 1916. The Department is unable to secure reports of all fatal accidents, but reports are received monthly from all available sources.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1917

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Cause of Fatality.
AGRICULTURE—			
Farmer.....	Port Hope, Ont.	Nov... ..	Mangled by threshing machine.
Farmer.....	Manilla Jct., Ont.	" 7	Horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Tillsonburg, Ont.	" 16	Load of hay overturned.
Farmer.....	Downie, Ont.	" 13	Threshing engine overturned.
LUMBERING—			
Logger.....	Lac du Bonnet, Man.	" 22	Falling tree.
Logger.....	Flanders, Ont.	" 15	Falling tree.
Sawmill employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" ..	Mangled by a saw.
Sawmill employee.....	Strawberry Hill, B.C.	" 13	Crushed by falling lumber
Riverman.....	St. Casimir, Que.	" 19	Drowned.
MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES:			
Miner.....	(Col. 15) Sydney, N.S.	" 5	Fall of stone.
RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION:			
Scow hand.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Doherty Siding.....	" 3	Falling steam shovel.
Labourer.....	Sarnia, Ont.	" 19	Drowned.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 5	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Severn River, Ont.	" 11	Electrocuted.
Workman.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 8	Fall.
Workman.....	St. John, N.B.	" 15	Struck by falling beams.
METAL, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—			
Power station.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 2	Electrocuted.
Machinist.....	Dundas, Ont.	" 22	Infection from wound.
Shipbuilder.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 16	Fall from a scaffold.
Steam shovel operator.....	Grand Mère, Que.	" 19	Fell into pile of burning coal.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR PREPARATION—			
Sugar refinery employee.....	Kitchener, Ont.	" 25	Mangled by machinery.
Canning factory employee.....	Brighton, Ont.	" 9	Mangled by machinery
Distillery employee.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	Falling boiler.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Engineer.....	Gertrude, Ont.	" 10	Struck by a lever.
Brakeman.....	Lucerne, B.C.	" 4	Fell from and run over by cars.
Car fireman.....	Barrie, Ont.	" 28	Crushed by a car truck.
Shop employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	Struck by a piece of lumber.
Car inspector.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 13	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Sangudo, Alta.	" 9	Fell from and over run by cars.
Employee.....	M.P. 415, Hope, B.C.	" 9	Collision with rock on track.
Sectionman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 6	Struck by shunted cars.
Sectionman.....	North Bay, Ont.	" 5	Struck by locomotive.
Sectionman.....	Welland, Ont.	" 27	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Fort William, Ont.	" 3	Crushed against machine.
Sectionman.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 5	Struck by a trestle.
Sectionman.....	Stratford, Ont.	" 17	Fall from a ladder.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—			
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	Fell from electric car.
Motorman.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 19	Fell from a car.
NAVIGATION—			
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.	" 4	Fell into hold of ship.
Deckhand.....	L'Islet, Que.	" 15	Drowned.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—			
Driver.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23	Horses ran away.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 10	Mangled by a winch.
Longshoreman.....	Quebec, Que.	" 17	Struck by hoisted cargo.
PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—			
Constable.....	St. Lambert, Que.	" 19	Run over by a train.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	Run over by cars.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—			
Pulpmill workers (2).....	Woodland, N.B.	" 28	Falling pulp wood.
Pulp mill worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 13	Struck by a log.
Employees (explosive plant) (4).....	Trenton, Ont.	" 20	Explosion.
Employee (explosive plant).....	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	Caught under conveyor.
Marble worker.....	Montreal, Que.	" 8	Fell from a ladder.
Warehouse employee.....	Halifax, N.S.	" 4	Crushed by an elevator.
Factory employee.....	Montreal, Que.	" 12	Fell into elevator shaft.
UNSKILLED LABOUR—			
Labourer.....	Port Colbourne, Ont.	" 19	Mangled by machinery.

LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA IN 1915

THE Postal Census on manufacturers taken in the year 1916 for the calendar year 1915 has just been issued by the Census and Statistics Office. A record was obtained from every concern known to be in operation whose value of output was \$2,500 or over, except that in the case of flour and grist mills, butter and cheese factories, fish preserving factories, sawmills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, no minimum was placed on value of output. Altogether the activities of 21,306 establishments were covered, compared with 19,218 in the Census of 1911 and 15,796 in the Postal Census of 1906. The decrease in the number of establishments in operation in 1915 as compared with

1910 is chiefly a reflection of the falling off in construction enterprises which occurred in 1913 and was continued after the outbreak of the war. The number of sawmills and shingle mills in operation decreased from 3,499 in 1910 to 1,887 in 1915. Sash and door and planing mills decreased from 859 to 661, boat and canoe building establishments decreased from 126 to 83, and brick and tile yards from 339 to 230. The number of small flour and grist mills, which are associated with sawmilling, fell from 1,141 to 644. Other decreases were in manufactures of agricultural implements, from 77 to 56, and in woollen mills from 87 to 52.

The general results of the Census are given in the following table:

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA, 1915, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Groups of Industries.	Estab- lish- ments	Capital.	Employees on Salaries		Employees on wages.		Cost of materials.	Value of products.
			No.	Salaries.	No.	Wages.		
Total of groups.....	21,306	1,994,103,272	52,683	60,308,293	462,200	229,456,210	802,135,862	1,407,137,140
1-Food products.....	6,472	199,205,254	7,250	7,333,245	55,085	22,026,238	301,618,217	388,815,362
2-Textiles.....	2,671	126,490,509	5,827	6,462,926	68,624	27,044,812	81,429,429	144,686,605
3-Iron and steel products.....	851	195,877,015	5,683	6,833,897	53,678	27,267,716	59,207,670	120,422,420
4-Timber and lumber and their re- manufatures.....	3,187	263,588,882	4,707	5,725,475	63,663	28,964,555	59,212,349	123,396,686
5-Leather and its finished products...	524	60,269,498	2,279	2,540,270	20,307	10,306,114	45,201,497	71,036,644
6-Paper and printing.....	1,306	138,544,786	6,247	6,879,560	30,817	18,780,569	29,324,906	74,038,398
7-Liquors and beverages.....	341	52,283,857	1,016	1,712,053	4,376	2,961,993	10,129,252	34,859,927
8-Chemicals and allied products.....	255	52,248,588	1,993	2,302,447	10,436	5,413,846	24,930,308	45,410,486
9-Clay, glass and stone products.....	772	96,376,573	1,269	1,713,189	14,498	8,249,184	10,971,641	27,244,813
10-Metal and metal products other than steel.....	1,173	174,621,994	2,781	3,418,307	27,011	17,557,632	45,931,080	90,943,278
11-Tobacco and its manufactures.....	166	23,066,898	1,081	1,445,524	8,532	3,083,000	16,017,707	28,987,250
12-Vehicles for land transportation.....	464	125,965,499	2,630	2,652,568	34,195	18,637,539	40,547,113	73,878,212
13-Vessels for water transportation.....	103	12,331,341	270	326,954	5,261	2,467,074	3,035,857	8,419,648
14-Miscellaneous industries.....	1,437	441,132,723	8,367	9,334,448	47,901	25,934,136	56,324,658	134,268,231
15-Hand trades.....	1,584	32,099,855	1,283	1,626,980	17,816	10,761,802	18,254,178	40,729,180

Ontario occupies first place as an industrial province in 1915 with a greater and more diversified list of manufactures than that of any other province. Quebec stands second, British Columbia third, Manitoba fourth, with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island following in the

order named. The only change in rank compared with 1911 is that Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island have changed places. The decrease in the number of establishments in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is due to the comparative inactivity in the lumbering trade in which 568 fewer mills were in operation in 1915 than in 1910.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, CAPITAL, EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on Salaries.	
			Number.	Salaries.
CANADA.....	No. 21,306	\$ 1,994,103,272	52,683	\$0,308,293
Alberta.....	584	42,239,693	1,242	1,456,574
British Columbia.....	1,007	158,636,983	2,376	3,050,303
Manitoba.....	840	95,845,845	2,427	3,012,197
New Brunswick.....	714	46,290,014	1,482	1,465,384
Nova Scotia.....	968	126,539,183	2,330	2,277,622
Ontario.....	9,287	956,883,423	27,763	31,460,937
Prince Edward Island.....	291	1,906,564	224	120,033
Quebec.....	7,158	548,972,575	14,084	16,723,756
Saskatchewan.....	457	16,788,992	755	741,487

Provinces.	Employees on Wages.		Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	Number.	Wages.		
CANADA.....	444,487	\$ 225,580,998	\$ 102,133,862	\$ 1,407,137,140
Alberta.....	6,013	3,618,168	21,121,439	30,592,833
British Columbia.....	18,678	11,517,448	42,284,883	73,624,431
Manitoba.....	17,241	10,602,660	38,513,514	61,594,184
New Brunswick.....	15,941	7,300,049	21,495,324	37,832,034
Nova Scotia.....	31,251	14,039,090	37,738,161	70,860,756
Ontario.....	216,142	112,611,380	415,285,954	727,923,274
Prince Edward Island.....	2,110	434,434	1,520,327	2,646,469
Quebec.....	134,245	63,493,502	216,497,844	387,900,585
Saskatchewan.....	2,866	1,964,267	7,678,416	14,162,574

In the case of 14,887 establishments, information was secured as to the number of wage earners employed by each and a compilation on this basis was made as follows:

	No. of Establishments.
Under 5 hands.....	3,309
5 hands but under 20 hands.....	3,801
20 hands but under 50 hands.....	1,393
50 hands but under 100 hands.....	366
100 hands but under 200 hands.....	366
200 hands but under 500 hands.....	246
500 hands but under 1,000 hands.....	65
1,000 hands but under 2,000 hands.....	24
2,000 hands but under 3,000 hands.....	9
3,000 hands but under 4,000 hands.....	5
4,000 hands but under 5,000 hands.....	1
5,000 hands and over.....	2

The number of officers and employees on salaries was 52,683 on December 15, 1915, as against an average of 44,077 in 1910, an increase of 8,606 or 19.5 per cent in the past five years, while the amount paid out in salaries increased

by \$16,528,578 in the same period. The average earnings of all salaried persons, male and female, was \$1,144.74 in 1915 as against \$993.25 in 1910, a gain of \$151.49 per employee, or a little more than 15 per cent.

The number of persons employed on wages, including piece workers inside and outside, was 462,200 on December 15, 1915, or nearest pay day. The average (including piece workers) for each month in the year was 413,394. In previous censuses the information asked for under this heading was less detailed, the manufacturer being asked to state the total number of employees during the year, whereas in 1915 the number on the pay roll in each month of the year was obtained. It is thought that the earlier method tended to increase somewhat the number of employees recorded, as manufacturers in industries like butter and cheese making, fruit canning, sawmilling, fish preserving, brick and tile yards, etc., which vary considerably in activity with the season, tended to make their

returns for the period of full activity. The number thus returned in 1910 was 271,126. Comparing this with the return for December 15, 1915, a decrease of 8,926 is shown, and a still larger decrease when the comparison is with the average for the whole year 1915. It would be more accurate, however, for the reason above stated, to compare the figures for 1910 with those of the months of maximum activity in 1915.

The table below contains an analysis of the variation in the numbers of employees as on December 15, 1915, and in the month of highest employment.

The statement indicates that in these industries alone 44,303 employees would be added to the 462,200 of December 15 above noted. A final calculation of this kind, including all the industries, shows that 56,793 employees would have to be added to the 462,200 to make the results comparable with those of 1910. The result indicates a total increase of 48,067 in the number of employees between 1910 and 1915. The column giving the figures for 1910 in the following enables the effect on the number of employees of the decline in the lumbering, brick and food preserving industries to be conveniently noted.

EMPLOYEES ON WAGES 1910-1915.

Industry.	No. at employment in 1910.	Number at employment during 1915.			
		As per pay roll Dec. 15.	In month of highest number.	Piece workers.	Month of highest employment.
Butter and cheese.....	6,147	1,721	6,033	197	Jul/
Brick, tile and pottery.....	8,208	1,465	3,130	204	Jul/
Boats and canoes.....	957	297	407	.....	April
Carriages and wagons.....	4,987	2,592	3,135	21	April
Cement, Portland.....	2,032	1,476	1,966	.....	May
Cement products.....	1,191	1,755	3,033	.....	August
Clothing, men's, custom.....	5,081	3,837	4,014	739	April
Clothing, men's, factory.....	12,884	7,188	9,070	2,093	March
Clothing, women's, custom.....	4,206	3,892	4,405	204	April
Clothing, women's, factory.....	10,519	8,843	9,695	67	April
Condensed Milk.....	354	300	476	.....	July
Cooperage.....	1,573	840	1,384	63	June
Fish, preserved.....	17,476	1,482	9,383	7,257	June
Furnishing goods, men.....	4,071	4,354	4,997	179	April
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	5,600	847	4,006	178	September
Housebuilding.....	4,384	8,157	10,796	163	July
Lime.....	504	504	671	78	July
Log products.....	72,776	23,070	39,448	2,600	June
Wood pulp.....	3,909	4,384	5,268	.....	October
Total.....	166,859	77,004	121,807	14,053	.....

An attempt was made at the present Census, for the first time in Canada, to secure a classification of wage-earners according to the amount of weekly wages that they individually receive. Each manufacturer was asked to state the number of workers on the pay roll on December 15, 1915 (or nearest pay day), receiving under \$4, \$4 but under \$5, \$5 but under \$6, \$6 but under \$7, \$7 but under \$8, \$8 but under \$9, \$9 but under \$10, \$10 but under \$12, \$12 but under \$15, \$15 but under \$20, \$20 but under

\$25, and \$25 and over. A further classification under each of these headings was into employees under 16 years of age and those of 16 years old and over, male and female. Not all establishments were able to supply information sufficiently detailed for compilation, but some 14,887 concerns, employing altogether 394,597 wage-earners, did so.

A summary for these industries is given below. It will be seen that the largest single group of employees in the case of males consists of those re-

ceiving between \$12 and \$15 a week, whilst in the case of females, the largest group consists of those receiving between \$6 and \$7.

As to outside piece workers there were 12,082 males and 5,631 females whose aggregate earnings were \$3,875,212.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Groups.	Over 16 years of age.		Under 16 years of age	Total
	Male	Female		
Under \$4.....	3,192	5,310	3,154	11,656
\$4 but under \$5.....	4,504	7,144	2,179	13,827
\$5 " " \$6.....	5,656	10,927	1,608	18,191
\$6 " " \$7.....	8,713	12,060	756	21,529
\$7 " " \$8.....	11,031	9,796	307	21,104
\$8 " " \$9.....	16,813	7,913	97	24,823
\$9 " " \$10.....	34,135	5,318	91	39,544
\$10 " " \$12.....	59,672	5,250	104	65,026
\$12 " " \$15.....	72,828	2,855	67	75,750
\$15 " " \$20.....	62,003	963	33	63,004
\$20 " " \$25.....	24,839	162	10	25,011
\$25 and over.....	15,015	117	...	15,132
Totals.....	318,401	67,785	8,411	394,597
<i>Recapitulation.</i>				
Under \$10 per week.....	84,044	53,438	8,192	150,674
Over \$10 per week.....	234,357	9,347	219	243,923
Per cent under \$10 per week.....	26.4	86.21	97.4	38.18
Per cent over \$10 per week.....	73.6	13.79	2.6	61.82

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

AN interesting judgment was recently rendered by the Court of King's

Appeal to force immediate adjudication of claim for permanent incapacity dismissed

Bench, sitting in Montreal, in an action for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The plaintiff, a sailor, while working on board a ship belonging to the defendant company, fell into an

open hatch and suffered a compound fracture of his right jaw and of his right thigh and a severe nervous shock. He took an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act and accused his employer of inexcusable fault. He alleged that his working capacity had been diminished permanently to the extent of 90 per cent, and asked a judgment for \$800 and an annual rent of \$700. The defendant denied the inexcusable fault and alleged that the accident took place by the inexcusable fault, if not by the voluntary act, of the plaintiff. The Superior Court condemned the defendant company to pay the plaintiff, for temporary incapacity, an allowance at the rate of \$30 per month from July 18,

1915, to December 10, 1917. As to the annual rent, the Court decided, December 19, 1916, that "plaintiff's further recourse for temporary incapacity, if any, and for rent for permanent partial incapacity, is reserved to be dealt with by this Court on December 10, 1917, when the parties are ordered to appear again before this Court for adjudication on the remaining conclusions of the plaintiff's action." Plaintiff appealed from this decision, claiming that the Court was bound to adjudicate immediately on the contentions of the parties, instead of leaving them undetermined for a year. The Court of King's Bench found that there was no inexcusable part on the part of the company, as the appellant had fallen into a hatch which he had himself opened, in which case he had no recourse at common law. Sir Horace Archambeault, Chief Justice, quoted Art. 7322 R.S., 1909 (Workmen's Compensation Act) which states that as soon as the permanency of the working capacity is discovered, the employer shall pay the injured employee the amount of the indemnity fixed by the Article, which, in case of permanent par-

tial incapacity, is a rent equal to one half of the reduction of wages caused by the accident. The order issued by the trial judge was based on that Article. "This order," the Chief Justice said, "was very wise. The Courts exist in order to render justice to the parties, and there could not be a more judicious order, in connection with an indemnity for an industrial accident, than one granting a temporary indemnity until it can be found in a satisfactory manner what is the extent of the permanent incapacity." The Court was unanimous in dismissing the appeal. (*Quebec—Hyland v. Lake and River Transportation Company, Limited.*)

An employee brought an action at common law against the company for whom he was working, for injuries alleged to have been incurred while at work, and obtained judgment. The defendant company appealed against this judgment, and in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of

**Application
under Alberta
Workmen's
Compensation
Act allowed
after loss of
action at Com-
mon Law**

Alberta the judgment was set aside and

the plaintiff's action dismissed with costs. The plaintiff then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, and on his appeal being dismissed, he made application for an assessment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and if he wished to pursue his action further at common law by an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada he should have made an appointment *pro forma* to have his claim for compensation stand over or be entertained. It was ruled by the Court that in this case there was no need for the plaintiff doing so because he had not asked for the alternate relief under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Court was also disinclined to entertain a further objection on the ground that there was too great delay on the part of the plaintiff in making his application. The plaintiff's application for assessment was therefore allowed with liberty to apply to have the same heard at the earliest opportunity. (*Alberta—Green v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

REVIEWS.

ONTARIO. — Report of the Trades and Labour Branch and the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Factory Inspection Branch. Department of Public Works and Highways, Province of Ontario, 1916; 110 pp.

THE Report of the Trades and Labour Branch of the Ontario Department of Public Works for 1916 is the First Annual Report, the Branch having been created by order-in-council on July 6, 1916, bringing into force the Trades and Labour Branch Act. This Branch is charged with the administration of the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory Shop and Office Building Act, the Steam

**Ontario Trades
and Labour
Branch**

Boiler Act, and the Employment Agencies Act.

An important part of the work of this branch has been the organization of a system of provincial employment bureaux, as recommended by the Ontario Commission on Unemployment in 1915 and 1916. When the Branch was established, small part-time offices were being maintained by the Government in Ottawa, Hamilton, Kitchener, St. Thomas, Brantford, London and Walkerville. In response to a request from the Imperial Munitions Board, that bureaux be established to handle all employment work for munitions, an employment bureau was opened at Toronto, at first with a women's department only, to

which was later added a men's department. Bureaus have since been opened at Ottawa, Hamilton and London, and the small part-time offices in those places were abolished. It is the intention of the Government to establish a provincial-wide system following to some extent that of the British labour exchanges. Zone offices are to be established in six centres, at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Fort William and Sudbury or Sault Ste. Marie. These will report daily to the Provincial labour exchange, Toronto. Sub-bureaux will also be maintained in a number of the smaller cities, such as Brantford, St. Thomas, Kitchener, etc., which will report to the zone bureaux. Branch offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which are in 45 towns and smaller cities in the province, will also be connected with the zone offices.

The report of the Factory Inspection Branch shows that during the year 10,618 inspections were made in 452 cities, towns and villages. Employees in the factories and mercantile establishments visited numbered 243,118. About 200 children under 14 years of age were dismissed, and birth certificates were ordered for 350 others of doubtful age. A good many recommendations were made in connection with the safety of employees, sanitary conditions, etc., and little difficulty was found in having the recommendations carried out. Legal proceedings were taken in only nine cases, of which four were for employing children under age, three for parents allowing children under age to be employed, one for violation of the Bake Shop Act, and one for failure to comply with regulation relating to sanitation. There were issued 258 overtime permits, of which 35 related to military contracts, 11 to bake shops, 13 to Sunday work and seven to holiday trade. The number of permits showed an increase of 52 over the previous year.

During the year, 2,474 industrial accidents were reported, of which 58 were fatal, a large increase compared with

944 accidents with 52 fatalities in 1915. The increase is said to be, to a certain extent, the result of a better observance of the law in regard to reporting, as well as being due to the revival in industrial activity.

UNITED STATES.—Labour Legislation of 1916. U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 213; 197 pp.

A review of labour legislation enacted in the United States during 1916 has

Labour Legislation in the United States

been issued as a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. In addition to the review the bulletin contains the text of the various laws and also of orders or regulations issued during the year by industrial commissions or similar bodies in various States. Important legislation was passed affecting the employment of women and children. In this class is mentioned the Federal statute regulating interstate commerce in the products of child labour. The minimum age of employment in South Carolina was advanced from 12 to 14 years, and in Maryland the scope of the 14 year standard was extended. Various laws were passed regulating the hours of labour for adults, among which were the Act of Congress establishing an eight-hour day on interstate railroads, and an Act of South Carolina establishing a ten-hour limit for labour on interurban railways. Orders were issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission in Carolina, fixing the rates of wages, both time and piece, and the hours of labour in canneries. The Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts fixed the wages of females in the brush industry, in laundry work and in employment in retail stores. The Industrial Welfare Commission of Oregon made rules governing the wages and hours of labour of adult women and minors of either sex under the age of 18 years engaged in mercantile and manufacturing occupations, personal service, laundry and office work, public housekeeping, telephoning and telegraphy.

UNITED STATES.—Infant Mortality. Results of a field study in Manchester, N.H., based on births in one year. By Beatrice Sheets Duncan and Emma Duke. U. S. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. Infant Mortality Series No. 6. Bureau Publication No. 20. Washington, D.C., 1917; 134 pp.

A report on Infant Mortality in Manchester, N.H., issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, contains the results of a field study conducted by Beatrice Sheets Duncan and Emma Duke, covering a period of one year.

The social and industrial conditions of the community, so far as they have any bearing on this subject, are discussed from many points of view, and the results are set forth in a large number of statistical tables and charts. During the year under review the total number of births in this city (excluding the still-born) was 1,564, and the number of infant deaths was 258, making an infant mortality rate of 165 per 1,000. This rate is strikingly high, the rate for the general registration area in the United States being computed at 124 in 1910, and the rate for New York City being 101.8 in 1913. The causes of the excessive infant mortality are summed up as follows:

Environment.—Bad housing and insanitary environment, in so far as they existed, were accompanied by high infant mortality rates. These conditions were confined to relatively few areas and were not generally prevalent throughout the city. They are, however, likely to become worse and more extensive in the future unless controlled by adequate restriction.

Low earnings.—Low earnings of the father indicate in general a low economic status for the family, and in Manchester they were accompanied by a high mortality rate. As the father's earnings increased the rate declined substantially.

Mother's employment.—Gainful employment of the mother existed principally when the earnings of the father

were low. Such employment away from home necessitated artificial feeding and was accompanied by an infant mortality rate higher than that accompanying low earnings of father.

Nationality.—Babies of foreign-born mothers had a higher rate than those of native mothers, largely on account of the numerous deaths among babies of French-Canadian mothers. The French-Canadians as a group, however, occupied a generally higher economic status than other foreign born, and gainful employment of the mother was found to a less extent among them. Their high death rate may be accounted for in part by their large families and the prevalence of artificial feeding.

Large families.—In general the later-born children have a greater tendency to a high infant mortality rate than those earlier born. Large families were found chiefly among the French-Canadians and among the lower economic groups of other nationalities. The mortality rate among all babies ninth and later in order of birth is considerably higher than the rates for those earlier born in either of these groups with unfavourable rates.

Artificial feeding.—Artificial feeding was accompanied by a higher infant mortality rate than breast feeding. Feeding methods reflect standards and customs and the opportunity of the mother to care for the baby. Artificial feeding was practised most extensively by mothers gainfully employed away from home; by native mothers in the lowest economic class; and by the French-Canadians. In each of these groups, other conditions coincident to a high infant mortality rate are also present. In the highest economic group, where the food is more likely to be prepared in accordance with instructions of physicians and where other unfavourable conditions tending to produce a high rate are absent, the rates for breast-fed and artificially fed babies are both low, with a slight difference in favour of the breast-fed baby.

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